

# Interior Enforcement & Requirements to Carry Immigration Registration Document

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## REQUIREMENTS TO CARRY IMMIGRATION DOCUMENT & REPORT CHANGES OF ADDRESS

As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) intensifies its immigration compliance efforts, nonimmigrants (including F-1 students and those on employment-based visas) and lawful permanent residents in the United States must be sure to do *two* things. The penalty for not doing so could be a fine of up to \$100 and imprisonment of up to 30 days.

### 1. Carry your immigration registration document

You must carry your immigration registration document at all times. Usually, this is Form I-94 for nonimmigrants, or Form I-551 (green card) for lawful permanent residents. You may be stopped by a Customs and Border Patrol agent at specific border stations along the border and even within the state and be asked for immigration documentation. We **STRONGLY SUGGEST** you bring all of your documentation as listed below even though you may not be crossing any international borders.

- Form I-94 printout (Access [www.cbp.gov/i94](http://www.cbp.gov/i94) to print out your Form I-94)
- Valid passport with Visa Stamp
- Any relevant status document such as a valid I-20, DS-2019, I-797, EAD Card (Employment Authorization Card), Colorado driver's license or Colorado state identification card (if you have one), CU Denver student ID, insurance card, etc.

### 2. Report any change of address within 10 days

If you are living in the United States for 30 days or longer, you must report to USCIS any change of address, within 10 days of the address change.

- If you are a student or an exchange visitor in J status, you must comply with the SEVIS address reporting requirement by notifying ISSS of an address change within 10 calendar days of the change. ISSS will then update SEVIS with the new address information.
- USCIS has designated Form AR-11 to be used for this purpose. The [USCIS website](#) has the most current version of Form AR-11 and the mailing address for that form.
- The [change of address can also be filed online](#) through the USCIS website; if you use the online change of address, do not file a paper Form AR-11.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER “ENHANCING PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES”

On January 25, 2017, President Trump signed an executive order, “[Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States](#),” which announced a massive expansion of interior immigration enforcement. The order defines enforcement priorities so broadly as to place all unauthorized individuals at risk of deportation, including families, long-time residents, and “Dreamers” (those who were brought to this country as children). The order also encourages states and localities to enforce federal immigration laws. The order revives the constitutionally suspect [Secure Communities program](#), orders the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to consider stripping federal funding from so-called “sanctuary cities,” and encourages additional criminal prosecutions for illegal entry into the United States.

The order directs DOJ and DHS to adequately fund criminal prosecutions of foreign nationals crossing the border without inspection. In courts across the southwest border, the federal government has systematically prosecuted unlawful border crossers for illegal entry and illegal re-entry in group hearings that violate fundamental due process. Asylum seekers have been wrongfully prosecuted under this initiative. These prosecutions, often referred to as “[Operation Streamline](#),” are intended to deter border crossings, but instead have clogged the federal courts and wasted limited government resources with [little evidence](#) that the program is achieving its goals. Immigration-related prosecutions currently represent [more than half](#) of the total federal court docket - more than all other federal prosecutions for drugs, firearms, and fraud combined.

Under the new enforcement priorities, almost all undocumented persons are considered a priority for removal. The list enumerated by the order and memo basically includes everyone who entered the United States illegally or overstayed or violated their nonimmigrant visa. These include people who have been convicted of any criminal offense, have been charged with any criminal offense, or have even committed acts that constitute a chargeable criminal offense. For example, entering the United States illegally is a misdemeanor under federal law, and persons arrested for minor traffic offenses would also be targeted. The order also prioritizes the removal of persons who have lied or misrepresented information on government forms, have “abused” any program related to receipt of public benefits, have a prior removal order, or otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security in the opinion of an immigration officer. This last category is so broad that it could include almost anyone. The preamble to the order specifically states that many of those who entered illegally or overstayed or otherwise violated the terms of their visas present a significant threat to national security and public safety and therefore would be a priority for enforcement.

### [The Constitution in the 100-Mile Border Zone](#)

The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution protects Americans from random and arbitrary stops and searches. According to the government, however, these basic constitutional principles do not apply fully at our borders. For example, at border crossings (also called “ports of entry”), federal authorities do not need a warrant or

even suspicion of wrongdoing to justify conducting what courts have called a "routine search," such as searching luggage or a vehicle. Even in places far removed from the border, deep into the interior of the country, immigration officials enjoy broad - though not limitless - powers. Specifically, federal regulations give U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) authority to operate within 100 miles of any U.S. "external boundary." In this 100-mile zone, Border Patrol agents have certain extra-Constitutional powers. For instance, Border Patrol can operate immigration checkpoints.

Border Patrol, nevertheless, cannot pull anyone over without "reasonable suspicion" of an immigration violation or crime (reasonable suspicion is more than just a "hunch").

Many people think that border-related policies only impact people living in border towns like El Paso or San Diego. The reality is that Border Patrol's interior enforcement operations encroach deep into and across the United States, affecting the majority of Americans. [Know your rights: The government's 100-mile "border" Zone - Map](#)

### **Border Patrol Overview**

The priority mission of the Border Patrol is preventing terrorists and terrorist weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, from entering the United States. While the Border Patrol has changed dramatically since its inception in 1924, its primary mission remains unchanged: to detect and prevent the illegal entry of aliens into the United States. Together with other law enforcement officers, the Border Patrol helps maintain borders that work - facilitating the flow of legal immigration and goods while preventing the illegal trafficking of people and contraband. Since 1924, the Border Patrol has grown from a handful of mounted agents patrolling desolate areas along U.S. borders to today's work force of 19,437 (FY 2017).