

Englewood Police Department

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES



SUBJECT: INTERACTING WITH THE IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 27, 2025 (Revised)

NUMBER OF PAGES: 12

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS: N/A

BY THE ORDER OF: Chief of Police

PURPOSE The purpose of this standard operating procedure is to maintain procedures for interacting with the immigrant community in compliance with *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6*.

POLICY It is the policy of the Englewood Police Department to interact with the immigrant community in compliance with *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6*.

Immigrants 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.

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 officers should assist federal immigration authorities when required to do so by law, they should also be mindful that aiding above and beyond those requirements threaten to blur the distinctions between state and federal actors and between federal immigration law and state criminal law. It also risks undermining the trust between the law enforcement community and the public.

PROCEDURES

I. DEFINITIONS

A. For purposes of this SOP, the following terms are defined:

1. Judicial warrant – is a warrant 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.
2. 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. 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.
3. Violent or serious offense – is defined as:
 - a. Any 1st or 2nd degree offense, as defined in N.J.S.A. 2C: 43-1.
 - b. Any indictable domestic violence offense defined in N.J.S.A. 2C: 25-19.
 - c. N.J.S.A. 2C: 12-1 – Assault, including all assaults resulting from an act of domestic violence.
 - d. N.J.S.A. 2C: 12-1.1 – Knowingly Leaving the Scene of a Motor Vehicle Accident Involving Serious Bodily Injury.
 - e. N.J.S.A. 2C:12-10 – Stalking.
 - f. N.J.S.A. 2C: 12-13 – Throwing Bodily Fluids at Officers.
 - g. N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-3 – Criminal Sexual Contact.
 - h. N.J.S.A. 2C: 14-4b - Exposing genitals to minors under the age of 13 and other vulnerable populations.
 - i. N.J.S.A. 2C: 16-1 – Bias Intimidation.
 - j. N.J.S.A. 2C: 17-1 – Arson.
 - k. N.J.S.A. 2C: 17-2 – Causing Widespread Injury or Damage.
 - l. N.J.S.A. 2C:18-2 – Burglary of a Dwelling.
 - m. N.J.S.A. 2C: 24-4 – Endangering the Welfare of Children.
 - n. N.J.S.A. 2C: 28-5 – Witness Tampering and retaliation.
 - o. N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-2b – Eluding a Law Enforcement Officer.

- p. N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-3a(5), 3b(2), 3b(3) – Hindering Apprehension of Another Using Force or Intimidation.
- q. N.J.S.A. 2C: 29-9 – Criminal Contempt (violation of restraining orders, domestic violence orders, etc.).
- r. N.J.S.A. 2C: 39-3, N.J.S.A. 2C:39-5, N.J.S.A. 2C:39-7, N.J.S.A. 2C:39-9 – Manufacture, Transportation or Possession of Weapons.
- s. N.J.S.A. 2C: 40-3B – Aggravated Hazing.
- t. Any indictable offense under the law of another jurisdiction that is the substantial equivalent to an offense described in this section.

B. The following terms are also defined for T visas and U visas:

- 1. Alien – Any person not a citizen or national of the United States.
- 2. Asylee – An alien in the United States or at a port of entry who is found to be unable or unwilling to return to his/her country of nationality, or to seek the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof must be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
- 3. Certifying agency – includes all authorities responsible for the investigation, prosecution, conviction or sentencing of a person meeting the qualifying criminal activity including, but not limited to:
 - a. Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.
 - b. Federal, state, and local prosecutors' offices.
 - c. Federal, state, and local judges.
 - d. Federal, state, and local family protective services.
 - e. Federal and state departments of labor.
 - f. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- 4. Helpful in the investigation or prosecution – means the victim was, is, or is likely to be assisting law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity of which he/she is a victim.
 - a. This includes being helpful and assisting when reasonably requested.
 - b. This also includes an ongoing responsibility on the part of the victim to be helpful. Those who unreasonably refuse to assist after reporting a crime will not be eligible for a U visa.

- c. The duty to remain helpful to law enforcement remains even after a U visa is granted, and those victims who unreasonably refuse to assist after the U visa has been granted may have the visa revoked by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).
- d. Detectives/officers should contact and inform USCIS of a victim's unreasonable refusal to assist in the investigation or prosecution should this occur.
- e. A current investigation, filing of charges, a prosecution, and/or a conviction are not required to sign the law enforcement certification. Many instances may occur when the victim has reported a crime, but an arrest or prosecution cannot take place due to evidentiary or other circumstances. Examples of this include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) When the actor has fled or is otherwise no longer in the jurisdiction.
 - 2) The actor cannot be identified.
 - 3) Federal law enforcement officials have deported the actor.
- f. There is no statute of limitations on signing the law enforcement certification. A law enforcement certification can even be submitted for a victim in a closed case.

5. Nonimmigrant – An alien who is admitted to the United States for a specific temporary time. There are clear conditions on their stay. There are a large variety of nonimmigrant categories, each exists for a specific purpose and has specific terms and conditions. Nonimmigrant classifications include, but are not limited to:

- a. Foreign government officials.
- b. Visitors for business and for pleasure.
- c. Aliens in transit through the United States.
- d. Treaty traders and investors.
- e. Students.
- f. International representatives.
- g. Temporary workers and trainees.
- h. Representatives of foreign information media.
- i. Exchange visitors.
- j. Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens.
- k. Intra-company transferees.

- I. NATO officials.
- m. Religious workers.
- n. NOTE: most nonimmigrants can be accompanied or joined by spouses and unmarried minor (or dependent) children.

6. Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) – Also known as a ‘green card’ or ‘alien registration card’, this card is issued by USCIS to aliens as evidence of their lawful permanent resident status in the United States. For Form I-9, it is acceptable as proof of both identity and employment authorization. Although some permanent resident cards contain no expiration date, most are valid for 10 years. Cards held by individuals with conditional permanent resident status are valid for two years.

7. Qualifying crime – (NOTE: the below list is taken from the *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (VTPA)* of 2000 and applies to all 50 states and U.S. territories. Some qualifying crimes are not defined in New Jersey statutes, but the closest equivalent crime in New Jersey shall apply. Qualifying crime also includes attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the below, and other related, crimes):

- a. Abduction.
- b. Aggravated assault.
- c. Aggravated sexual assault.
- d. Criminal sexual contact.
- e. Criminal coercion (blackmail).
- f. Criminal restraint.
- g. Domestic violence related crimes.
- h. Extortion.
- i. False imprisonment.
- j. Female genital mutilation.
- k. Human trafficking.
- l. Kidnapping.
- m. Incest.
- n. Manslaughter.
- o. Murder.
- p. Obstruction of justice.

- q. Perjury.
- r. Prostitution.
- s. Sexual assault.
- t. Sexual exploitation.
- u. Torture.
- v. Witness tampering.

8. Trafficking:

- a. Sex trafficking – When someone recruits, harbors, transports, provides, solicits, patronizes, or obtains a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act, where the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or the person being induced to perform such act is under 18 years of age; or
- b. Labor trafficking – the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

9. T visa – is an immigration benefit that can be sought by victims who:

- a. Is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (which may include sex or labor trafficking); and
- b. Is in the United States due to trafficking; and
- c. Has complied with requests for assistance in an investigation or prosecution of the crime of trafficking; and
- d. Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States.

10. U visa – is an immigration benefit that can be sought by victims of certain crimes who are currently assisting or have previously assisted law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of a crime, or who are likely to be helpful in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.

- a. A U visa provides eligible victims with nonimmigrant status to temporarily remain in the United States while assisting law enforcement.
- b. If certain conditions are met, an individual with nonimmigrant status may adjust to lawful permanent resident status. Congress has capped the number of available U visas to 10,000 per fiscal year.

11. Visa – A U.S. visa allows the bearer to apply for entry to the U.S. in a certain classification (e.g., student (F), visitor (B), temporary worker (H)). A visa does not grant the bearer the right to enter the United States. The Department of State (DOS) is responsible for visa adjudication at U.S. Embassies and Consulates outside of the U.S. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) immigration inspectors determine admission into, length of stay and conditions of stay in, the U.S. at a port of entry. The information on a nonimmigrant visa only relates to when an individual may apply for entry into the U.S.

II. GENERAL

- A. Nothing in this SOP or *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6* limits officers from enforcing state law and nothing in this SOP or *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6* should be construed to imply that the State of 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 of their immigration status.
- B. Nothing in this SOP or *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6* restricts officers from complying with the requirements of federal law or valid court orders, including judicially issued arrest warrants for individuals, regardless of immigration status.
- C. Nothing in *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6* prohibits this agency from imposing its own additional restrictions on assisting federal immigration authorities, so long as those restrictions do not violate federal or state law or impede the enforcement of state criminal law. This SOP and *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6* does not *mandate* that officers assist in any circumstance, even when, by the terms of *New Jersey Attorney General Directive 2018-6*, they are *permitted* to do so.
- D. 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.
- E. Annually, the Chief of Police or his/her designee shall report to the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office, in a manner to be prescribed by the New Jersey Attorney General, any instances in which the agency assisted federal civil immigration authorities for the purpose of enforcing federal civil immigration law in the previous calendar year

III. ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL CIVIL IMMIGRATION LAW

- A. Except pursuant to subsection III.C below, no officer 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; or
 - c. Necessary to comply with the requirements of the *Vienna Convention on Consular Relations* (see this department's SOP on *Consular Notification and Access*).
- B. Except pursuant to subsection III.C below, no officer 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 (see definitions) regarding any individual.
 3. Providing access to any state, county, or local law enforcement equipment, office space, database, or property not available to the 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 can decline to be interviewed; and
 - d. That the individual can choose to be interviewed only with his/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 subsection I.A.3 of this SOP; or
 - 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:

- 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 subsection I.A.3 of this SOP; or
- 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.
- d. Any such detention can last only until 2359hrs on the calendar day on which the person would otherwise have been eligible for release.

7. Officers must notify a detained individual, in writing and in a language the individual can understand, when federal civil immigration authorities request:

- a. To interview the detainee (use an *Immigration and Customs Enforcement Interview Request Consent Form*).
- b. To be notified of the detainee's upcoming release from custody (use a Notification to Detained Individual of Actions by *Immigration and Customs Enforcement Form*).
- c. To continue detaining the detainee past the time he or she would otherwise be eligible for release.
- d. When providing such notification, officers shall provide the detainee a copy of any documents provided by immigration authorities in connection with the request.

C. Nothing in subsections III.A or III.B of this SOP shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent an officer 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.
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 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.

7. Providing federal immigration authorities with information that is publicly available or readily available to the public in the method the public can obtain it.
8. When required by exigent circumstances, providing federal immigration authorities with aid or assistance, including access to non-public information, equipment, or resources.
9. 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).

D. This agency shall not enter, 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).

IV. U VISAS AND T VISAS

- A. Notwithstanding any provision in section III of this SOP, officers can ask any questions necessary to complete a T Visa or U Visa certification.
 1. Generally, officers cannot 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.
 2. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict, prohibit, or in any way prevent officers from sending to, maintaining, or receiving from federal immigration authorities any information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual (see 8 U.S.C. §§ 1373, 1644).
- B. Non-citizens may be eligible for a U visa if:
 1. They are the victims of qualifying criminal activity.
 2. They have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse because of having been a victim of criminal activity.
 3. They have information about the criminal activity.
 4. They were helpful, are helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime.
 5. The crime occurred in the United States or violated U.S. laws.
 6. He/she is admissible to the United States. If not admissible, an individual may apply for a waiver on a *Form I-192, Application for Advance Permission to Enter as a Non-Immigrant*.
 7. If the person is under the age of 16 or unable to provide information due to a disability, a parent, guardian, or friend may assist law enforcement on their behalf.

8. NOTE: Given the complexity of U visa petitions, petitioners often work with a legal representative or a victim advocate.
- C. If an individual believes he/she may qualify for a U visa, then he/she or his/her representative will complete a *USCIS Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-918)* and submit it to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) with all relevant documentation, including a *USCIS Form I-918B U Visa Law Enforcement Certification (Form I-918B)*.
- D. This department's responsibilities are limited to certifying that an alien, who is or was the victim of a qualifying crime in Englewood, is, has, or will cooperate with the investigation and/or prosecution of such crime. Most queries will be referred to this department from the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office.
- E. Aliens or their representatives seeking certification for a U Visa, or the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office shall be referred to the detective bureau. The assigned detective will cause an inquiry into the matter to determine if the alien has been:
 1. A victim of a qualifying crime under the jurisdiction of this department; and
 2. Has specific knowledge and details of crime; and
 3. Has been, is being, or is likely to be helpful to law enforcement in the detection, investigation, or prosecution of the qualifying crime
- F. Aliens or their representatives seeking certification for crimes occurring outside the jurisdiction of this agency shall be referred to the local jurisdiction or the county prosecutor's office in which the crime occurred.
- G. The detective shall assign the inquiry a case number in CAD/RMS.
- H. Upon determining that the alien has satisfied the above requirements, the detective shall execute *Form I-918, Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification*.
- I. The completed form shall be forwarded to the Chief of Police or his/her designee for signature.
 1. The original fully executed form shall be returned to the applicant or his/her representative or the Bergen County Prosecutor's Office; and
 2. The detective shall forward a copy to the records bureau to be maintained in the case file to include a scanned copy attached to the respective CAD.
- J. The Chief of Police or his/her designee may withdraw or disavow a Form I-918B at any time if a victim stops cooperating. The detective must notify the USCIS Vermont Service Center in writing (including as an email attachment) at:

LawEnforcement_UTVAWA.vsc@uscis.dhs.gov; or mail to

USCIS—Vermont Service Center
ATTN: Division 6
75 Lower Welden Street,
St. Albans, VT 05479

- K. If the detective or the Chief of Police determines that USCIS should know something particular about a victim's criminal history, that information can be cited on the certification or with an attached report or statement detailing the victim's criminal history with that law enforcement agency or his/her involvement in the crime.
- L. Such written notification regarding withdrawal or disavowal must include:
 1. This department's name and contact information (if not included in the letterhead); and
 2. The name and date of birth of the individual certified; and
 3. The name of the individual who signed the certification and the date it was signed; and
 4. The reason the department is withdrawing/disavowing the certification including information describing how the victim's refusal to cooperate in the case is unreasonable; and
 5. The signature and title of the official who is withdrawing/ disavowing the certification; and
 6. A copy of the signed initial certification.
- M. Non-citizens may be eligible for a T Visas if:
 1. Is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons (which may include sex or labor trafficking); and
 2. Is in the United States due to trafficking; and
 3. Has complied with requests for assistance in an investigation or prosecution of the crime of trafficking; and
 4. Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States.
- N. The T visa declaration is supplementary evidence of a victim's assistance to law enforcement that an official can complete for a T visa applicant. The declaration must be provided on Form I-914, Supplement B, and instructions are available on the USCIS website at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-914>.
- O. Detectives will process T Visas in the same way as U Visas.