

Immigration & Customs Enforcement



*In-Service Review
January 2019*



What does the law say?

- Immigrants who have been granted a green card- officially known as a Permanent Resident Card – are allowed to live and work in the U.S. permanently as long as they renew their cards every decade and follow the rules. Green card holders can have their status revoke at any time and be deported if they are convicted of a crime.
- While previous presidential administrations overlooked minor law violations, the current administration has issued **new guidelines directing ICE to expand its focus to deporting a broader range of immigrants, including low-level offenders.**



The Law (Cont.)

- Detainers are placed on aliens arrested on criminal charges for whom ICE possesses probable cause to believe that they are removable from the United States
- A detainer requests that a LEA notify ICE as early as practicable – ideally at least 48 hours – before a removable alien is released from criminal custody and then briefly maintain custody of the alien for up to 48 hours to allow DHS to assume custody for removal purposes. A request for notification requests that a LEA notify ICE as early as practicable – ideally at least 48 hours – before a removable alien is released from criminal custody.



What is RUPD's Policy?

As a reminder:

- 9:2-9(a) requires: Whenever an officer makes an arrest for any indictable crime or driving while intoxicated, the arresting officer, or designee, as part of the arrest process, shall inquire about the arrestee's citizenship, nationality, and immigration status and document the arrestee's response within the field arrest report.
- 9:2-9(b) requires: If the officer has reason to believe that the arrestee may not be lawfully present in the United States, the officer shall ONLY notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the detained individual's upcoming release from custody if the detainee:



RUPD Policy (Cont.)

- **1.** Is currently charged with, has ever been convicted of, or has ever been adjudicated delinquent for:
 - Any first or second degree offense, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:43-1;
 - Any indictable domestic violence offense defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19;
 - Any other “violent or serious” offense as listed at Appendix B of this directive;
 - Any indictable offense under the law of another jurisdiction that is the substantial equivalent to an offense described in bullets 1 – 3 of this section; or
- **2.** In the past five years, has been convicted of an indictable crime other than a violent or serious offense; or
- **3.** Is subject to a Final Order of Removal that has been signed by a federal judge and lodged with the county jail or state prison where the detainee is being held.



RUPD Policy (Cont.)

- Continuing the detention of an individual past the time at which the detainee would be eligible for release from custody based solely on a civil detainer request is **PROHIBITED**; unless one of the criteria established at 9:2-9(b), above, is met.
- When confronted with a scenario wherein an arrestee is subject of BOTH a judicial order (e.g. warrant) and a request for detention by ICE; the judicial order shall be satisfied first and the arrestee shall not be held any longer than operationally necessary simply to facilitate the transfer to ICE custody except as provided, above, at 9:2-9(b-)), consistent with 9:2-9(d).
- The approval of a command rank officer (lieutenant or higher) shall be required whenever the arrest or continued detention of an individual will result in a notification to ICE. It shall be the responsibility of the attending command rank officer to ensure that the criteria established at 9:2-9(b) is properly satisfied prior to granting authorization.



LESSON PLAN

COURSE:	Monthly In-Service Review – November 2018
TITLE:	ICE Operations and Deportation Procedures
UNIT GOAL:	To provide department employees with an understanding of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), their mission, and RUPD responsibilities and procedures for processing.
DESCRIPTION:	This block of instruction will provide officers on patrol and in specialized units with training on ICE and procedures for processing and dealing with affiliated individuals that result in ICE notification.
MINIMUM TIME REQUIRED:	As needed
RESOURCES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Six (6) PowerPoint slides2. FAQ regarding ICE and DACA3. RUPD Written Directive 9:24. NJ AG LE Directive No. 2007-35. ICE Field Office Contact6. ICE Infographics with statistics7. U.S. Executive Order, 1/25/2017
INSTRUCTOR:	Patrol and Specialized Unit Supervisors Rutgers University Police Department
DATE:	November 2018

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this training program, the attendee will be able to:

1. Describe what ICE does and how it accomplishes its mission
2. Explain the circumstances when an officer would inquire about an individual's citizenship status
3. Explain the process for determining an arrestee's citizenship status
4. Explain the Command Notification procedure when and affiliated individual is arrested and an ICE notification is made
5. Explain how long an arrestee can be held when an ICE detainer is in place
6. Identify the office to contact to make and ICE notification
7. Identify immigration advocacy groups in New Jersey

RELATED QUESTIONS:

Review & Approval by the Training Supervisor:

☐ **Approved** ☐ **Returned for additional information**

Approved by:

Pin:

Date:



RUTGERS
THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY



Monthly In-Service Review November 2018

ICE Operations and Deportation Procedures

What is ICE?

- The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency protects the United States from the cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threaten national security and public safety.
- To do that, ICE focuses on immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating transnational threats.
- The Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Division, a component of ICE, removes aliens from the U.S. who are subject to a final order of removal.

What does the law say?

- Immigrants who have been granted a green card- officially known as a Permanent Resident Card – are allowed to live and work in the U.S. permanently as long as they renew their cards every decade and follow the rules.
- Green card holders can have their status revoke at any time and be deported if they are convicted of a crime.
- While previous presidential administrations overlooked minor law violations, the current administration has issued **new guidelines directing ICE to expand its focus to deporting a broader range of immigrants, including low-level offenders.**

What is the RUPD's Policy

- Written Directive 9:2 requires that whenever an officer makes an arrest for any indicatable offense or DWI, the officer will obtain the arrestee's citizenship status.
- If the officer has reason to believe the arrestee may not be lawfully present in the U.S., the officer shall notify ICE during the arrest process
- In these cases, if the arrestee is an affiliated community member, a Command Notification **is required** (9:2-9(i)).
- If an ICE detainer has been placed on the arrestee so they can take that individual into custody for deportation, officers **SHALL NOT** hold an arrestee any longer than operationally necessary simply to facilitate the transfer to ICE custody (9:2-9(g)) – *except when the subject has been issued a Final Order of Removal signed by a Federal Judge*

Who do I contact?

- When necessary, contact should be made to the local ICE field office.
- In New Jersey, the field office is located at:
 - Newark Field Office, 970 Broad Street., 11th Floor, Newark NJ 07102
- Contact the field office at:
 - PHONE: LE Sensitive
 - EMAIL: newark.outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Advocacy Groups in New Jersey

- Deportation and Immigration Equipo (D.I.R.E.) www.direteam.org
 - A national organization, active in Middlesex County

Newark

- American Friends Service Committee -
<https://www.afsc.org/program/immigrant-rights-program-newark-nj>

Camden

- Camden Center for Law & Social Justice -
<http://camdenlawandjustice.org/immigration-services/>

NJ STATE

- New Jersey Alliance for Immigrant Justice -
https://www.njimmigrantjustice.org/detention_deportation

Monthly In-Service Review – November 2018 - ICE Operations and Deportation Procedures

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ICE FAQ

What is the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) mission?

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) protects the United States from the cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threaten national security and public safety. To carry out that mission, ICE focuses on smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating transnational criminal threats.

What is the difference between Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP)?

ICE and CBP are both components of the Department of Homeland Security; CBP enforces customs and immigration law at and near the border and ICE enforces customs and immigration laws at the border as well as in the interior of the United States. CBP is charged with keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S. while facilitating lawful international travel and trade. ICE is responsible for protecting the United States from the cross-border crime and illegal immigration that threaten national security and public safety.

What does the law say?

Under the law, immigrants who have been granted a green card – officially known as a Permanent Resident Card – are allowed to live and work in the U.S. permanently as long as they renew their cards every decade and follow the rules. Green card holders are warned that their legal status could be revoked at any time and they could be deported if they are convicted of a crime.

However, under past presidential administrations, immigration officials have usually overlooked minor brushes with the law and allowed green card holders to remain in the country.

That changed after President Donald Trump's election. The president issued new guidelines directing ICE to expand its focus to deporting a broader range of immigrants, including low-level offenders and those who have lived in the country for decades.

How many immigrants have been arrested by ICE in New Jersey?

Arrests by ICE agents surged in New Jersey during fiscal year 2017, including a large increase after Trump broadened ICE's mission after his inauguration. There were 3,189 arrests by ICE's New Jersey office that year, a 42 percent increase compared to the previous year.

Of those arrested, 1,918 had criminal records, according to an NJ Advance Media analysis of the federal data. ICE did not disclose how many of those arrested were green card holders.

Numbers for 2018 are not yet available.

What is ERO and their responsibilities?

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) removes aliens from the U.S. who are subject to a final order of removal or have been granted voluntary departure. ERO's Removal Division coordinates, manages, and facilitates efforts to successfully remove aliens from the United States. In collaboration with other ICE offices and the Department of State, ERO also works with international partners to successfully execute removal operations.

ERO's Removal Division comprises the following:

- **ICE Air Operations Division:** Provides commercial and chartered aviation support, both domestically and internationally, to all 24 ERO Field Offices strategically located throughout the United States, providing air transportation to transfer aliens to designated detention locations and/or to staging sites in order to accomplish removal flights to aliens' countries of origin.
- **Removal Management Divisions East and West:** Supports the 24 ERO Field Offices nationwide in the coordination of removals, and develops and implements strategies to support ERO's mission to remove priority aliens from the United States through collaboration within the agency as well as interagency stakeholders, foreign embassies and consulates, and international networks.
- **International Operations Division:** Comprised of ERO's overseas-based personnel and supports the 24 ERO Field Offices nationwide through regular and ongoing liaison with host-nation government officials in the coordination of removal operations.

What is DACA?

On June 15, 2012, the Secretary of Homeland Security announced that certain people who came to the United States as children and meet several key guidelines may request consideration of deferred action for a period of two years, subject to renewal, and would then be eligible for work authorization.

Individuals who can demonstrate through verifiable documentation that they meet these guidelines will be considered for deferred action. Determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis under the DACA guidelines.

What is Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals?

As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) continues to focus its enforcement resources on the removal of individuals who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, DHS will exercise prosecutorial discretion as appropriate to ensure that enforcement resources are not expended on low priority cases, such as individuals who came to the United States as children and meet other key guidelines. Individuals who demonstrate that they meet the guidelines below may request consideration of deferred action for childhood arrivals (DACA) for a period of two years, subject to renewal for a period of two years, and may be eligible for employment authorization.

You may request consideration of DACA if you:

1. Were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012;
2. Came to the United States before reaching your 16th birthday;
3. Have continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;
4. Were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making your request for consideration of deferred action with USCIS;
5. Had no lawful status on June 15, 2012, meaning that:
 - You never had a lawful immigration status on or before June 15, 2012, or
 - Any lawful immigration status or parole that you obtained prior to June 15, 2012, had expired as of June 15, 2012;
6. Are currently in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a General Educational Development (GED) certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States; and
7. Have not been convicted of a felony, a significant misdemeanor, three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

Additional links and resources

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=17&v=DCmm7U384EQ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJKS0PYdR3I>

https://www.nj.com/essex/index.ssf/2018/06/killer_gang_members_rapists_among_91_arrested_in_5-day_sweep_across_nj_ice_says.html

https://www.nj.com/news/index.ssf/2018/06/new_worry_for_nj_immigrants_is_ice_targeting_legal.html

https://www.nj.com/news/index.ssf/2018/02/ice_arrests_surge_under_trump_see_where_nj_ranks.html

<https://www.aila.org/File/Related/17032002b.pdf>

<https://www.app.com/story/news/local/courts/2018/02/27/ice-immigration-courthouses/378019002/>

Memorandum

To: All Sworn Employees

From: Deputy Chief Michael J. Rein

Date: October 22, 2018

Re: Command Notification – ICE Notification


Effective this date and until further notice; a Command Notification (Directive 11:1) shall be required whenever the arrest of an affiliated community member (student, faculty, staff, etc...) results in a notification to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) as required at Directive 9:2-9.

As a reminder:

- 9:2-9(a) requires: *Whenever an officer makes an arrest for any indictable crime or driving while intoxicated, the arresting officer, or designee, as part of the arrest process, shall inquire about the arrestee's citizenship, nationality, and immigration status and document the arrestee's response within the field arrest report.*
- 9:2-9(b) requires: *If the officer has reason to believe that the arrestee may not be lawfully present in the United States, the officer shall notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during the arrest process.*

The command notification required by this memorandum shall be concurrent to the required notification to ICE and is to be documented within the investigative report precipitated by the incident. The procedures for causing notification to ICE are discussed at Directive 9:2-9.

Copy to: Chief Kenneth Cop; Executive Director of Public Safety
Chief Richard Dinan
Chief C. John Huertas
Captain Paul Fischer
Captain Alex Rabar
Director Lauren McLelland (Communications)
Tour Commanders

	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT WRITTEN DIRECTIVE SYSTEM		9:2
	BOOKING PROCESS		
	Effective Date: 10-24-2018		Supersedes: 9:2 (01-04-2017)

9:2-1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to codify this agency's policy and procedures concerning the adult booking process.

9:2-2 POLICY

It is the policy of this agency to process all applicable persons with dignity and respect and in conformance with existing laws and court rules governing due process.

9:2-3 GENERAL

- a. All adult arrestees shall be processed in accordance with the provisions of this directive.
- b. Every effort should be made to ensure arrestees are not released from custody until all identification information has been obtained and identity has been verified. Additionally, a thorough inquiry shall be made concerning the wanted status of the detainee. This check shall include, at a minimum, an inquiry through NCIC/SCIC and ATS/ACS. ***For the purpose of this section, transferring to another law enforcement authority does not constitute a "release from custody."***
 - A query of the AFIS system should be conducted where appropriate to confirm the SBI Number contained within a Computerized Criminal History (CCH).
- c. The entire person of the individual taken into custody is to be searched for weapons, contraband, evidence and implements of escape prior to commencing the booking process. The search must be thorough enough to ensure the safety of the individual, the arresting officer, and other officers and persons the individual may come in contact with while in custody.
- d. Arrestees should be debriefed in accordance with Directive 9:12.
- e. Arrestees shall be queried for dependents in compliance with Directive 9:5 Alternate Care for Arrestee Dependents.
- f. Non U.S. citizens may be subject to consular notification requirements, see Directive 11:7 Consular Notifications for mandatory procedures.
- g. Procedures for fingerprinting Juvenile Arrestees are addressed at Directive 7:37-8.

9:2-4 IN-HOUSE INQUIRY

- a. Arresting officer(s) shall query the in-house Record Management System to determine whether the arrestee has an existing arrest record with this agency.
- b. If this is the person's first arrest, a unique identification number will be generated by the system and shall be assigned as the subject's Central Booking Number (CBN) for all criminal arrest files. This is for the purpose of maintaining a criminal history file. (See *Directive 5:15-6c*).

9:2-5 PHOTOGRAPHING ARRESTED PERSONS

- a. All adult arrestees shall be photographed to ensure positive identification and to provide updated intelligence on their appearance, residence, occupation, etc. regardless of the reason for their arrest.
- b. When photographing arrestees, first ensure that the information on the booking slate is correct.
- c. The arrestee's head should be straight and not tilted to either side in the photograph. One photograph should be taken facing forwards and a second with the arrestee facing to his/her left (*this will provide a profile shot of the right side of the arrestee's face*).
- d. Arrestees should remove headwear before being photographed unless the headwear is unusual, particular to the individual as an identifier, or has value as criminal intelligence. In these cases, an additional photograph of the arrestee should be taken with the headwear on.
- e. Officers should note and photograph unique scars, marks and tattoos, particularly when the officer has reason to believe the possibility of gang affiliation.
- f. Individuals who will also be fingerprinted shall have their photograph taken with that system.

9:2-6 FINGERPRINTING ARRESTED PERSONS

- a. Fingerprints shall be taken using the Live Scan electronic fingerprint device. If the device is not working (or unavailable), roll fingerprints using ink and fingerprint cards. If fingerprint cards are used, two (2) FBI cards (red) and one (1) SBI card (black) shall be used.
- b. Consistent with NJSA 53:1-15, NJSA 53:1-18.1 and Court Rule 3:4-1(c), fingerprints shall be taken, immediately upon the arrest of any person:
 1. For an indictable offense;
 2. For any of the grounds specified in paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subsection a. of section 5 of P.L.1991, c.261 (NJSA 2C:25-21) specifically:
 - i. The victim exhibits signs of injury caused by an act of domestic violence;
 - ii. A warrant is in effect;
 - iii. There is probable cause to believe that the person has violated N.J.S.2C:29-9, and there is probable cause to believe that the person has been served with the order alleged to have been violated; or
 - iv. There is probable cause to believe that a weapon as defined in N.J.S.2C:39-1 has been involved in the commission of an act of domestic violence.
 3. Believed to be wanted for an indictable offense;
 4. Believed to be an habitual criminal;
 5. For shoplifting, pursuant to N.J.S.2C:20-11;
 6. For prostitution, pursuant to N.J.S.2C:34-1;

7. Arrested for narcotic or dangerous drug offenses, whether indictable or otherwise.
- c. Ensure that the arrestee signs and dates the Live Scan signature pad or fingerprint cards where indicated. If rolled prints are used, the officer taking the fingerprints shall also include their name where indicated.
- d. The fingerprint inquiry feature of the Live Scan system may be utilized to confirm the identity of someone taken into custody, even if the person has not been arrested for an offense which would permit fingerprinting.
- e. On the rare occasions where it is impractical to fingerprint the arrestee at the time of the arrest for an offense which would otherwise require fingerprinting be taken, consistent with Section 9:2-6(b) *above*; the arrestee must be instructed to submit to this law enforcement agency for fingerprinting prior to their scheduled court appearance or to make alternative arrangements with the investigations division commander. This should be noted appropriately within any investigative documents.

9:2-7 DNA DATABASE AND DATABANK

- a. During any custodial arrest, a New Jersey State Police Master Name Index check shall be conducted on the arrestee and if the DNA flag reads "Collection Required," the collection of a DNA sample is required and shall therefore be completed prior to the release of the prisoner from custody.
- b. Consistent with NJSA 53:1-20.17 et. seq., a DNA sample shall be collected from every arrestee prior to release or incarceration from every person arrested for the commission (or attempted commission) of one of the following offenses:
 - Murder, N.J.S.A. 2C:11-3;
 - Manslaughter, N.J.S.A. 2C:11-4;
 - Aggravated sexual assault and sexual assault, N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2;
 - Aggravated criminal sexual contact and criminal sexual contact, N.J.S.A. 2C:14-3;
 - Aggravated assault of the second degree, N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1;
 - Kidnapping, N.J.S.A. 2C:13-1,
 - Luring or enticing a child, N.J.S.A. 2C:13-6; or
 - Engaging in sexual conduct which would impair or debauch the morals of a child, N.J.S.A. 2C:24-4.
- c. Every juvenile arrested for an act which, if committed by an adult, would constitute one of these offenses must also provide a DNA sample prior to the juvenile's release from custody.
- d. DNA samples collected under this section shall be collected with a "buccal swab" and only by sworn personnel who have been trained in the proper technique and associated administrative submission protocol.
- e. DNA Samples shall be submitted to the New Jersey State Police for entry into the DNA Database and COmbined DNA Index System (CODIS) in accordance with the procedures promulgated for their submission.
- f. After allowing the card to completely dry the DNA sample shall be placed into the "New Jersey State DNA Databank" envelope, labeled in accordance with the

established protocol and submitted into evidence. Upon receipt the evidence custodian will be responsible for submitting the sample in accordance with section 9:2-7(e).

- g. NJSA 2C:29-11 provides, in pertinent part, that a person or juvenile who knowingly refuses to allow a biological sample to be collected pursuant to the provisions of NJSA 53:1-20.17 et seq. is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. Any person refusing to provide such a sample shall be required to document their refusal via the attached "DNA Refusal Form" which is available via PowerDMS.

9:2-8 COMPLAINT PROCESSING

- a. Prior to charging a defendant with any indictable crime or disorderly persons offense and **before** contacting an assistant prosecutor or the shift supervisor; the arresting officer must:
 - 1. For qualifying crimes/offenses listed at 9:2-6(b), take and submit fingerprints of the defendant using Live Scan. Live Scan fingerprinting must be completed before beginning eCDR complaint entry.
 - *Note: The Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office requires notification prior to Live Scan fingerprinting (see 9:2-8(k)).*
 - 2. After a Live Scan confirmation is received, proceed to the eCDR system and begin generating a complaint.
 - Before a decision is made between the issuance of a complaint-summons and a complaint-warrant, and before a complaint is filed, initiate the automated pretrial risk assessment process and receive a preliminary public safety assessment (PSA).
 - If the PSA indicates that the defendant has an out-of-state criminal record, the appropriate out-of-state criminal history check must be run.
 - 3. In a case where the defendant has not been arrested, ascertain the defendant's criminal history by making an NCIC/CCH or Interstate Identification Index (III) query that does not require fingerprint verification.
 - 4. In a case where the defendant has not been fingerprinted because the offense(s) for which the defendant has been arrested does not require fingerprinting (and therefore no automated PSA score can be calculated), ascertain the defendant's criminal history by making an NCIC/CCH or III query that does not require fingerprint verification.
 - 5. In cases involving domestic violence, check the domestic violence central registry to determine whether the defendant is subject to a domestic violence restraining order.
 - 6. In cases involving a sexual offense under N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-1 et seq., check the central registry established under N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-20 to determine whether the defendant is subject to a protective order issued pursuant to the *Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act*.
 - 7. If the defendant is less than 28 years old, check the juvenile central registry to determine if the defendant has a juvenile record that might have a material bearing on the charging decision.
 - 8. Assess and be prepared to present to the assistant prosecutor, the shift supervisor and/or the judicial officer, factors outside the PSA that could impact on a decision to seek a complaint-warrant, including but not limited to:

- Any threat of future harm to a victim or witness;
 - Involvement with gang or organized crime;
 - Alcohol/drug dependency;
 - Mental illness;
 - Commission of the offense against a particularly vulnerable victim or in the presence of a child.
9. Complete a full and detailed *Preliminary Law Enforcement Incident Report* (P.L.E.I.R.) as part of the eCDR process. (Unless an assistant prosecutor expressly indicates that a P.L.E.I.R. should not be completed.)
 10. If an application for a complaint-warrant is to be made, complete a full and detailed *Affidavit of Probable Cause* as part of the eCDR process. (Unless an assistant prosecutor expressly indicates that an *Affidavit of Probable Cause* should not be completed in the eCDR)

Note: Each County Prosecutor's Office has issued its own directives relative to the specific sequence within which an assistant prosecutor is to be contacted. In consideration thereof and notwithstanding the provisions of this section; additional procedures are provided at sections 9:2-8(i-k) of this directive. These "county specific protocols" are intended to supplement, clarify and/or in some cases supplant the provisions of this section.

- b. In consultation with the shift supervisor, the officer must make a determination whether application for a complaint-warrant is either mandated (9:2-8(c)) or presumed (9:2-8(d)).
- c. MANDATORY COMPLAINT-WARRANT – Crimes/conditions requiring a mandatory application for a complaint-warrant where probable cause exists to believe that defendant committed or attempted to commit:
 1. Murder (N.J.S.A. 2C: 11-3);
 2. Aggravated manslaughter (N.J.S.A. 2C: 11-4(a));
 3. Manslaughter (N.J.S.A. 2C: 11-4(b));
 4. Aggravated sexual assault (N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-2(a));
 5. Sexual assault (N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-2(b) or (c));
 6. Robbery (N.J.S.A. 2C: 15-1);
 7. Carjacking (N.J.S.A. 2C: 15-2);
 8. Escape (N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-5(a));
 9. The defendant was extradited from another state for the current charge (the officer must notify the court of the extradition);
 10. A lawful detainer has been lodged against the defendant by another law enforcement agency (the officer must notify the court of the detainer(s)).

Note: If a defendant is arrested for an offense committed under the laws of another state, or the United States, and is not charged with an offense under New Jersey law, the *Bail Reform Act* does not apply, and the agency making the arrest or having custody of the defendant shall proceed in accordance with the laws, practices, and procedures currently in place.
- d. PRESUMED COMPLAINT-WARRANT:
 1. Automated risk assessment (PSA) indicates a moderate or high risk of flight (i.e. FTA score of 4, 5 or 6);

2. Automated risk assessment (PSA) indicates a moderate or high risk of new criminal activity (i.e. NCA score of 4, 5 or 6);
3. Automated risk assessment (PSA) indicates that there is a risk of new violence (i.e. the new violent criminal activity (NVCA) flag is indicated);
4. The defendant has violated a domestic violence restraining order as part of present offense;
5. The defendant has violated a sexual assault survivor protection order as part of present offense;
6. There is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed bail jumping in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-7, witness tampering or retaliation in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C: 28-5, witness obstruction in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-3b(3), or witness tampering in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:29-3a(3);
7. There is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed or attempted to commit:
 - A 1st or 2nd degree crime set forth in Chapter 35 of Title 2C;
 - A crime involving the possession/use of a firearm;
 - Vehicular homicide (N.J.S.A. 2C: 11-5);
 - A second degree aggravated assault (N.J.S.A. 2C: 12-1(b));
 - Disarming a law enforcement officer (N.J.S.A. 2C: 12-11);
 - Kidnapping (N.J.S.A. 2C: 13-1);
 - Aggravated arson (N.J.S.A. 2C: 17-1(a));
 - Second degree burglary (N.J.S.A. 2C: 18-2);
 - Extortion (N.J.S.A. 2C: 20-5);
 - Booby traps in manufacturing/distribution facilities (N.J.S.A. 2C: 35-4.1(b));
 - Strict liability for drug induced death (N.J.S.A. 2C: 35-9);
 - Terrorism (N.J.S.A. 2C: 38-2);
 - Producing or possessing chemical weapons, biological agents or radiological devices (N.J.S.A. 2C: 38-3);
 - Racketeering (N.J.S.A. 2C: 41-2);
 - Firearms trafficking (N.J.S.A. 2C: 39-9(i));
 - Causing or permitting a child to engage in a prohibited sexual act (N.J.S.A. 2C: 24-4b(3));
8. The present offense was committed while on release for another offense (including release for any indictable crime or disorderly persons offense whether that previous offense had been charged by complaint-warrant or complaint-summons);
9. The present offense was committed while on probation, special probation, intensive supervision program (ISP), parole or pretrial intervention (PTI) where the defendant pleaded guilty as required by N.J.S.A. 2C: 43-12g(3);
10. The present offense was committed while the defendant was on release pending sentence or appeal;
11. Within the last 10 years, the defendant as a juvenile was adjudicated delinquent for a crime involving a firearm or a crime that if committed by an adult would be subject to N.J.S.A. 2C: 43-7.2;

12. It reasonably appears that the defendant has an out-of-state pending charge or conviction involving actual or threatened violence or unlawful possession or use of a firearm;
13. The PSA results are not available because either the Live Scan system or the judiciary's automated PSA system is not operational, or the results from the PSA otherwise are not or will not be available within a reasonable period of time (e.g. within two hours of fingerprinting the defendant);
14. The case involves domestic violence and the officer has reason to believe, considering the totality of circumstances, that the issuance of a no-contact condition or other restraint, a requirement to surrender weapons, a prohibition from the defendant possessing any firearm or other weapon, or any other special condition of pretrial release expressly authorized by N.J.S.A. 2C: 25-26a is necessary to reasonably assure the immediate safety of the victim.
15. If any one of these above criteria exists, a complaint-warrant **must** be sought, **unless** there is a determination made that neither the interests of public or victim safety nor the interests of justice would be served by applying for a complaint-warrant. In any case involving domestic violence, when considering the totality of circumstances, the following special considerations and factors must be assessed:
 - In all cases involving domestic violence and in consultation with the shift supervisor, the officer must consider whether the mandatory detention that would result from the issuance of a complaint-warrant might exacerbate the domestic violence situation, or might discourage a victim from pursuing the charge or cooperating with the prosecution, or otherwise would not serve the interest of justice.
 - Given the repetitive nature of domestic violence offenses, the officer may consider whether it is appropriate to apply for a complaint-warrant in recognition that if the defendant is charged on a complaint-summons and thereafter commits a new crime while on pretrial release, the prosecutor cannot move to revoke release.
 - In determining whether to apply for a complaint-summons or a complaint-warrant in domestic violence cases, the officer shall give special consideration to the following circumstances relevant to the risks that would be posed if the defendant were to be released on a complaint-summons:
 - 1) Whether the victim exhibited sign of injury caused by an act of domestic violence, and if so, the extent of injury;
 - 2) Whether any weapon was used or threatened to be used against the victim;
 - 3) Whether the defendant has at any time previously violated a domestic violence restraining order and the nature and seriousness of such violation(s);
 - 4) Whether there is reason to believe that the defendant possesses one or more firearms that for practical or other reasons cannot be seized or surrendered pursuant to the *Prevention of Domestic Violence Act* before the defendant can be released on a complaint-summons.

e. **PRESUMED COMPLAINT-SUMMONS** – If the case is not a mandatory or presumed warrant application, the officer **SHALL** issue a complaint-summons,

unless the application for a complaint-warrant is reasonably necessary to protect the safety of a victim or community, to reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court when required, or to prevent the defendant from obstructing or attempting to obstruct the criminal justice process, AND there is a lawful basis to apply for a complaint-warrant:

1. In addition to the PSA score, the defendant has:
 - A history of juvenile delinquency;
 - An out-of-state criminal history;
 - Known gang or organized crime affiliation;
 - Is on probation or parole.
 2. The defendant has been served with a complaint-summons and has failed to appear;
 3. There is reason to believe that the defendant is dangerous to him/herself if released on a summons;
 4. There is reason to believe that the defendant will pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community if released on a summons;
 5. There is one or more outstanding warrants for the defendant;
 6. The defendant's identity or address is not known and a warrant is necessary to subject the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court;
 7. There is reason to believe that the defendant will obstruct or attempt to obstruct the criminal justice process if released;
 8. There is reason to believe that the defendant will not appear in response to a summons; or
 9. There is reason to believe that the monitoring of pretrial release conditions by the pretrial services agency is necessary to protect any victim, witness, other specified person, or the community.
- f. An assistant prosecutor must be contacted for consultation and approval prior to the issuance of a complaint-summons or an application for a complaint-warrant regarding any indictable crime or disorderly persons offense if:
1. The case involves a first or second degree charge; or
 2. The officer seeks to issue a complaint-summons when an application for a complaint-warrant is presumed; or
 3. The officer seeks to apply for a complaint-warrant when the issuance of a complaint-summons is presumed; or
 4. The case involves an offense involving domestic violence; where any of the grounds specified in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-21((a)(1) to (4) apply.
- g. An assistant prosecutor does not have to be contacted for consultation and approval prior to the issuance of a complaint-summons or an application for a complaint-warrant regarding any indictable crime or disorderly persons offense if:
1. The case does not involve a charge of the first or second degree, and the officer seeks to issue a complaint-summons when the issuance of a complaint-summons is presumed; or
 2. The case does not involve a charge of the first or second degree, and the officer seeks to apply for a complaint-warrant when the application for a complaint-warrant is presumed.

3. In such circumstances where contact and approval of an assistant prosecutor is not required, the expressed approval of the shift supervisor is required prior to the issuance of the complaint-summons or the application for a complaint-warrant.
- h. If an officer applies for a complaint-warrant and the judge or other court officer reviewing the application declines to issue a complaint-warrant, the officer shall notify the assistant prosecutor as soon as practicable.
- i. Camden County Prosecutor's Office (CCPO) – Specific Protocol:
1. The CCPO has “authorized” the issuance of a Complaint-Warrant in those cases where a Complaint-Warrant is Mandatory (9:2-8(c)) or Presumed (9:2-8(d)).
 2. An assistant prosecutor shall be contacted to approve the issuance of a Complaint-Summons when an application for a Complaint-Warrant is presumed (9:2-8(d)) or to approve the issuance of a Complaint-Warrant when a Complaint-Summons is presumed (9:2-8(e)).
 3. With respect to Domestic Violence cases; the CCPO has authorized officers to seek the issuance of a Complaint-Warrant without the necessity to contact an Assistant prosecutor:
 - UNLESS the violation is for N.J.S.A. 2C:25-21(a)(3) (*violation of a restraining order*); in which case the officer SHALL contact an assistant Prosecutor for approval and/or
 - In cases where an arrest is made for N.J.S.A. 2C:25-21(B (*discretionary arrest*)) with the approval of the stationhouse commander; IF it is believed that, after consideration of the factors listed at 9:2-8(d)(15).
 4. Consultation with an assistant prosecutor is not required for those cases where there is a Presumed Complaint-Summons (9:2-8(e)) and the issuance of a Complaint-Summons is authorized by the stationhouse commander.
 5. The stationhouse commander shall send an email to LE Sensitive [REDACTED] when a complaint-warrant has been issued. This email shall indicate whether there is reason to believe that a motion for pretrial detention or revocation of release should be filed by the prosecutor.
 6. In the event an officer applies for a complaint-warrant without first obtaining approval from an assistant prosecutor and the court or other judicial officer denies the application; the stationhouse commander shall send an email to LE Sensitive [REDACTED].
- j. Essex County Prosecutor's Office (ECPO) – Specific Protocol:
1. The ECPO has “pre-authorized” all indictable crimes, disorderly persons offenses or petty disorderly persons offenses where a warrant may be sought. No indictable summons is to be issued and no warrant is to be submitted to a Judicial Officer without the prior approval of an Assistant Prosecutor.
 2. All charges and arrests related to homicides; vehicle homicides; arsons; sex crimes; child abuse, carjacking, law enforcement related and official misconduct shall be pre-screened by the assigned ECPO unit consistent with existing protocol.
 3. All disorderly persons and/or petty disorderly persons offenses, are authorized to be placed on a complaint-summons provided that they are

approved by the stationhouse commander and included within the listing of those offenses for which a complaint-summons is 'presumed' at section 9:2-8(e) of this directive.

- k. Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office (MCPO) – Specific Protocol:
 - 1. In cases where there is a Mandatory Complaint-Warrant (9:2-8(c)); Presumed Complaint Warrant (9:2-8(d)) or in cases where there is Presumed Complaint – Summons and the arresting officer believes a Complaint-Warrant should be authorized; the arresting officer shall contact an assistant prosecutor **prior** to the initiation of the criminal complaint process as discussed at section 9:2-8(a); specifically, Live Scan Fingerprinting.
 - 2. Consultation with an assistant prosecutor is not required for those cases where there is a Presumed Complaint-Summons (9:2-8(e)) and the issuance of a Complaint-Summons is authorized by the stationhouse commander.

9:2-9 IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)

- a. Whenever an officer makes an arrest for any indictable crime or driving while intoxicated, the arresting officer, or designee, as part of the arrest process, shall inquire about the arrestee's citizenship, nationality, and immigration status and document the arrestee's response within the field arrest report.
- b. If the officer has reason to believe that the arrestee may not be lawfully present in the United States, the officer shall notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during the arrest process. *The only exception to this requirement shall be if the respective County Prosecutor's Office or the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice determines, in writing, that good cause exists to refrain from notifying ICE during the arrest booking process.*
 - Notification to ICE may be made telephonically, by facsimile transmission, or by such other means as ICE may provide.
 - The officer shall document when and by what means notification to ICE was made, the factual basis for believing that the person may be an undocumented immigrant, and the name of the ICE officer notified.
- c. Whenever a law enforcement officer notifies ICE about a suspected undocumented immigrant, notification shall also be made to the respective County Prosecutor's Office and to any court officer setting bail or conditions of pretrial release.
- d. The officer shall complete the "*U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Notification/Inquiry Form*" whenever notification is made through ICE. A copy of the completed form must be faxed to the respective County Prosecutor's Office Unit. The original will be attached to the white copy of the CDR.
- e. When filling out the Immigration and Customs Notification Inquiry Forms the communications center personnel shall be directed to send an NLETS message to Immigration Alien Inquiry (IAQ) completing all of the information. A copy of the IAQ response shall be included when other reports being faxed. A copy must also be attached to the criminal complaint as well (if one is completed). The response may take up to 30 minutes to receive. The officer **MUST** fill in all of the sections of the form (including a Supervisor's signature) prior to faxing the reports.

- f. When using the E-CDR to charge the defendant with an indictable crime, a dialogue box will appear on the screen asking the officer if reason exists to believe that the defendant is an illegal immigrant. If the officer answers affirmatively, then the officer is prompted to enter the basis for the conclusion as to immigration status by checking all that apply (Absence of legal documentation; ICE confirmation; ICE contacted/awaiting reply; ICE replied – no record found; Defendant admission or other statements; and/or Other (Specify)).
- g. ICE places detainers on individuals who have been arrested on local criminal charges and for whom ICE possesses probable cause to believe are removable from the United States. Detainers are placed so that ICE can take custody of the arrestee upon release from local custody. A recent Third Circuit case has held that compliance with 48 hour civil detainers issued by ICE is not mandatory, but rather is voluntary. Therefore, officers **SHALL NOT** hold an arrestee any longer than operationally necessary simply to facilitate the transfer to ICE custody; except:
 - When the subject of a detainer request has been the subject of a Final Order of Removal/Deportation issued and signed by a Federal Judge.
- h. When confronted with a scenario wherein an arrestee is subject of **BOTH** a judicial order (e.g. warrant) **and** a request for detention by ICE; the judicial order shall be satisfied first and the arrestee shall not be held any longer than operationally necessary simply to facilitate the transfer to ICE custody except as provided, above, at 9:2-9(g)(Bullet 1).
- i. A Command Notification (Directive 11:1) shall be required whenever the arrest of an affiliated community member (student, facility, staff, etc...) results in a notification to ICE.

9:2-10 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- a. An arrest report shall be completed for every adult arrested. In cases where the person being arrested is uncooperative, pedigree information can be obtained from other sources such as CCH files, records bureau files, DMV records, etc.
- b. A Preliminary Law Enforcement Incident Report (PLEIR) and Affidavit of Probable case shall be completed when a CDR is issued.
- c. For warrant arrests, the name of the court having jurisdiction, amount of bail, and facility where committed, if applicable, should also be included.
- d. Arrest reports shall be reviewed by a supervisor prior to submission.
- e. Two copies of the arrest report should be generated for the arrest of a subject on an outstanding CDR Warrant(s). One copy shall be forwarded to TAC Officer to be filed with warrant execution documents. The remaining copy should be forwarded to the Central Records Bureau with the related reports or filed electronically directly to RMS as appropriate.
- f. These reporting requirements are merely the minimum required by the agency and are not intended to prohibit any additional requirements/distribution of reports as required by any geographic division through local directive.

MANDATORY/PRESUMED WARRANT

Statute	Charge (including attempt)	Warrant?
2C: 11-3	Murder	MANDATORY
2C: 11-4(a), (b)	Aggravated manslaughter or manslaughter	PRESUMED
2C: 11-5	Vehicular homicide	PRESUMED
2C: 12-1(b)(1), (6), (8)	Aggravated assault (2 nd degree only)	PRESUMED
2C: 12-1(b)(4)	Aggravated assault (pointing a firearm)	PRESUMED
2C: 12-11	Disarming a law enforcement officer	PRESUMED
2C: 13-1	Kidnapping	PRESUMED
2C: 14-2(a), (b), (c)	Aggravated sexual assault or sexual assault	MANDATORY
2C: 15-1	Robbery	MANDATORY
2C: 15-2	Carjacking	MANDATORY
2C: 17-1(a)	Aggravated arson	PRESUMED
2C: 18-2	Burglary (2 nd degree only)	PRESUMED
2C: 20-5	Extortion	PRESUMED
2C: 24-4(b)(3)	Causing or permitting a child to engage in a sexual act	PRESUMED
2C: 28-5	Witness tampering / retaliation	PRESUMED
2C: 29-3(a)(3), (b)(3)	Witness tampering or witness obstruction	PRESUMED
2C: 29-5(a)	Escape	MANDATORY
2C: 29-7	Bail jumping	PRESUMED
2C: 29-9(b), (d)	Violation of restraining order / SASPA	PRESUMED
2C: 35-3	Leader of narcotics trafficking network	PRESUMED
2C: 35-4	Maintaining a CDS production facility	PRESUMED
2C: 35-4.1(b)	Booby traps in manufacturing or distribution facilities	PRESUMED
2C: 35	Other CDS offenses (1 st and 2 nd degree only)	PRESUMED
2C: 35-7.1	Possession with intent to distribute CDS within 500' of public property (2 nd degree only)	PRESUMED
2C: 35-5b	Possession with intent / distribution (1 st or 2 nd degree only)	PRESUMED
2C: 35-9	Strict liability in drug induced deaths	PRESUMED
2C: 38-2/2C: 38-3	Terrorism / chemical weapons, biological agents, etc.	PRESUMED
2C: 39-3(b), 3(d)	Prohibited firearm (sawed-off shotgun or defaces firearm)	PRESUMED
2C: 39-4(a)	Unlawful purpose (firearm)	PRESUMED
2C: 39: 4.1(a)	Weapons and controlled dangerous substances/Bias	PRESUMED
2C: 39	Unlawful possession or use of a firearm	PRESUMED
2C: 39-7(b)	Certain persons not to possess weapons (firearms)	PRESUMED
2C: 39-9(i)	Firearms trafficking	PRESUMED
2C: 41-2	Racketeering	PRESUMED

FOR ANY OTHER CHARGE IF:

Extradition from another state or lawful detainer lodged in New Jersey	MANDATORY
FTA or NCA score is 4, 5, or 6	PRESUMED
There is a NVCA (new violent criminal activity) flag	PRESUMED
Offense was committed while defendant was released for an unrelated charge	PRESUMED
Offense was committed while defendant is on probation or special probation	PRESUMED
Offense was committed while defendant was released ISP/PTI	PRESUMED
Offense was committed while defendant released pending sentence or appeal	PRESUMED
Juvenile history includes adjudication for firearm/NERA charge within 10 years	PRESUMED
Out-of-state history includes conviction/pending charge involving 'actual or threatened violence' or 'unlawful possession or use of a firearm'.	PRESUMED



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Governor

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Attorney General

**ATTORNEY GENERAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE NO. 2007-3**

These guidelines shall establish the manner in which local, county, and State law enforcement agencies and officers shall interact with federal immigration authorities.

While enforcement of immigration laws is primarily a federal responsibility, State, county, and local law enforcement agencies necessarily and appropriately should inquire about a person's immigration status under certain circumstances. Specifically, after an individual has been arrested for a serious violation of State criminal law, the individual's immigration status is relevant to his or her ties to the community, the likelihood that he or she will appear at future court proceedings to answer State law charges, and the interest of the federal government in considering immigration enforcement proceedings against an individual whom the State has arrested for commission of a serious criminal offense. When there is reason to believe that the arrestee may be an undocumented immigrant, the arresting agency is responsible for alerting federal immigration officials, the prosecuting agency, and the judiciary.

The overriding mission of law enforcement officers in this State is to enforce the State's criminal laws and to protect the community that they serve. This requires the cooperation of, and positive relationships with, all members of the community. Public safety suffers if individuals believe that they cannot come forward to report a crime or cooperate with law enforcement. Moreover, Article 1, Paragraph 22 of the New Jersey Constitution mandates that "a victim of a crime shall be treated with fairness, compassion and respect by the Criminal Justice System." Consistent with that constitutional mandate, as well as basic



principles of effective policing, victims, as well as witnesses and other persons requesting police assistance, should not be discouraged from approaching police officers out of fear of inquiry into their immigration status.

In 1996, Congress authorized federal authorities to delegate civil and criminal immigration enforcement authority to local, county and State agencies that enter into a written agreement with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).¹ Regardless of any additional enforcement powers granted pursuant to an agreement with ICE, however, the primary function of local, county and State agencies must be to enforce State law and to ensure public safety in the community. The exercise of federal immigration enforcement authority by State, county or local law enforcement officers must therefore be consistent with, and in support of, their State law enforcement mission. In addition, unlike federal task forces, to which participating officers are assigned on a full-time basis and are under direct and constant federal supervision, Section 287(g) officers need not obtain federal approval before taking enforcement actions in the name of the federal government.

To further the priorities of strong relationships between law enforcement and all members of the community, as well as other fundamental principles of equal protection and civil rights, New Jersey has taken a leadership position in eliminating racially-influenced policing, or racial profiling. In 2005, the Attorney General issued Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive 2005-1, which prohibits law enforcement officers from engaging in racially-influenced policing. In that directive, the Attorney General formalized and mandated the great advances that have been made in the State in eliminating racially-influenced policing practices. Additionally, the Legislature has affirmed that it is against the policy of this State for law enforcement officers to use race or ethnicity as a basis for initiating an investigation. See N.J.S.A. 2C:30-5. Consistent with public policy, statute, and Attorney General Directive, law enforcement agencies must refrain from any law enforcement strategies that risk undermining – or which create the impression of undermining – the prohibitions on racially-influenced policing.

Accordingly, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the Laws of this State, and in furtherance of securing

¹ See Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g).

the benefits of a uniform and efficient enforcement of the criminal law and the administration of criminal justice throughout the State, N.J.S.A. 52:17B-97 et. seq., I do hereby promulgate the following directives:

I. Arrest of Undocumented Immigrants for Indictable Offenses and Driving While Intoxicated (Applicable to all Agencies and Officers)

1. **When a local, county, or State law enforcement officer makes an arrest for any indictable crime, or for driving while intoxicated, the arresting officer or a designated officer, as part of the booking process, shall inquire about the arrestee's citizenship, nationality and immigration status. If the officer has reason to believe that the person may not be lawfully present in the United States, the officer shall notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) during the arrest booking process. The only exception to this requirement shall be if the County Prosecutor or the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice determines, in writing, that good cause exists to refrain from notifying ICE during the arrest booking process.**
2. **Notification to ICE may be made telephonically, by facsimile transmission, or by such other means as ICE may provide. The officer shall document when and by what means notification to ICE was made and the factual basis for believing that the person may be an undocumented immigrant.**
3. **Whenever a law enforcement officer notifies ICE about a suspected undocumented immigrant, notification shall also be made to the prosecuting authority that will handle the matter (e.g., the County Prosecutor in the case of an indictable charge), and to any court officer setting bail or conditions of pretrial release.**
4. **County Prosecutors shall on an annual basis report to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice on the total number of notifications made pursuant to this Directive and the Director shall make the aggregate data public on an annual basis.**

II. Prohibition on Immigration Status Inquiries of Victims and Witnesses (Applicable to all Agencies and Officers)

5. **No State, county, or local law enforcement officer shall inquire about or investigate the immigration status of any victim, witness, potential witness, or person requesting or receiving police assistance. An exception to this requirement shall exist if: (a) the County Prosecutor or the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice determines, in writing, that good cause exists to inquire about or investigate the person's immigration status; (b) the person has been arrested for an indictable offense or for driving while intoxicated as set forth in Section 1 above; or, (c) as may be constitutionally or otherwise legally required during the criminal litigation discovery process.**

III. Standards for Agencies and Officers Who Enter Agreements to Exercise Federal Immigration Authority Pursuant to Section 287(g) (Applicable only to Section 287(g) Agencies and Officers)

Directives 6 through 12 apply only to those local, county, and State law enforcement agencies and officers performing functions of a federal immigration officer pursuant to an agreement with federal authorities under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g). As used in this Directive, the term "Section 287(g) agency" means a State, county or municipal law enforcement agency that is a signatory to a written agreement with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) authorized by Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g). The term "Section 287(g) officer" means a law enforcement officer employed by a Section 287(g) agency who has received the training required by Section 287(g) and is authorized by ICE to act as a federal immigration officer.

A. Provisions Applicable to Section 287(g) Officers in Detention Facilities

6. **A Section 287(g) officer may invoke or exercise federal authority under Section 287(g) with respect to any undocumented immigrant who is being detained in a county jail or State detention facility.**

B. Provisions Applicable to All Other Section 287(g) Officers

7. A Section 287(g) officer may not exercise federal law enforcement authority under Section 287(g) unless and until the officer has arrested an individual(s) for violation of an indictable offense, or for driving while intoxicated, under State law.
8. Any law enforcement officer making inquiry or investigation into the immigration status of an individual arrested for an indictable offense, or for driving while intoxicated, shall document and report the inquiry to the officer's supervisor during the arrest booking process. The report shall include the individual's name, address, gender, date of birth, country/place of birth, race, ethnicity, location encountered, and shall specify the criminal offense that formed the basis for the arrest, the outcome of inquiry and investigation into immigration status, and indicate whether the individual was taken into custody or otherwise ordered detained based on immigration status. The officer shall attach the arrest report to the reporting document.
9. A Section 287(g) agency shall submit on a monthly basis to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice all reports (with arrest report attached) produced pursuant to No. 8 of this Directive to ensure that immigration enforcement efforts are being performed in compliance with all applicable State laws, directives, and guidelines. The Director shall compile the information and shall make the aggregate data public on an annual basis.
10. A Section 287(g) agency shall enter into a written agreement with an appropriate ICE-approved detention facility or facilities to ensure that there is adequate space to hold potential federal detainees in addition to local, county, or State detainees. The agreement shall set forth the procedures established to ensure that the

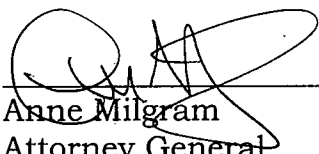
detention of any individual solely on the basis of immigration charges comports with the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 287.7. No agency shall exercise the authority granted by Section 287(g) prior to reaching agreement with a detention facility that meets the requirements set forth in this paragraph.

11. Nothing in this Directive shall limit the ability of local, county, or State law enforcement agencies to enter into written agreements authorized by Section 287(g) that impose greater restrictions on the agency's performance of functions under that agreement.
12. Directives 6 through 12 inclusive shall not apply to any officer who has been detailed on a full-time basis to a federal law enforcement agency or to a task force operated under the direct supervision of a federal law enforcement agency, provided that the officer is acting exclusively under the authority of federal law.

IV. General Matters

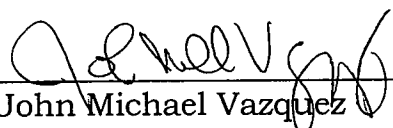
13. No law enforcement officer shall at any time engage in conduct constituting racially-influenced policing, as defined in Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive No. 2005-1. An officer or employee of a police agency in this State acting either under the authority of the laws of the State of New Jersey or pursuant to an agreement authorized by Section 287(g) shall not consider a person's race or ethnicity as a factor in drawing an inference or conclusion that the person may be an undocumented immigrant.
14. All questions concerning the interpretation, implementation or enforcement of this Directive shall be addressed to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice, or his designee.

- 15. This Directive shall take effect immediately and shall remain in full force and effect unless and until repealed, amended or superseded by Order of the Attorney General.**



Anne Milgram
Attorney General

ATTEST:



John Michael Vazquez
First Assistant Attorney General

Dated: August 22, 2007



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ATTORNEY GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE NO. 2018-6

TO: All Law Enforcement Chief Executives
FROM: Gurbir S. Grewal, Attorney General
DATE: November 29, 2018
SUBJECT: Directive Strengthening Trust Between Law Enforcement and Immigrant Communities

In recent years, the federal government has increasingly relied on state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal civil immigration law. This trend presents significant challenges to New Jersey's law enforcement officers, who have worked hard to build trust with our state's large and diverse immigrant communities.

It is well-established, for example, that individuals are less likely to report a crime if they fear that the responding officer will turn them over to immigration authorities. This fear makes it more difficult for officers to solve crimes and bring suspects to justice, putting all New Jerseyans at risk.

It is therefore crucial that the State of New Jersey makes very clear to our immigrant communities something that may seem obvious to those of us in law enforcement: there is a difference between state, county, and local law enforcement officers, who are responsible for enforcing *state criminal law*, and federal immigration authorities, who enforce *federal civil immigration law*.

Put simply, New Jersey's law enforcement officers protect the public by investigating state criminal offenses and enforcing state criminal laws. They are not responsible for enforcing civil immigration violations except in narrowly defined circumstances. Such responsibilities instead fall to the federal government and those operating under its authority.

Although state, county, and local law enforcement officers should assist federal immigration authorities when required to do so by law, they should also be mindful that providing assistance above and beyond those requirements threatens to blur the distinctions



between state and federal actors and between federal immigration law and state criminal law. It also risks undermining the trust we have built with the public.

In August 2007, Attorney General Anne Milgram issued Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive No. 2007-3 (AG Directive 2007-3) to “establish the manner in which local, county, and state law enforcement agencies and officers shall interact with federal immigration authorities.” AG Directive 2007-3 recognized that “enforcement of immigration laws is primarily a federal responsibility,” and that “[t]he overriding mission of [New Jersey] law enforcement officers ... is to enforce the state’s criminal laws and to protect the community that they serve.” That Directive also acknowledged that “[t]his requires the cooperation of, and positive relationships with, all members of the community,” including immigrants.

Since 2007, technological advances and changes in federal immigration enforcement priorities have rendered AG Directive 2007-3 less effective at “establish[ing] the manner in which local, county, and state law enforcement agencies and officers shall interact with federal immigration authorities.” Today’s new Directive seeks to ensure effective policing, protect the safety of all New Jersey residents, and ensure that limited state, county, and local law enforcement resources are directed towards enforcing the criminal laws of this state.

To be clear, nothing in this new Directive limits New Jersey law enforcement agencies or officers from enforcing state law – and nothing in this Directive should be read to imply that New Jersey provides “sanctuary” to those who commit crimes in this state. Any person who violates New Jersey’s criminal laws can and will be held accountable for their actions, no matter their immigration status.

Similarly, nothing in this Directive restricts New Jersey law enforcement agencies or officers from complying with the requirements of Federal law or valid court orders, including judicially-issued arrest warrants for individuals, regardless of immigration status. For the purposes of this Directive, a “judicial warrant” is one issued by a federal or state judge. It is not the same as an immigration detainer—sometimes referred to as an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer—or an administrative warrant, both of which are currently issued not by judges but by federal immigration officers. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Policy Number 10074.2: Issuance of Immigration Detainers by ICE Immigration Officers (Effective Apr. 2, 2017). Under federal and state law, local law enforcement agencies are not required to enforce civil administrative warrants or detainers issued by federal immigration officers rather than federal or state judges.

Finally, nothing in this Directive prohibits state, county and local law enforcement agencies from imposing their own additional restrictions on providing assistance to federal immigration authorities, so long as those restrictions do not violate federal or state law or impede the enforcement of state criminal law. This Directive does not *mandate* that law enforcement

officials provide assistance in any particular circumstance, even when, by the terms of the Directive, they are *permitted* to do so.

Pursuant to the authority granted to me under the New Jersey Constitution and the Criminal Justice Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 52:17B-97 to -117, which provides for the general supervision of criminal justice by the Attorney General as chief law enforcement officer of the state in order to secure the benefits of a uniform and efficient enforcement of the criminal law and the administration of criminal justice throughout the state, I hereby direct all law enforcement and prosecuting agencies operating under the authority of the laws of the state of New Jersey to implement and comply with the following directives. This Directive repeals and supersedes the provisions of AG Directive 2007-3.

I. Racially-Influenced Policing

No law enforcement officer shall at any time engage in conduct constituting racially-influenced policing as defined in Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive No. 2005-1.

II. Enforcement of Federal Civil Immigration Law

A. *Use of immigration status in law enforcement activities.* Except pursuant to Sections II.C and III below, no state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official shall:

1. Stop, question, arrest, search, or detain any individual based solely on:
 - a) actual or suspected citizenship or immigration status; *or*
 - b) actual or suspected violations of federal civil immigration law.
2. Inquire about the immigration status of any individual, unless doing so is:
 - a) necessary to the ongoing investigation of an indictable offense by that individual; *and*
 - b) relevant to the offense under investigation.

B. *Limitations on assisting federal immigration authorities in enforcing federal civil immigration law.* Except pursuant to Sections II.C and III below, no state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official shall provide the following types of assistance to federal immigration authorities when the sole purpose of that assistance is to enforce federal civil immigration law:

1. Participating in civil immigration enforcement operations.
2. Providing any non-public personally identifying information regarding any individual.¹
3. Providing access to any state, county, or local law enforcement equipment, office space, database, or property not available to the general public.
4. Providing access to a detained individual for an interview, unless the detainee signs a written consent form that explains:
 - a) the purpose of the interview;
 - b) that the interview is voluntary;
 - c) that the individual may decline to be interviewed; *and*
 - d) that the individual may choose to be interviewed only with his or her legal counsel present.
5. Providing notice of a detained individual's upcoming release from custody, unless the detainee:
 - a) is currently charged with, has ever been convicted of, or has ever been adjudicated delinquent for a violent or serious offense, as that term is defined in Appendix A;
 - b) in the past five years, has been convicted of an indictable crime other than a violent or serious offense; *or*
 - c) is subject to a Final Order of Removal that has been signed by a federal judge and lodged with the county jail or state prison where the detainee is being held.
6. Continuing the detention of an individual past the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release from custody based solely on a civil immigration detainer request, unless the detainee:

¹ Non-public personally identifying information includes a social security number, credit card number, unlisted telephone number, driver's license number, vehicle plate number, insurance policy number, and active financial account number of any person. *See* N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1.1, N.J. Court Rule 1:38-7(a). It may also include the address, telephone number, or email address for an individual's home, work, or school, if that information is not readily available to the public.

- a) is currently charged with, has ever been convicted of, or has ever been adjudicated delinquent for a violent or serious offense, as that term is defined in Appendix A;
- b) in the past five years, has been convicted of an indictable crime other than a violent or serious offense; *or*
- c) is subject to a Final Order of Removal that has been signed by a federal judge and lodged with the county jail or state prison where the detainee is being held.

Any such detention may last only until 11:59 pm on the calendar day on which the person would otherwise have been eligible for release.

C. ***Exceptions and exclusions.*** Nothing in Sections II.A or II.B shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent a state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official from:

- 1. Enforcing the criminal laws of this state.
- 2. Complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- 3. Complying with a valid judicial warrant or other court order, or responding to any request authorized by a valid judicial warrant or other court order.²
- 4. Participating with federal authorities in a joint law enforcement taskforce the primary purpose of which is unrelated to federal civil immigration enforcement.
- 5. Requesting proof of identity from an individual during the course of an arrest or when legally justified during an investigative stop or detention.
- 6. Asking an arrested individual for information necessary to complete the required fields of the LIVESCAN database (or other law enforcement fingerprinting database), including information about the arrestee's place of birth and country of citizenship.

² As noted earlier, a "judicial warrant" is one issued by a federal or state judge. It is not the same as an immigration detainer (sometimes referred to as an ICE detainer) or an administrative warrant, both of which are currently issued not by judges but by federal immigration officers. Under federal and state law, local law enforcement agencies are not required to enforce civil administrative warrants or civil detainers issued by federal immigration officers.

7. Inquiring about a person's place of birth on a correctional facility intake form and making risk-based classification assignments in such facilities.
8. Providing federal immigration authorities with information that is publicly available or readily available to the public in the method the public can obtain it.
9. When required by exigent circumstances, providing federal immigration authorities with aid or assistance, including access to non-public information, equipment, or resources.
10. Sending to, maintaining, or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644.

III. Agreements with the Federal Government

- A. ***Section 287(g) agreements.*** No state, county, or local law enforcement authority shall enter into, modify, renew, or extend any agreement to exercise federal immigration authority pursuant to Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g), unless:
 1. The Attorney General grants written approval; *or*
 2. The agreement is necessary to address threats to the public safety or welfare of New Jersey residents arising out of a declaration of a state or national emergency.

No state, county, or local law enforcement officer shall otherwise exercise federal civil immigration authority outside the context of Section 287(g). Nothing in Section II of this Directive shall apply to law enforcement agencies that are party to an agreement to exercise federal immigration authority pursuant to Section 287(g) when they are acting pursuant to such agreement.

- B. ***Intergovernmental Service Agreements.*** Nothing in Section II of this Directive shall apply to law enforcement agencies that are currently party to an Intergovernmental Service Agreement (IGSA) to detain individuals for civil immigration enforcement purposes when they are acting pursuant to such an agreement.

IV. Requests for T and U Nonimmigrant Status Certifications

- A. ***Establishing certification procedures.*** Before March 15, 2019, all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies must put in place a set of procedures for processing requests for T- and U-visa certifications (*see* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101(a)(15)(T) and 1101(a)(15)(U)) from potential victims of crime or human trafficking within 120 days of the request being made. Each police department shall post information about its procedures on its website, or, if the department does not have its own website, then on the municipality's website when feasible.
- B. ***T-visa certifications.*** For T-visa certification requests, each agency's certification procedure shall include a determination of whether, pursuant to the standards set forth in federal law and instructions to USCIS Form I-914 Supplement B, the requester:
1. Is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons; *and*
 2. Has complied with requests for assistance in an investigation or prosecution of the crime of trafficking.
- C. ***U-visa certifications.*** For U-visa certification requests, each agency's procedure shall include a determination of whether, pursuant to the standards set forth in federal law and instructions to USCIS Form I-918 Supplement B, the applicant:
1. Is a victim of a qualifying criminal activity; *and*
 2. Was, is, or is likely to be, helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that activity.
- D. ***Inquiry into and disclosure of immigration status.*** Notwithstanding any provision in Section II, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officials may ask any questions necessary to complete a T- or U-visa certification. They may generally not disclose the immigration status of a person requesting T- or U-visa certification except to comply with state or federal law or legal process, or if authorized by the visa applicant. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent a state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official from sending to, maintaining, or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644.

V. Considerations for Prosecutors

- A. ***Initial court appearances.*** At a defendant's initial court appearance before a judge, the prosecutor shall confirm that the defendant has been advised on the record that:
1. Potential charges and convictions may carry immigration consequences, *see Padilla v. Kentucky*, 559 U.S. 356 (2010); and
 2. The defendant may have rights to consular notification pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
- B. ***Pretrial detention.*** In assessing whether to seek pretrial detention of an arrestee under N.J.S.A. 2A:162-15 to -25, the prosecutor shall make an individualized assessment based on the specific facts presented in each case, and shall not simply assume that a non-citizen presents a risk of flight.
- C. ***Admissibility of immigration evidence.*** In most instances, evidence of a defendant's immigration status is not relevant to the crime charged or to a witness's credibility and therefore may not be presented to a jury. *State v. Sanchez-Medina*, 231 N.J. 452, 462-63 (2018). In the rare cases where proof of a person's immigration status is relevant and admissible at trial, the prosecutor should not seek to admit such evidence without first raising the issue with the Court outside of the jury's presence, under N.J.R.E. 104, and requesting that the Court give an appropriate limiting instruction.
- D. ***Charging, resolving, and sentencing cases.*** As in all cases, the prosecutor should be mindful of potential collateral consequences and consider such consequences in attempting to reach a just resolution of the case. Nothing in this Directive shall be construed to require any particular charge or sentence, to limit prosecutorial discretion in reaching a just resolution of the case, or to prevent the prosecutor from making any argument at sentencing.

VI. Notifications and Recordkeeping

- A. ***Notifications to detained individuals.*** State, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officials shall promptly notify a detained individual, in writing and in a language the individual can understand, when federal civil immigration authorities request:

1. To interview the detainee. (*See* § II.B.4.)
2. To be notified of the detainee's upcoming release from custody. (*See* § II.B.5.)
3. To continue detaining the detainee past the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release. (*See* § II.B.6.)

When providing such notification, law enforcement officials shall provide the detainee a copy of any documents provided by immigration authorities in connection with the request.

B. *Annual reporting by law enforcement agencies.* On an annual basis, each state, county, and local law enforcement agency shall report, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any instances in which the agency provided assistance to federal civil immigration authorities for the purpose of enforcing federal civil immigration law described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6. Each year:

1. Any local or county law enforcement agency that provided assistance described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6 during the prior calendar year shall submit a report to the County Prosecutor detailing such assistance.
2. Each County Prosecutor shall compile any reports submitted by local or county law enforcement agencies pursuant to Section VI.B.1 and submit a consolidated report to the Attorney General detailing the agencies' assistance.
3. The New Jersey State Police and all other state law enforcement agencies that provided assistance described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6 during the prior calendar year shall submit a report to the Attorney General detailing such assistance.
4. The Attorney General shall post online a consolidated report detailing all instances of assistance by all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies, as submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Sections VI.B.2 and VI.B.3, during the prior calendar year.

VII. Training

A. *Development of training.* The Division of Criminal Justice, shall, within 30 days of the issuance of this Directive, develop a training program to explain the

requirements of this Directive as they pertain to state, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officers. Such program shall be made available through the NJ Learn System or by other electronic means.

- B. ***Training deadline.*** All state, county, and local law enforcement agencies shall provide training to all officers regarding the provisions of this Directive before March 15, 2019.

VIII. Other Provisions

- A. ***Establishment of policy.*** All state, county, and local law enforcement agencies shall, before March 15, 2019, adopt and/or revise their existing policies and practices, consistent with this Directive, either by rule, regulation, or standard operating procedure.
- B. ***Community relations and outreach programs.*** Each County Prosecutor shall undertake efforts to educate the public about the provisions of this Directive, with a specific focus on strengthening trust between law enforcement and immigrant communities. Within 120 days of the effective date of this Directive, each County Prosecutor shall report to the Attorney General on such public education efforts.
- C. ***Non-enforceability by third parties.*** This Directive is issued pursuant to the Attorney General's authority to ensure the uniform and efficient enforcement of the laws and administration of criminal justice throughout the state. This Directive imposes limitations on law enforcement agencies and officials that may be more restrictive than the limitations imposed under the United States and New Jersey Constitutions, and federal and state statutes and regulations. Nothing in this Directive shall be construed in any way to create any substantive right that may be enforced by any third party.
- D. ***Severability.*** The provisions of this Directive shall be severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this Directive is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Directive shall not be affected.
- E. ***Questions.*** Any questions concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Directive shall be addressed to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice, or his or her designee.

- F. ***Effective date.*** In order to give state, county and local law enforcement agencies sufficient time to implement the provisions of this Directive and to conduct the required trainings, this Directive shall become operational on March 15, 2019. Once effective, this Directive shall remain in force unless it is repealed, amended, or superseded by Order of the Attorney General.



Gurbir S. Grewal
Attorney General

ATTEST:



Veronica Allende
Director, Division of Criminal Justice

Dated: November 29, 2018

ATTORNEY GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE NO. 2018-6

APPENDIX A

(Issued November 29, 2018)

For the purposes of Sections II.B.5 and II.B.6, the term “violent or serious offense” is defined as follows:

1. Any first or second degree offense, as defined in N.J.S.A 2C:43-1;
2. Any indictable domestic violence offense defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19;
3. Any other indictable offense listed in the chart below; *or*
4. Any indictable offense under the law of another jurisdiction that is the substantial equivalent to an offense described in paragraphs 1-3 above.

Chart of Additional Violent & Serious Offenses

(Referenced in Paragraph 3 Above)

Statute	Description
2C:12-1	Assault
2C:12-1.1	Knowingly Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident Involving Serious Bodily Injury
2C:12-10	Stalking
2C:12-13	Throwing Bodily Fluid at Officers
2C:14-3	Criminal Sexual Contact
2C:16-1	Bias Intimidation
2C:17-1	Arson
2C:17-2	Causing Widespread Injury or Damage
2C:18-2	Burglary of a Dwelling
2C:24-4	Endangering the Welfare of Children
2C:28-5	Witness Tampering and Retaliation
2C:29-2B	Eluding a Law Enforcement Officer
2C:29-3A(5)	Hindering Apprehension of Another Using Force or Intimidation
2C:29-3B(2)	Hindering Apprehension of Oneself Using Force or Intimidation
2C:29-9	Criminal Contempt (Violation of Restraining Orders, Domestic Violence Orders, Etc.)
2C:40-3B	Aggravated Hazing



State of New Jersey

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
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Lt. Governor

GURBIR S. GREWAL
Attorney General

VERONICA ALLENDE
Director

ATTORNEY GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE NO. 2018-6 v2.0

TO: All Law Enforcement Chief Executives

FROM: Gurbir S. Grewal, Attorney General

DATE: November 29, 2018 (Issued)
September 27, 2019 (Revised)

SUBJECT: Directive Strengthening Trust Between Law Enforcement and Immigrant Communities

In recent years, the federal government has increasingly relied on state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal civil immigration law. This trend presents significant challenges to New Jersey's law enforcement officers, who have worked hard to build trust with our state's large and diverse immigrant communities.

It is well-established, for example, that individuals are less likely to report a crime if they fear that the responding officer will turn them over to immigration authorities. This fear makes it more difficult for officers to solve crimes and bring suspects to justice, putting all New Jerseyans at risk.

It is therefore crucial that the State of New Jersey makes very clear to our immigrant communities something that may seem obvious to those of us in law enforcement: there is a difference between state, county, and local law enforcement officers, who are responsible for enforcing *state criminal law*, and federal immigration authorities, who enforce *federal civil immigration law*.

Put simply, New Jersey's law enforcement officers protect the public by investigating state criminal offenses and enforcing state criminal laws. They are not responsible for enforcing civil immigration violations except in narrowly defined circumstances. Such responsibilities instead fall to the federal government and those operating under its authority.

Although state, county, and local law enforcement officers should assist federal immigration authorities when required to do so by law, they should also be mindful that



providing assistance above and beyond those requirements threatens to blur the distinctions between state and federal actors and between federal immigration law and state criminal law. It also risks undermining the trust we have built with the public.

In August 2007, Attorney General Anne Milgram issued Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive No. 2007-3 (AG Directive 2007-3) to “establish the manner in which local, county, and state law enforcement agencies and officers shall interact with federal immigration authorities.” AG Directive 2007-3 recognized that “enforcement of immigration laws is primarily a federal responsibility,” and that “[t]he overriding mission of [New Jersey] law enforcement officers ... is to enforce the state’s criminal laws and to protect the community that they serve.” That Directive also acknowledged that “[t]his requires the cooperation of, and positive relationships with, all members of the community,” including immigrants.

Since 2007, technological advances and changes in federal immigration enforcement priorities have rendered AG Directive 2007-3 less effective at “establish[ing] the manner in which local, county, and state law enforcement agencies and officers shall interact with federal immigration authorities.” Today’s new Directive seeks to ensure effective policing, protect the safety of all New Jersey residents, and ensure that limited state, county, and local law enforcement resources are directed towards enforcing the criminal laws of this state.

To be clear, nothing in this new Directive limits New Jersey law enforcement agencies or officers from enforcing state law – and nothing in this Directive should be read to imply that New Jersey provides “sanctuary” to those who commit crimes in this state. Any person who violates New Jersey’s criminal laws can and will be held accountable for their actions, no matter their immigration status.

Similarly, nothing in this Directive restricts New Jersey law enforcement agencies or officers from complying with the requirements of Federal law or valid court orders, including judicially-issued arrest warrants for individuals, regardless of immigration status. For the purposes of this Directive, a “judicial warrant” is one issued by a federal or state judge. It is not the same as an immigration detainer—sometimes referred to as an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer—or an administrative warrant, both of which are currently issued not by judges but by federal immigration officers. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Policy Number 10074.2: Issuance of Immigration Detainers by ICE Immigration Officers (Effective Apr. 2, 2017). Under federal and state law, local law enforcement agencies are not required to enforce civil administrative warrants or detainers issued by federal immigration officers rather than federal or state judges.

Finally, nothing in this Directive prohibits state, county and local law enforcement agencies from imposing their own additional restrictions on providing assistance to federal immigration authorities, so long as those restrictions do not violate federal or state law or impede the enforcement of state criminal law. This Directive does not *mandate* that law enforcement

officials provide assistance in any particular circumstance, even when, by the terms of the Directive, they are *permitted* to do so.

Pursuant to the authority granted to me under the New Jersey Constitution and the Criminal Justice Act of 1970, N.J.S.A. 52:17B-97 to -117, which provides for the general supervision of criminal justice by the Attorney General as chief law enforcement officer of the state in order to secure the benefits of a uniform and efficient enforcement of the criminal law and the administration of criminal justice throughout the state, I hereby direct all law enforcement and prosecuting agencies operating under the authority of the laws of the state of New Jersey to implement and comply with the following directives. This Directive repeals and supersedes the provisions of AG Directive 2007-3.

I. Racially-Influenced Policing

No law enforcement officer shall at any time engage in conduct constituting racially-influenced policing as defined in Attorney General Law Enforcement Directive No. 2005-1.

II. Enforcement of Federal Civil Immigration Law

A. ***Use of immigration status in law enforcement activities.*** Except pursuant to Sections II.C and III below, no state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official shall:

1. Stop, question, arrest, search, or detain any individual based solely on:
 - a) actual or suspected citizenship or immigration status; *or*
 - b) actual or suspected violations of federal civil immigration law.
2. Inquire about the immigration status of any individual, unless doing so is:
 - a) necessary to the ongoing investigation of an indictable offense by that individual; *and*
 - b) relevant to the offense under investigation.

B. ***Limitations on assisting federal immigration authorities in enforcing federal civil immigration law.*** Except pursuant to Sections II.C and III below, no state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official shall provide the following types of assistance to federal immigration authorities when the sole purpose of that assistance is to enforce federal civil immigration law:

1. Participating in civil immigration enforcement operations.
2. Providing any non-public personally identifying information regarding any individual.¹
3. Providing access to any state, county, or local law enforcement equipment, office space, database, or property not available to the general public.
4. Providing access to a detained individual for an interview, unless the detainee signs a written consent form that explains:
 - a) the purpose of the interview;
 - b) that the interview is voluntary;
 - c) that the individual may decline to be interviewed; *and*
 - d) that the individual may choose to be interviewed only with his or her legal counsel present.
5. Providing notice of a detained individual's upcoming release from custody, unless the detainee:
 - a) is currently charged with, has ever been convicted of, has ever been adjudicated delinquent for, or has ever been found not guilty by reason of insanity of, a violent or serious offense as that term is defined in Appendix A;
 - b) in the past five years, has been convicted of an indictable crime other than a violent or serious offense; *or*
 - c) is subject to a Final Order of Removal that has been signed by a federal judge and lodged with the county jail or state prison where the detainee is being held.
6. Continuing the detention of an individual past the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release from custody based solely on a civil immigration detainer request, unless the detainee:

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Any such detention may last only until 11:59 pm on the calendar day on which the person would otherwise have been eligible for release.

C. ***Exceptions and exclusions.*** Nothing in Sections II.A or II.B shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent a state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official from:

- 1. Enforcing the criminal laws of this state.
- 2. Complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- 3. Complying with a valid judicial warrant or other court order, or responding to any request authorized by a valid judicial warrant or other court order.²
- 4. Participating with federal authorities in a joint law enforcement taskforce the primary purpose of which is unrelated to federal civil immigration enforcement.
- 5. Requesting proof of identity from an individual during the course of an arrest or when legally justified during an investigative stop or detention.
- 6. Asking an arrested individual for information necessary to complete the required fields of the LIVESCAN database (or other law enforcement

² As noted earlier, a “judicial warrant” is one issued by a federal or state judge. It is not the same as an immigration detainer (sometimes referred to as an ICE detainer) or an administrative warrant, both of which are currently issued not by judges but by federal immigration officers. Under federal and state law, local law enforcement agencies are not required to enforce civil administrative warrants or civil detainers issued by federal immigration officers.

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10. Sending to, maintaining, or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644.

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- A. ***Section 287(g) agreements.*** No state, county, or local law enforcement authority shall enter into, modify, renew, or extend any agreement to exercise federal immigration authority pursuant to Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g), and they shall not exercise any law enforcement authority pursuant to a preexisting Section 287(g) agreement.
- B. ***Intergovernmental Service Agreements.*** Nothing in Section II of this Directive shall apply to law enforcement agencies that are currently party to an Intergovernmental Service Agreement (IGSA) to detain individuals for civil immigration enforcement purposes when they are acting pursuant to such an agreement.

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- C. ***U-visa certifications.*** For U-visa certification requests, each agency's procedure shall include a determination of whether, pursuant to the standards set forth in federal law and instructions to USCIS Form I-918 Supplement B, the applicant:
 - 1. Is a victim of a qualifying criminal activity; *and*
 - 2. Was, is, or is likely to be, helpful in the investigation or prosecution of that activity.

- D. ***Inquiry into and disclosure of immigration status.*** Notwithstanding any provision in Section II, state, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officials may ask any questions necessary to complete a T- or U-visa certification. They may generally not disclose the immigration status of a person requesting T- or U-visa certification except to comply with state or federal law or legal process, or if authorized by the visa applicant. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent a state, county, or local law enforcement agency or official from sending to, maintaining, or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual. *See* 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644.

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- A. ***Initial court appearances.*** At a defendant's initial court appearance before a judge, the prosecutor shall confirm that the defendant has been advised on the record that:
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2. The defendant may have rights to consular notification pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
- B. ***Pretrial detention.*** In assessing whether to seek pretrial detention of an arrestee under N.J.S.A. 2A:162-15 to -25, the prosecutor shall make an individualized assessment based on the specific facts presented in each case, and shall not simply assume that a non-citizen presents a risk of flight.
 - C. ***Admissibility of immigration evidence.*** In most instances, evidence of a defendant's immigration status is not relevant to the crime charged or to a witness's credibility and therefore may not be presented to a jury. *State v. Sanchez-Medina*, 231 N.J. 452, 462-63 (2018). In the rare cases where proof of a person's immigration status is relevant and admissible at trial, the prosecutor should not seek to admit such evidence without first raising the issue with the Court outside of the jury's presence, under N.J.R.E. 104, and requesting that the Court give an appropriate limiting instruction.
 - D. ***Charging, resolving, and sentencing cases.*** As in all cases, the prosecutor should be mindful of potential collateral consequences and consider such consequences in attempting to reach a just resolution of the case. Nothing in this Directive shall be construed to require any particular charge or sentence, to limit prosecutorial discretion in reaching a just resolution of the case, or to prevent the prosecutor from making any argument at sentencing.

VI. Notifications and Recordkeeping

- A. ***Notifications to detained individuals.*** State, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officials shall promptly notify a detained individual, in writing and in a language the individual can understand, when federal civil immigration authorities request:
 1. To interview the detainee. (*See* § II.B.4.)
 2. To be notified of the detainee's upcoming release from custody. (*See* § II.B.5.)
 3. To continue detaining the detainee past the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release. (*See* § II.B.6.)

When providing such notification, law enforcement officials shall provide the detainee a copy of any documents provided by immigration authorities in connection with the request.

- B. ***Annual reporting by law enforcement agencies.*** On an annual basis, each state, county, and local law enforcement agency shall report, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any instances in which the agency provided assistance to federal civil immigration authorities for the purpose of enforcing federal civil immigration law described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6. Each year:
1. Any local or county law enforcement agency that provided assistance described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6 during the prior calendar year shall submit a report to the County Prosecutor detailing such assistance.
 2. Each County Prosecutor shall compile any reports submitted by local or county law enforcement agencies pursuant to Section VI.B.1 and submit a consolidated report to the Attorney General detailing the agencies' assistance.
 3. The New Jersey State Police and all other state law enforcement agencies that provided assistance described in Sections II.B.1 to II.B.6 during the prior calendar year shall submit a report to the Attorney General detailing such assistance.
 4. The Attorney General shall post online a consolidated report detailing all instances of assistance by all state, county, and local law enforcement agencies, as submitted to the Attorney General pursuant to Sections VI.B.2 and VI.B.3, during the prior calendar year.

VII. Training

- A. ***Development of training.*** The Division of Criminal Justice, shall, within 30 days of the issuance of this Directive, develop a training program to explain the requirements of this Directive as they pertain to state, county, and local law enforcement agencies and officers. Such program shall be made available through the NJ Learn System or by other electronic means.
- B. ***Training deadline.*** All state, county, and local law enforcement agencies shall provide training to all officers regarding the provisions of this Directive before March 15, 2019.

VIII. Other Provisions

- A. ***Establishment of policy.*** All state, county, and local law enforcement agencies shall, before March 15, 2019, adopt and/or revise their existing policies and practices, consistent with this Directive, either by rule, regulation, or standard operating procedure.
- B. ***Community relations and outreach programs.*** Each County Prosecutor shall undertake efforts to educate the public about the provisions of this Directive, with a specific focus on strengthening trust between law enforcement and immigrant communities. Within 120 days of the effective date of this Directive, each County Prosecutor shall report to the Attorney General on such public education efforts.
- C. ***Non-enforceability by third parties.*** This Directive is issued pursuant to the Attorney General's authority to ensure the uniform and efficient enforcement of the laws and administration of criminal justice throughout the state. This Directive imposes limitations on law enforcement agencies and officials that may be more restrictive than the limitations imposed under the United States and New Jersey Constitutions, and federal and state statutes and regulations. Nothing in this Directive shall be construed in any way to create any substantive right that may be enforced by any third party.
- D. ***Severability.*** The provisions of this Directive shall be severable. If any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this Directive is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Directive shall not be affected.
- E. ***Questions.*** Any questions concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Directive shall be addressed to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice, or his or her designee.
- F. ***Effective date.*** In order to give state, county and local law enforcement agencies sufficient time to implement the provisions of this Directive and to conduct the required trainings, this Directive shall become operational on March 15, 2019. The revisions in the Second Version of the Directive take effect on October 4, 2019. Once effective, this Directive shall remain in force unless it is repealed, amended, or superseded by Order of the Attorney General.



Gurbir S. Grewal
Attorney General

ATTEST:



Veronica Allende
Director, Division of Criminal Justice

Dated: September 27, 2019

ATTORNEY GENERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT DIRECTIVE NO. 2018-6 v2.0

APPENDIX A

**(Issued November 29, 2018)
(Revised September 27, 2019)**

For the purposes of Sections II.B.5 and II.B.6, the term “violent or serious offense” is defined as follows:

1. Any first or second degree offense, as defined in N.J.S.A 2C:43-1;
2. Any indictable domestic violence offense defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19, as well as any domestic violence assault defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:25-19A(2);
3. Any other indictable offense listed in the chart below; *or*
4. Any indictable offense under the law of another jurisdiction that is the substantial equivalent to an offense described in paragraphs 1-3 above.

Chart of Additional Violent & Serious Offenses
(For indictable offenses as referenced in Paragraph 3 Above)

Statute	Description
2C:12-1	Assault
2C:12-1.1	Knowingly Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident Involving Serious Bodily Injury
2C:12-10	Stalking
2C:12-13	Throwing Bodily Fluid at Officers
2C:14-3	Criminal Sexual Contact
2C:14-4B	Exposing Genitals to Minors Under the Age of 13 and Other Vulnerable Populations
2C:16-1	Bias Intimidation
2C:17-1	Arson
2C:17-2	Causing Widespread Injury or Damage
2C:18-2	Burglary of a Dwelling
2C:24-4	Endangering the Welfare of Children
2C:28-5	Witness Tampering and Retaliation
2C:29-2B	Eluding a Law Enforcement Officer
2C:29-3A(5), 3B(2), 3B(3)	Hindering Apprehension or Prosecution
2C:29-9	Criminal Contempt (Violation of Restraining Orders, Domestic Violence Orders, Etc.)

2C:39-3, 2C:39-5, 2C:39-7, 2C:39-9	Manufacture, Transportation, or Possession of Weapons
2C:40-3B	Aggravated Hazing



ICE

Report Crimes: [Email](#) or Call 1-866-DHS-2-ICE

Contact ICE

Contact ICE Left

General Information

Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Offices

[Expand All](#) [Collapse All](#)

Contacting Headquarters

Contact Field Offices

ICE Detention Reporting and Information Line

ERO Field Offices

For information on detainees housed at an ICE facility, family members and attorneys should contact one of the ERO field offices listed below. Information regarding the location of detained individuals may be accessed using the [Online Detainee Locator System](#)

Note: If you elect to communicate with ICE by email, please be aware that sending sensitive personal information by email is not secure. If you would like to send sensitive personal information to ICE in a secure manner, please send your inquiry to ICE via U.S. Mail instead.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix Field Office
2035 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ, 85004
Phone: (602) 766-7030

Area of Responsibility: Arizona

Email: Phoenix.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

California

San Diego Field Office
880 Front Street #2232
San Diego, CA, 92101
Phone: (619) 436-0410

Area of Responsibility: San Diego and Imperial County

Email: SanDiego.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

San Francisco Field Office
630 Sansome Street Rm 590
San Francisco, CA, 94111
Phone: (415) 844-5512

Area of Responsibility: Northern California, Hawaii, Guam, Saipan

Email: SanFrancisco.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Los Angeles Field Office

Phone: (781) 359-7500

Area of Responsibility: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Email: Boston.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Maryland

Baltimore Field Office
31 Hopkins Plaza 7th Floor
Baltimore, MD, 21201
Phone: (410) 637-4000

Area of Responsibility: Maryland

Email: Baltimore.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Michigan

Detroit Field Office
333 Mt. Elliott St
Detroit, MI, 48207
Phone: (313) 568-6049

Area of Responsibility: Michigan, Ohio

Email: Detroit.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

Minnesota

St Paul Field Office
1 Federal Drive Suite 1601
Fort Snelling, MN, 55111
Phone: (612) 843-8600

Area of Responsibility: Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

Email: StPaul.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

New Jersey

Newark Field Office
970 Broad St. 11th Floor
Newark, NJ, 07102
Phone: (973) 645-3666

Area of Responsibility: New Jersey

Email: Newark.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

New York

Buffalo Field Office
130 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY, 14202
Phone: (716) 843-7600

Area of Responsibility: Upstate New York

Email: Buffalo.Outreach@ice.dhs.gov

New York Field Office
26 Federal Plaza 9th Floor, Suite 9-110
New York, NY, 10278
Phone: (212) 264-4213

Area of Responsibility: The five boroughs (counties of NYC) and the following counties: Dutchess, Nassau, Putnam, Suffolk, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Ulster, and Westchester

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
BY THE NUMBERS FY 2017

143,470



ERO
ADMINISTRATIVE
ARRESTS

+40%

226,119



ILLEGAL
ALIENS
REMOVED



32,958

HSI CRIMINAL
ARRESTS

4,818
GANG ARRESTS

INCLUDES

796

MS-13 ARRESTS



2,370 lbs.

FENTANYL
SEIZED

AN AVERAGE DAY IN THE LIFE

18

SENSITIVE TECHNOLOGY INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED

7

Child predators arrested

3

REMOVAL FLIGHTS COMPLETED

\$1,400,000

ILLEGAL CURRENCY and ASSETS SEIZED

279

Criminal alien arrests

545

MEDICAL SCREENINGS PERFORMED

168

CRIMINAL ALIEN CASES CLOSED

773

EMPLOYEES COMPLETED TRAINING

17

TERABYTES of forensically processed data (equivalent to 78 million 200 page books)

4

HUMAN/SEX TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

5

CONVICTIONS FOR HUMAN SMUGGLING

6,582

Active legal cases

3,055

MALWARE ATTACKS BLOCKED

623

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

2,973

POUNDS OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS SEIZED

24

VISAS REFUSED DUE TO TERRORIST CONNECTIONS OR DEROGATORY INFORMATION

842

ALIENS ENTER DETENTION

645

ALIENS REMOVED

* These averages are based on 2 months of activity during FY2015

U.S. ICE arrests by criminal charge or conviction, FY 2017

Numbers include all charges and convictions an undocumented immigrant had upon arrests. Since a person can be charged with multiple charges and prior convictions, there are more convictions than persons actually arrested.

Criminal Charge Category	Criminal Charges	Criminal Convictions	Total
Traffic Offenses - DUI	20,562	59,985	80,547
Dangerous Drugs	19,065	57,438	76,503
Immigration	10,389	52,128	62,517
Traffic Offenses	24,438	43,908	68,346
Assault	16,535	31,919	48,454
Larceny	4,438	15,918	20,356
Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, Etc.	9,623	11,655	21,278
General Crimes	6,623	10,702	17,325
Burglary	2,574	10,262	12,836
Obstructing the Police	4,640	9,976	14,616
Fraudulent Activities	3,476	8,922	12,398

Source: [ICE FY 2017 Report](#) [Get the data](#) [Created with Datawrapper](#)



Center for Immigration Studies

ICE Enforcement in New Jersey Targets Sanctuary City Releases

Share of criminals among arrested aliens is in line with recent trends

By Preston Huennekens on July 17, 2018

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) arrested 37 aliens in Middlesex County, N.J., during a targeted enforcement operation. Middlesex County is identified by the Center for Immigration Studies as a known sanctuary jurisdiction.

The operation specifically targeted aliens who were released by the Middlesex County Jail without honoring the detainer notices provided by ICE. By ignoring these detainers, Middlesex County Jail knowingly released dangerous criminal aliens back into the community. ICE has stated before that at-large arrests are more dangerous to both officers and aliens alike.

In Middlesex County's case, 16 aliens were arrested who had been released from the jail despite an active detainer notice. The remaining 21 aliens were either other known criminal aliens or collateral arrests.

The arrested aliens hailed from 13 different countries, mostly in Central and South America: Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, India, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Turkey. Their crimes included everything from DUIs and theft to more egregious cases such as domestic violence assaults and sexual crimes.

In the first half of FY 2018, 66 percent of all ICE arrests have been of convicted criminals. This contradicts the claim that ICE officers are going out of their way to arrest illegal aliens who have not committed serious felonies. More than two-thirds of all arrests are still of criminal illegal aliens, who remain the main priority for immigration enforcement according to an April 2017 memo from the Justice Department.

Publicly available data shows that the current share of non-criminal arrests is actually in line with historical totals. The table below shows the latest available information on ICE's FOIA library tracking administrative arrests by criminality. FY 2017 data is available in that year's Enforcement and Removal Operations Report.

Fiscal Year	Criminal	Non- Criminal	Total	Share Criminal
FY17	105,736	37,734	143,470	73.70%
FY16	94,751	15,353	110,104	86.10%
FY15	101,880	17,892	119,772	85.10%
FY14	134,734	48,969	183,703	73.30%
FY13	168,444	63,843	232,287	72.50%
FY12	171,925	93,648	265,573	64.70%
FY11	167,195	121,197	288,392	58.00%
FY10	143,082	129,302	272,384	52.50%
FY09	115,867	182,031	297,898	38.90%

In fact, the first term of the Obama administration (2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012) had a lower share of criminal arrests than FY 2018 under the Trump administration. This indicates that while the priority enforcement categories have expanded, the actual share of criminal arrests has remained largely similar.

For the first half of FY 2018, of the remaining individuals not previously convicted of a crime, 23 percent were either immigration fugitives or had illegally re-entered the United States after a previous deportation, according to the ICE press release.

This adds to the growing list of enforcement actions targeting sanctuary cities this year. In June, enforcement actions resulted in over 500 arrests. As sanctuary jurisdictions continue to defy federal immigration enforcement ICE will be given no choice but to continue large-scale enforcement operations like this most recent one in Middlesex County.

Topics: Criminal Aliens, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)



ICE

Report Crimes: [Email](#) or Call [1-866-DHS-2-ICE](#)

ICE Newsroom

[News Releases](#)

[News Releases](#)

TOP STORY

Enforcement and Removal

07/16/2018

ICE ERO Newark arrests 37 individuals in Middlesex County, NJ enforcement surge



NEWARK, N.J. — U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Newark Field Office arrested 37 individuals during a five-day operation that concluded Friday, as part of the agency's ongoing public safety efforts. The operation targeted criminal aliens who were previously incarcerated at the Middlesex County Jail (MCJ), and who were subsequently released to the community by MCJ, without honoring the ICE detainer or advising ICE of their release. The operation also targeted other criminal aliens residing in Middlesex County.

Of those arrested, 16 subjects had been previously released by MCJ without honoring the ICE detainer and 78% had prior criminal convictions or pending criminal charges.

"ERO New Jersey will continue to enforce ICE's commitment to public safety," said Ruben Perez, acting Field Office Director of ERO in Newark. "Middlesex county, which aspires to be a 'sanctuary county' by protecting criminal aliens, in the process assists criminals in undermining federal law, and creates a dangerous environment in the community. It also overburdens local law enforcement. ICE will continue to execute its mission in such communities."

The individuals arrested as part of the operation were nationals of Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, and Turkey.

These individuals range from 21 to 68 years old and all were previously arrested or convicted of a variety of offenses. Some of the arrests and convictions included: aggravated criminal sexual contact, aggravated assault, DUI, hindering apprehension, endangering the welfare of a child, battery, theft, burglary, possession of a weapon, forgery, domestic violence assault, disorderly conduct, and illegal entry.

The 16 subjects that were released by MCJ and arrested during this operation include:

A 68-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the Perth Amboy Police Department on January 23, 2009, in Middlesex County for the crimes of murder—purposely and hinder prosecution-false info and was booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On June 14, 2011, he was convicted of aggravated manslaughter and hinder own prosecution-false info and was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in state prison. On May 5, 2015, the subject was transferred from state prison back to the custody of the Middlesex County Jail as he appealed his convictions. On May 5, 2015, ICE issued a detainer to Middlesex County Jail. On May 22, 2018, the original charge was overturned and he was found guilty of a single felony charge of hindering-oneself-give false information and sentenced to time served. Even though an ICE detainer was previously issued he was released.

A 21-year-old citizen of Turkey was arrested by the South Brunswick Police Department on May 10, 2017, in Middlesex County for burglary entering structure and theft by unlawful taking, and was booked into Middlesex County Jail. On May 10, 2017, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released. On July 15, 2017, he was arrested for resisting arrest, obstructing the administration of law, and possession of marijuana. On October 12, 2017, he was arrested by ICE officers in Monmouth Junction, New Jersey and was subsequently released on bond by the Immigration Judge. On April 12, 2018, he was arrested for a third time for simple assault, harassment, and possession of a weapon for unlawful purpose, and was booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On April 13, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored again and he was released.

A 32-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the New Brunswick Police Department on August 12, 2016, in Middlesex County for Aggravated Sexual Assault- Helpless Victim, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Contact, Sexual Assault-Force/Coercion, and Criminal Sexual Contact and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On August 16, 2016, ICE issued a detainer. On May 18, 2018, he was convicted of Aggravated Criminal Sexual Contact and sentenced to 644 days' time served, parole supervision for life and registration under Megan's Law. On May 21, 2018, Middlesex County Jail refused to honor the detainer and he was released.

A 26-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the North Brunswick Police Department on February 17, 2017, in Middlesex County for driving while his license was suspended and on his court date of May 23, 2017, he was found guilty and sentenced to ten (10) days of incarceration at the Middlesex County Jail. On May 31, 2017, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released. He also had a prior conviction for DUI.

A 46-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the Carteret Police Department on December 15, 2017, in Middlesex County for domestic violence/simple assault and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On December 25, 2017, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored by Middlesex County Jail and he was released. On June 28, 2018, he was convicted of Domestic Violence Assault.

A 34-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the Edison Police Department on May 29, 2018, in Middlesex County for aggravated assault and possession of a weapon and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On May 30, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released.

A 42-year-old citizen of Honduras was convicted of illegal entry on November 10, 2009, and removed. On June 12, 2017, she was arrested by the Woodbridge Police Department, in Middlesex County for shoplifting, and released. On March 11, 2018, she was again arrested for shoplifting, and released. On April 21, 2018, she was arrested for a third time for shoplifting, and booked into Middlesex County Jail. On April 21, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and she was released.

A 21-year-old citizen of Guatemala was arrested by the Green Brook Police Department on June 20, 2018, in Somerset County for driving under the influence of alcohol and by the Middlesex Police Department (later that same day) in Middlesex County, for burglary-entering structure, theft by unlawful taking, receiving stolen property and hindering oneself/ false information and was booked into Middlesex County Jail. On June 21, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored by Middlesex County Jail and he was released.

A 21-year-old citizen of Honduras was arrested by the New Brunswick Police Department on May 29, 2018, in Middlesex County for aggravated assault, possession of a weapon for unlawful purpose, unlawful possession of a weapon, and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On May 29, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but he was released.

A 37-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the New Brunswick Police Department on November 25, 2017, in Middlesex County for driving without a license, and booked into the Middlesex County Correctional Facility in North Brunswick, NJ. On November 25, 2017, an ICE detainer was issued but he was released.

A 25-year-old citizen of the Dominican Republic was arrested by the Perth Amboy Police Department on May 25, 2018, in Middlesex County for harassment, hindering, and obstruction, and was booked into Middlesex County Jail. On May 29, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released. He also has prior arrests for domestic violence and forgery.

A 27-year-old citizen of the Dominican Republic was arrested by the Perth Amboy Police Department on January 25, 2018, in Middlesex County for aggravated assault - significant bodily injury to a victim of domestic violence, criminal restraint – hold victim, possession of a weapon for unlawful purpose, unlawful possession of a weapon and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On January 30, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released.

A 41-year-old citizen of Honduras was arrested by the New Brunswick Police Department on September 18, 2017, in Middlesex County for driving with a suspended license and was booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On September 18, 2017, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released. Subject has prior arrests for forgery.

A 29-year-old citizen of Mexico was arrested by the Perth Amboy Police Department on March 12, 2018, in Middlesex County for aggravated assault on law enforcement and possession of CDS/analog and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On March 13, 2018, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and she was released. She has prior arrests for assault by auto and DUI.

A 28-year-old citizen of Peru was arrested by the Union City Police Department in Union City, New Jersey on May 08, 2018, for simple assault and booked into the Hudson County Jail (HCJ). At the time of his release from HCJ, it was discovered that he had an outstanding warrant for contempt from the Perth Amboy Police Department, in Middlesex County. He was transferred to the Middlesex County Jail on the warrant. On May 15, 2018, ICE issued a detainer to Middlesex County Jail but the detainer was not honored and he was released.

A 29-year-old citizen of El Salvador was arrested by the Carteret Police Department on September 1, 2017, in Middlesex County for Endangering-Abuse/Neglect of a Child and booked into the Middlesex County Jail. On September 5, 2017, ICE issued a detainer, but the detainer was not honored and he was released. After his release, he was arrested for DUI and subsequently convicted on March 15, 2018 for the same offense.

Those arrested will remain in ICE custody pending removal or immigration proceedings.

ICE is focused on removing public safety threats, such as convicted criminal aliens and gang members, as well as individuals who have violated our nation's immigration laws, including those who illegally re-entered the country after being removed, and immigration fugitives ordered removed by federal immigration judges.

For the first two quarters of Fiscal Year 2018, ICE arrests comprise over 66 percent convicted criminals. Of the remaining individuals not convicted of a crime, approximately 23 percent have either been charged with a crime, are immigration fugitives, or have been removed from the United States and illegally re-entered, reflecting the agency's continued prioritization of its limited enforcement resources on aliens who pose threats to national security, public safety and border security.

Share

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Last Reviewed/Updated: 10/16/2018

Deportation & Immigration Response Equipo (D.I.R.E)

D.I.R.E is a national advocacy organization which is active in New Jersey. According to their website (www.direteam.org):

DIRE was born on January 29th, 2017. On January 25th President Donald Trump passed an executive order called "Protecting the Security of the Interior." That executive order called for strict enforcement of immigration laws against people who, for many years, have not been considered deportation priorities. With his stated goal of deporting 2-3 million people, and his executive order, it became clear to the people of our community that in order to reach that goal the President would start breaking up families and communities.

On January 29th 450 people gathered for a spontaneous prayer vigil to draw attention to this concern. Out of that meeting a group of concerned citizens was formed, and by February 23rd we held our first official meeting of DIRE. D.I.R.E. is a proactive community Deportation & Immigration Response team dedicated to ensuring the human rights and well-being of non-citizen individuals and families in which there are U.S. citizen children living with non-citizen parents.

D.I.R.E. commits to taking action, as needed, to ensure the human rights of all members of the immigrant community by:

1. Distributing information about immigrant rights and what actions to take in the event that ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) or other law enforcement officials attempt to interrogate or detain them
2. Responding in real time, as possible, to locations in which an ICE/police detainment, or attempted action, is taking place;
3. Providing physical sanctuary in a space of safety and faith when the government, in violation of the United States Constitution's Bill of Rights and, shows blatant disregard for human rights. Accompanying individuals who have appointments with ICE, to ensure that each individual receives due process, respect and proper treatment.

Other Immigration Advocacy Groups

Newark

American Friends Service Committee - <https://www.afsc.org/program/immigrant-rights-program-newark-nj>

Essex County

Jobs and Equal rights for All ! - <https://www.jaera.org/>

Camden

Camden Center for Law & Social Justice - <http://camdenlawandjustice.org/immigration-services/>

NJ STATE

New Jersey Alliance for Immigrant Justice - https://www.njimmigrantjustice.org/detention_deportation



EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Executive Order: Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States

IMMIGRATION

Issued on: **January 25, 2017**



By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), and in order to ensure the public safety of the American people in communities across the United States as well as to ensure that our Nation's immigration laws are faithfully executed, I hereby declare the policy of the executive branch to be, and order, as follows:

Section 1. Purpose. Interior enforcement of our Nation's immigration laws is critically important to the national security and public safety of the United States. Many aliens who illegally enter the United States and those who overstay or otherwise violate the terms of their visas present a significant threat to national security and public safety. This is particularly so for aliens who engage in criminal conduct in the United States.

Sanctuary jurisdictions across the United States willfully violate Federal law in an attempt to shield aliens from removal from the United States. These jurisdictions have caused immeasurable harm to the American people and to the very fabric of our Republic.

Tens of thousands of removable aliens have been released into communities across the country, solely because their home countries refuse to accept their repatriation. Many of these aliens are criminals who have served time in our Federal, State, and local jails. The presence of such individuals in the United States, and the practices of foreign nations that refuse the repatriation of their nationals, are contrary to the national interest.

Although Federal immigration law provides a framework for Federal-State partnerships in enforcing our immigration laws to ensure the removal of aliens who have no right to be in the United States, the Federal Government has failed to discharge this basic sovereign responsibility. We cannot faithfully execute the immigration laws of the United States if we exempt classes or categories of removable aliens from potential enforcement. The purpose of this order is to direct executive departments and agencies (agencies) to employ all lawful means to enforce the immigration laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. Policy. It is the policy of the executive branch to:

- (a) Ensure the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States, including the INA, against all removable aliens, consistent with Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution and section 3331 of title 5, United States Code;
- (b) Make use of all available systems and resources to ensure the efficient and faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States;
- (c) Ensure that jurisdictions that fail to comply with applicable Federal law do not receive Federal funds, except as mandated by law;
- (d) Ensure that aliens ordered removed from the United States are promptly removed; and
- (e) Support victims, and the families of victims, of crimes committed by removable aliens.

Sec. 3. Definitions. The terms of this order, where applicable, shall have the meaning provided by section 1101 of title 8, United States Code.

Sec. 4. Enforcement of the Immigration Laws in the Interior of the United States. In furtherance of the policy described in section 2 of this order, I hereby direct agencies to employ all lawful means to ensure the faithful execution of the immigration laws of the United States against all removable aliens.

Sec. 5. Enforcement Priorities. In executing faithfully the immigration laws of the United States, the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) shall prioritize for removal those aliens described by

the Congress in sections 212(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(6)(C), 235, and 237(a)(2) and (4) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(6)(C), 1225, and 1227(a)(2) and (4)), as well as removable aliens who:

- (a) Have been convicted of any criminal offense;
- (b) Have been charged with any criminal offense, where such charge has not been resolved;
- (c) Have committed acts that constitute a chargeable criminal offense;
- (d) Have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter or application before a governmental agency;
- (e) Have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits;
- (f) Are subject to a final order of removal, but who have not complied with their legal obligation to depart the United States; or
- (g) In the judgment of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security.

Sec. 6. Civil Fines and Penalties. As soon as practicable, and by no later than one year after the date of this order, the Secretary shall issue guidance and promulgate regulations, where required by law, to ensure the assessment and collection of all fines and penalties that the Secretary is authorized under the law to assess and collect from aliens unlawfully present in the United States and from those who facilitate their presence in the United States.

Sec. 7. Additional Enforcement and Removal Officers. The Secretary, through the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, shall, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, take all appropriate action to hire 10,000 additional immigration officers, who shall complete relevant training and be authorized to perform the law enforcement functions described in section 287 of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1357).

Sec. 8. Federal-State Agreements. It is the policy of the executive branch to empower State and local law enforcement agencies across the country to perform the functions of an immigration officer in the interior of the United States to the maximum extent permitted by law.

(a) In furtherance of this policy, the Secretary shall immediately take appropriate action to engage with the Governors of the States, as well as local officials, for the purpose of preparing to enter into agreements under section 287(g) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1357(g)).

(b) To the extent permitted by law and with the consent of State or local officials, as appropriate, the Secretary shall take appropriate action, through agreements under section 287(g) of the INA, or otherwise, to authorize State and local law enforcement officials, as the Secretary determines are qualified and appropriate, to perform the functions of immigration officers in relation to the investigation, apprehension, or detention of aliens in the United States under the direction and the supervision of the Secretary. Such authorization shall be in addition to, rather than in place of, Federal performance of these duties.

(c) To the extent permitted by law, the Secretary may structure each agreement under section 287(g) of the INA in a manner that provides the most effective model for enforcing Federal immigration laws for that jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. Sanctuary Jurisdictions. It is the policy of the executive branch to ensure, to the fullest extent of the law, that a State, or a political subdivision of a State, shall comply with 8 U.S.C. 1373.

(a) In furtherance of this policy, the Attorney General and the Secretary, in their discretion and to the extent consistent with law, shall ensure that jurisdictions that willfully refuse to comply with 8 U.S.C. 1373 (sanctuary jurisdictions) are not eligible to receive Federal grants, except as deemed necessary for law enforcement purposes by the Attorney General or the Secretary. The Secretary has the authority to designate, in his discretion and to the extent consistent with law, a jurisdiction as a sanctuary jurisdiction. The Attorney General shall take appropriate enforcement action against any entity that violates 8 U.S.C. 1373, or which has in effect a statute, policy, or practice that prevents or hinders the enforcement of Federal law.

(b) To better inform the public regarding the public safety threats associated with sanctuary jurisdictions, the Secretary shall utilize the Declined Detainer Outcome Report or its equivalent and, on a weekly basis, make public a comprehensive list of criminal actions committed by aliens and any jurisdiction that ignored or otherwise failed to honor any detainers with respect to such aliens.

(c) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is directed to obtain and provide relevant and responsive information on all Federal grant money that currently is received by any sanctuary jurisdiction.

Sec. 10. Review of Previous Immigration Actions and Policies. (a) The Secretary shall immediately take all appropriate action to terminate the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) described in the memorandum issued by the Secretary on November 20, 2014, and to reinstitute the immigration program known as “Secure Communities” referenced in that memorandum.

(b) The Secretary shall review agency regulations, policies, and procedures for consistency with this order and, if required, publish for notice and comment proposed regulations rescinding or revising any regulations inconsistent with this order and shall consider whether to withdraw or modify any inconsistent policies and procedures, as appropriate and consistent with the law.

(c) To protect our communities and better facilitate the identification, detention, and removal of criminal aliens within constitutional and statutory parameters, the Secretary shall consolidate and revise any applicable forms to more effectively communicate with recipient law enforcement agencies.

Sec. 11. Department of Justice Prosecutions of Immigration Violators. The Attorney General and the Secretary shall work together to develop and implement a program that ensures that adequate resources are devoted to the prosecution of criminal immigration offenses in the United States, and to develop cooperative strategies to reduce violent crime and the reach of transnational criminal organizations into the United States.

Sec. 12. Recalcitrant Countries. The Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall cooperate to effectively implement the sanctions provided by section 243(d) of the INA (8 U.S.C. 1253(d)), as appropriate. The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law, ensure that diplomatic efforts and negotiations with foreign states include as a condition precedent the acceptance by those foreign states of their nationals who are subject to removal from the United States.

Sec. 13. Office for Victims of Crimes Committed by Removable Aliens. The Secretary shall direct the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take all appropriate and lawful action to establish within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement an office to provide proactive, timely,

adequate, and professional services to victims of crimes committed by removable aliens and the family members of such victims. This office shall provide quarterly reports studying the effects of the victimization by criminal aliens present in the United States.

Sec. 14. Privacy Act. Agencies shall, to the extent consistent with applicable law, ensure that their privacy policies exclude persons who are not United States citizens or lawful permanent residents from the protections of the Privacy Act regarding personally identifiable information.

Sec. 15. Reporting. Except as otherwise provided in this order, the Secretary and the Attorney General shall each submit to the President a report on the progress of the directives contained in this order within 90 days of the date of this order and again within 180 days of the date of this order.

Sec. 16. Transparency. To promote the transparency and situational awareness of criminal aliens in the United States, the Secretary and the Attorney General are hereby directed to collect relevant data and provide quarterly reports on the following:

(a) the immigration status of all aliens incarcerated under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Prisons;

(b) the immigration status of all aliens incarcerated as Federal pretrial detainees under the supervision of the United States Marshals Service; and

(c) the immigration status of all convicted aliens incarcerated in State prisons and local detention centers throughout the United States.

Sec. 17. Personnel Actions. The Office of Personnel Management shall take appropriate and lawful action to facilitate hiring personnel to implement this order.

Sec. 18. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 25, 2017.

Signatures

31 Rows, Generated by Michael Rein 10/9/2020 14:37 Eastern Standard Time

Username	Last Name ▲	First Name	Document Name	Folder	Revision Date	Revision Type	Job Title	Location	Signed Date
SAcquaviva	Acquaviva	Stephen	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-Professional Standards	11/8/2018 11:56:00
jbell	Bell	John	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-North-Administration	12/1/2018 01:31:39
jbiondi	Biondi	Jonathan	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Police Officer	PD-South-Patrol	12/6/2018 09:41:06
mcalabrese	Calabrese	Michael	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North-Patrol	1/5/2019 01:22:15
kconnolly	Connolly	Kevin	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-South-Patrol	11/17/2018 21:01:38

CCorrea	Correa	Carlos	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	3/30/2020 22:29:50
BEmmett	Emmett	Brian	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-Central-Investigations	12/27/2018 12:42:41
GGarcia	Garcia	George	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	11/26/2018 00:26:33
ggasperone	Gasperone	Gregory	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-South-Patrol	11/29/2018 06:04:05
MGulsby	Gulsby	Matthew	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-Central-Patrol	11/28/2018 10:20:59
JHammill	Hammill	Jennifer	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-South-Patrol	11/28/2018 15:07:59

jhendrix	Hendrix	Jamie	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-North-Patrol	11/30/2018 09:31:19
hhertfelder	Hertfelder	Harry	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-South-Patrol	11/7/2018 19:31:41
ghippe	Hippe	Gregg	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-North-Investigations	12/4/2018 11:31:41
djackson	Jackson	Davion	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North-Patrol	11/12/2018 07:41:05
mjordan	Jordan	Myron	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North-Patrol	11/28/2018 16:17:56
ikorff	Korff	Ian	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Professional Standards	12/3/2018 08:17:55

aleffand	Leffand	Amy	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North-Patrol	12/4/2018 21:45:19
dlocha	Locha	David	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-South-Patrol	11/10/2018 10:38:33
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ENielsen	Nielsen	Eric	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	12/23/2018 18:40:57
EOFlanagan	O Flanagan	Emma	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-Professional Standards	12/6/2018 15:49:46

mprendeville	Prendeville	Michael	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North-Patrol	11/20/2018 01:55:51
jray	Ray	Joseph	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	12/11/2018 23:57:05
groitzsch	Roitzsch	George	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Police Officer	PD-Central-Patrol	10/30/2019 09:50:35
ORussell	Russell	Odell	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	12/20/2018 13:04:11
mshoulars	Shoulars	Michael	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Lieutenant	PD-North-Patrol	11/14/2018 07:58:32
Sskala	Skala	Sean	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In-Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-Central-Patrol	11/14/2018 05:20:40

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LTolosa	Tolosa	Leonardo	MISR - Immigration And Customs Enforcement (ICE) - November 2018	Monthly In- Service Review	11/7/2018 00:00:00	New	Sergeant	PD-North- Patrol	11/18/2018 10:55:54

NJ Learn - Learner History: Organization

Created by: System Admin (NJL).
Generated on 10/09/2020 2:49 PM EST by Michael Rein.

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Filters
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Course Title **In** Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6
Person Status **In** Active
Is Organization Manager **Equal To** Yes
Organization Manager Organization Name **Is Not Empty**
Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type **In**
Person Full Name **In**
Person Username **In**

Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Abraham Chavarria	ABRAHAM.CHAVARRIA	abechavarria@hotmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/28/2019				00:00:00
Airika Hurling	AIRIKAHURLING	air ka.hurling@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	04/29/2020				00:00:00
Ajoy Mathew	AMATHEW	ajoy.mathew@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Alberto Rivas	ARIVAS	arivas@aps.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/26/2019				00:00:00
Alex Rabar	107370	alex.rabar@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Alex Rabar	107370	alex.rabar@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/14/2019				00:00:00
Alicia Perez	AEP146	aep146@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Amandeep Singh	AS2243	amansingh13@aol.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/24/2019				00:00:00
Amy Leffand	107363	amy.leffand@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/24/2019				00:00:00
Andrew Hagenberg	FS177766	andrew.hagenberg@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Andrew Smith	ANDREWSMITH85	andrew.smith85@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/23/2019				00:00:00
Anthony Issler	AISSLER	anthony.issler18@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/03/2019				00:00:00

NJ Learn - Learner History: Organization

Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Anthony Timbol	107154	anthony.timbol@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Armando Quinones	329430	armando.quinones@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Ashley Gonzalez	AGONZALEZ5053	ashley.gonzalez1@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Bernice Robinson	BERNICEROBINSON	bernice.robinson@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Beverly Dodson	320138	beverly@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Brian Emmett	224838	bemmett@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
Brian Fitzpatrick	BFITZPATRICK	brian.fitzpatrick@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/03/2019				00:00:00
Brian Ruditsky	107149	brian.ruditsky@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/03/2019				00:00:00
Bryant Myers	107134	bryant.myers@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/04/2019				00:00:00
Camilo Lopez	CLOPEZ	camilo.lopez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Carlos Correa	226329	carlos.e.correa@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Carlos Rodriguez	CRODRIGUEZ@APS.RUTGERS.EDU	carlos.rodriguez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Carmelo Huertas	CVHUERTAS	carmelo.huertas@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/17/2019				00:00:00
Cheryl Gaines	320123	cgaines@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Christine Weston	200872	christine.weston@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/16/2019				00:00:00
Christopher Ford	CFORD3904	chris.ford@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/10/2019				00:00:00
Christopher Kosinski	CKOSINSK	ckos2347@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/27/2019				00:00:00
Colin Weiss	314053	colin.weiss@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/05/2019				00:00:00
Curtis Flemming II	CBFLEMMING	curtis.flemming@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/17/2019				00:00:00

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Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Daniel Duran	200858	dan.duran@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Daniel Opromollo	DOPROMOLLO	daniel.opromollo@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/23/2019				00:00:00
Daniel Roohr	DROOHR	daniel.roohr@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/25/2019				00:00:00
Danielle Quintino	DQUINTINO	danielle.quintino@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/27/2019				00:00:00
Daryl Yelverton	220588	daryl.yelverton@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
David Locha	FS136333	david.locha@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/03/2019				00:00:00
David Ortiz	ORTMUNGER	dave.ortiz@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
David Synosky	DSYNOSKY	david.synosky@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/20/2019				00:00:00
Davion Jackson	DAVIONJACKSON	davion.jackson@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/16/2019				00:00:00
Demetrios Anastasatos	107355	demetrios.anastasatos@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/23/2019				00:00:00
Diamond Holloman	DHOLLOMAN@3466	dlh239@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Diana Colon-Carr	173012	diana.coloncarr@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Dino Locacio	107364	dlocacio@aps.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Donnovan Robinson	DROBINSON	donovan.robinson@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/23/2019				00:00:00
Dylan Mendez	DMENDEZ1018	dyz1018@yahoo.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/30/2019				00:00:00
Eddie Roberts	320132	eddie.roberts@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Edwin Gonzalez	321551	eig139@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/21/2019				00:00:00
Edwin Tejada	107378	edwin.tejada@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
Eileen Alicea	EIALICEA	eileen.alicea@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/07/2019				00:00:00

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Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Emerson Ghee	224833	emerson.ghee@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/30/2019				00:00:00
Emma O'Flanagan	224832	emma.oflanagan@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/18/2019				00:00:00
Emmanuel Rosario-Coronado	EROSARIO	emmanuelr0326@yahoo.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/23/2019				00:00:00
Eric Moschberger	EMOSCHBERGER	eric.moschberger@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Eric Nielsen	107135	eric.j.nielsen@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/23/2019				00:00:00
Erin Macri	126169	erin.macri@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Felisa Brasington	FBRASINGTON	felisa.brasington@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Filippo Ferraino	FFERRAINO	filippo.ferraino@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/27/2019				00:00:00
Franceses Cosgrove	320122	franceses.cosgrove@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Francisco Bonner	173017	fbonner@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
George Castro	GCASTRO	george.castro@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/18/2019				00:00:00
George Espinoza	326602	george.espinoza@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
George Garcia	320130	george.garcia@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
George Roitzsch	GROITZSCH	george.roitzsch@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/25/2019				00:00:00
Gerardo Tiano	GTIANO3830	gerardo.tiano@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	05/06/2020				00:00:00
Gregg Hippe	200862	gregg.hippe@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Gregory Gasperone	173007	gregory.gasperone@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Gregory Gunia	GGUNIA	gregory.gunia@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/13/2019				00:00:00
Harry Hertfelder	173009	harry.hertfelder@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/16/2019				00:00:00

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Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Harvey Johnson	173004	harvey.johnson@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Hassam Hashmi	HHASHMI	hassam.hashmi@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Ian Korff	200863	ian.j.korff@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Jae Kim	BRIANKIM116	briankim116@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/23/2019				00:00:00
Jamel Tabron	JTABRON	jamel.tabron@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
James Novosel	320125	james.novosel@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Jamie Hendrix	320134	jamie.hendrix@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Jared Calimano	JAC605	jared.calimano@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/17/2019				00:00:00
Jason Castillo	JASON.CASTILLO	jbc147@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/25/2019				00:00:00
Jason Lisi	JLISI52	jason.lisi@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Jason Roland	328905	jason.roland@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Jason Ronca	328093	jason.ronca@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/05/2019				00:00:00
Javier Hernandez	313989	javier.hernandez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/24/2019				00:00:00
Jehu St. Louis	JEHUSTLOUIS	jay.stlouis@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Jennifer Hammill	107123	jennifer.hammill@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Jennifer Jankowski	116427	jennifer.jankowski@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	11/05/2019				00:00:00
John Bell	329278	john.bell@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/20/2019				00:00:00
John Gonzalez	JGONZALEZ87	gonzal24@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/28/2019				00:00:00
John Lanoce	JLANOCE	john.lanoce@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/21/2019				00:00:00

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Jonathan Biondi	173018	jon.biondi@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Joseph Biundo	FS153097	jmb810@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/25/2019				00:00:00
Joseph Ray	224836	joe.ray@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
Josh Chatterjee	JCHATTERJEE22	jchatterjee@nbpdnj.org	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Jovanni Innocent	JINNOCENT91	jovanni.innocent@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Julio Lugo	126000	lugo.j1@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Julio Perez	JIP29	jip29@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Kareem Byrom	KBYROM20	kareem.byrom@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/22/2019				00:00:00
Kenneth Cop	107111	kenneth.cop@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/04/2019				00:00:00
Kerim Dere	KDERE	kkd33@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Kevin Connolly	321198	kevin.m.connolly@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/04/2019				00:00:00
Kevin Kobovitch	328517	kevin.kobovitch@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/25/2019				00:00:00
Kevin Shutrop	KSHUTROP	kps99@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Lakiesha Minor	LMINOR	lakiesha.minor@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Larry Evans Jr.	173014	larry.evans@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/11/2019				00:00:00
Laura Gyorfi	LGYORFI	lg679@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/18/2019				00:00:00
Lauren McLelland	LMCLELLAND	lauren.mclelland@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Lawonda Selph	LSELPH30	lawonda.selph@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/24/2019				00:00:00
Leonardo Tolosa	314054	ltolosa@aps.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00

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Leslie Jones III	LESLIEJONES	leslie.jones@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Linda Pierson	226332	bp@camden.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
LinnÃ© Getsinger	173016	linne.getsinger@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Lorna Peart	211172	lorna.peart@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Malika McLaughlin	310813	mal ka.mclaughlin@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/26/2019				00:00:00
Manuel Acevedo	107353	acevedm1@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/18/2019				00:00:00
Manuel Simoes	107374	manuel.simoes@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/07/2019				00:00:00
Marie Bristol	MDBRISTOL	marie.bristol@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Mark Slifko	105638	mark.slifko@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/25/2019				00:00:00
Marlise Correa	326683	marlise.correa@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/18/2019				00:00:00
Martin Roman	MROMAN2	martin.roman@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Matthew Gulsby	107121	matthew.gulsby@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Matthew Oblad	MOBLAD	matthew.oblad@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	05/15/2019				00:00:00
Mauricio Hernandez	MHERNANDEZ044	mauroh@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Melvin Breton	MELVINBRETON	melvin.breton@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Melvin Breton	MELVINBRETON	melvin.breton@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/10/2019				00:00:00
Michael Calabrese	160788	michael.j.calabrese@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Michael D'Angelo	107112	michael.r.dangelo@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Michael Jason Farella	107116	jason.farella@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00

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Person Full Name	Person Username	Person E-mail	Person Status	Person Organization Name	Course Title	Course Delivery Mode Delivery Type	Completion Status	Completed Courses (Transcript) Ended/Completed On Date	Registration Status	Registration Date	Completed Courses (Transcript) Grade	Total time spent in module (HH:MI:SS)
Michael Prendeville	MPRENDEVILLE	michael.j.prendeville@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/17/2019				00:00:00
Michael Rein	107146	michael.rein@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/10/2019				00:00:00
Michael Rein	107146	michael.rein@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Michael Shoulars	320142	michael.shoulars@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Myron Jordan	320131	myron.jordan@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Odell Russell	ORUSSELL3810	russelod@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Orlando Hernandez	OHERNANDEZ60	orlando.hernandez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
Oscar Torres	107103	oscar.torres@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/20/2019				00:00:00
Patrick Blaydes	PBLAYDES	pb467@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/28/2019				00:00:00
Paul Carnicella	PCARNICELLA	pauli3456@gmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Paul Fischer	107117	paul.fischer@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/10/2019				00:00:00
Paul Fischer	107117	paul.fischer@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Paul Hull	PRHULL5	paul.hull@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Peter Bianchi	103509	peter.bianchi@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Prince Badoo	PBADOO	prince.badoo@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/17/2019				00:00:00
ROBERT POLI	221386	rpoli@aps.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Ralph Parone	RALPHPARONE1973	ralph.parone@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/18/2019				00:00:00
Rebecca Phillips	RPHILLIPS	rebecca.phillips@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/12/2019				00:00:00
Rex Joseph	327240	josephrt@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/27/2019				00:00:00

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Richard Dinan	107115	richard.dinan@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Robert Calvert	324963	rcalvert@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Robert Champouillon	RCHAMPOUILLON	rchampou@mix.wvu.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Robert James	ROBERTJAMES	robert.james@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	04/05/2019				00:00:00
Robert Pellegrino	RPELLEGRINO	robert.pellegrino@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Robert Tighe	RTIGHE	robert.tighe@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	04/17/2020				00:00:00
Roger Terry	ROGERTERRY	roger.terry@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/26/2019				00:00:00
Ronald Trivinia	182252	trivinia@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/26/2019				00:00:00
Ryan Borden	RBORDEN1	ryan.borden@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/30/2019				00:00:00
Samuel Rodriguez	329431	samuel.rodriguez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/22/2019				00:00:00
Sean Skala	107150	sean.skala@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/16/2019				00:00:00
Sean Zura	SZURA77	sean.zura@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	05/01/2020				00:00:00
Shannon Kelliher	SKELLIHER84	Slk214@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/01/2019				00:00:00
Shantia Stanley	SSTANLEY	shantia.stanley@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/26/2019				00:00:00
Sheldene Linton	226334	slinton@camden.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	03/06/2019				00:00:00
Stephanie Riveria	320149	srivera@aps.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Stephanie-Lynn Olivo	STEPHOLIVO	stephanie.olivo@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/08/2019				00:00:00
Stephen Acquaviva	107106	stephen.acquaviva@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Stephon Treadwell	STREADWELL	stephon.treadwell@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/24/2019				00:00:00

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Steven DeCandia	107358	steven.decandia@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/16/2019				00:00:00
Steven Sarna	STEVENSARNA	steven.sarna@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Swannetta Pitt	107143	swannetta.pitt@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Tahsin Chowdhury	TCHOWDHURY	tashin.chowdhury@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/25/2019				00:00:00
Tamika Morris	127933	tamika.morris@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/19/2019				00:00:00
Thomas Martin	327757	thomas.martin@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/07/2019				00:00:00
Thomas Villafane	TVILLAFANE	thomas.villafane@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Timothy Wilmot	107159	timothy.wilmot@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/20/2019				00:00:00
Todd Giese	TGIESE	todd.giese@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/21/2019				00:00:00
Todd Housell	330411	todd.housell@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/17/2019				00:00:00
Tyler Gulsby	TGULSBY	tyler.gulsby@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	02/27/2019				00:00:00
Tyron Maddox	TMADDOX	Braves1947@hotmail.com	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Victor Lim	VLIM	val70@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
Yasmin Rodriguez	YRODRIGUEZ	yasmin.rodriguez@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/21/2019				00:00:00
Young Cho	YOUNGCHUL.C	youngchul.cho@rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00
javier hernandez	JHERNANDEZ3820	hernanjj@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Successful	01/24/2019				00:00:00
nicholas rahbari	RAHBARIN	nicholas.rahbari@ipo.rutgers.edu	Active	Rutgers Univ PD - Newark	Police Officer Training on Immigration Directive 2018-6	Web-Based	Not Evaluated		Registered	07/01/2020		00:00:00

