



Guidance to Rhode Island Local Education Agencies, School Administrators and Educators

TO: Local Education Agencies, School Administrators and Educators

FROM: Peter F. Neronha, Attorney General
Angélica Infante-Green, Commissioner of Elementary and Secondary Education

DATE: January 27, 2025

SUBJECT: Ensuring a Safe and Secure Learning Environment for All Students

Every child in Rhode Island's schools should enjoy a safe and secure educational environment, regardless of their nationality or immigration status. Moreover, federal and state law guarantee Rhode Island children the right to a public education, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, immigration status, or the status of their parents or guardians.¹

Recent [changes](#) to federal immigration enforcement policies are prompting questions about the potential presence of federal law enforcement, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers, at our schools. While we do not know if federal authorities will conduct operations targeting Rhode Island schools, this Guidance is

¹ R.I. Const., Art. XII, § 1; U.S. Const. amend. XIV; *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 212 (1982) (“[D]enial of education to some isolated group of children poses an affront to one of the goals of the Equal Protection Clause: the abolition of governmental barriers presenting unreasonable obstacles to advancement on the basis of individual merit.”); *City of Pawtucket v. Sundlun*, 662 A.2d 40, 57 (R.I. 1995) (agreeing with plaintiffs that the right to an education is a constitutional right in Rhode Island).

intended to assist Local Education Agencies (LEAs)², teachers, and administrators in upholding their obligation to protect the rights afforded to children in our public schools.³

The Office of the Attorney General and the Rhode Island Department of Education are jointly issuing this Guidance to help school officials form practical plans and policies to protect the rights of immigrant students and their families to a safe and secure educational environment.

This Guidance is not legal advice. LEAs and staff should consult with their counsel when formulating their own policies and practices.

Governing Law Regarding Access to Schools

As discussed below in the section relating to judicial warrants, federal law enforcement officers, including but not limited to immigration enforcement officers, must generally possess a **judicial warrant issued by a federal district court judge or magistrate judge**, based on a finding of probable cause, to access nonpublic areas of schools, such as classrooms, hallways, and other locations with restricted access.⁴ For example, in many schools, the entirety of the school building during the school day is a nonpublic area.

Rhode Island law also requires LEAs to adopt school safety plans to protect the health and safety of their students, including by implementing controls and screening policies to ensure that only authorized individuals are permitted access to nonpublic areas of the school.⁵ Accordingly, LEA safety policies may prohibit all unauthorized visitors,

² “Local education agencies” or “LEAs” include all of the following within the state of Rhode Island: (1) Public school districts; (2) Regional school districts; (3) State-operated schools; (4) Regional collaborative schools; and (5) Charter schools and mayoral academies. R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-22-37 and 16-97.1-1.

³ See R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-2-17 (Right to a safe school); R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-21-1, *et seq.* (Health and Safety of Pupils).

⁴ See U.S. Const. art. IV; *Coolidge v. New Hampshire*, 403 U.S. 443, 449 (1971) (citing *Johnson v. United States*, 333 U.S. 10, 13-14). Schools are generally nonpublic spaces that school officials may limit access to during the school day. See, e.g., *Carey v. Brown*, 447 U.S. 455, 470-71 (1980).

⁵ See generally R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-21-1, *et seq.* (Health and Safety of Pupils). See, in particular, R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-21-24 (Requirements of school safety plans, school emergency response plans, and school crisis response plans); State of Rhode Island Department of Education, *Emergency Preparedness Guidance, Model School Safety Plans*, <https://ride.ri.gov/students-families/health-safety/emergency-preparedness> (as of Jan. 25, 2025); *Section 2-Model School Safety Plan: Mitigation and Prevention* at § C (Visitor Screening Policy), <http://www.riema.ri.gov/prepare/school-safety/documents/2-MitigationPrevention%202013.Final.pdf> (as of Jan. 25, 2025).

including federal law enforcement officers without a judicial warrant or court order, from entering nonpublic school areas. LEAs may wish to review their procedures for visitor screening to ensure they comply with state and federal law.⁶ Further, even if law enforcement authorities obtain judicial authorization to enter the nonpublic/restricted areas of a school, such access does not include the ability to access student records.⁷

In areas or at times where school grounds are open to the public, officers may be physically present and interact with members of the public just like any other member of the public so long as they comply with the protections of the Fourth Amendment, state and federal law, and school and district policies.⁸

Governing Law Regarding Collecting Student Information And Responding to Requests for its Disclosure

During the student enrollment process, LEAs must verify certain information, including a student's age and residency in the district. However, LEAs may not bar or discourage a student from enrolling in school because the student lacks a birth certificate or passport or has one from a foreign country.⁹ An LEA's refusal to accept alternative proof of residency or age on the basis of a child's or a parent's/guardian's actual or

⁶ Note that in addition to the possible violations of federal and state law noted above, permitting immigration enforcement authorities into nonpublic areas of schools—without a valid judicial warrant—may also violate students' constitutional right to due process and equal access to an education under *Plyler v. Doe* by discouraging or deterring students from fully participating in their education. 457 U.S. 202, 220, 230 (policies "directing the onus of a parent's misconduct against his children does not comport with fundamental conceptions of justice" and holding that denial of an education to undocumented children on the basis of their immigration status must further a substantial state interest).

⁷ LEAs and their counsel must ensure information in student records is protected as required by state and federal law, as discussed further below.

⁸ *Fla. v. Royer*, 460 U.S. 491, 497 (1983).

⁹ See *Plyler*, 457 U.S. at 226, 230; U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. Dept. of Education, *Dear Colleague Letter (Regarding School Enrollment Procedures)* (May 8, 2014) at 2, <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201405.pdf> (as of Jan. 25, 2025); see also U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. Dept. of Education, *Fact Sheet: Information on the Rights of All Children to Enroll in School* (May 8, 2014), <https://www.ed.gov/media/document/dcl-factsheet-201405pdf> (as of Jan. 25, 2025); U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. Dept. of Education, *Information on the Rights of All Children to Enroll in School: Questions and Answers for States, School Districts and Parents ("Questions and Answers")* (May 8, 2014) <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/crt/legacy/2014/05/08/plylerqa.pdf> (as of Jan. 25, 2025).

perceived race, color, national origin, citizenship, or immigration status may constitute a violation of federal and Rhode Island law.¹⁰

Schools should not inquire about a student's or their parent/guardian's immigration status as part of that residency verification process.¹¹ Students are entitled to enroll in public school in Rhode Island regardless of their immigration status or the status of their parents, and schools may not discriminate based on national origin or immigration status.¹² Schools are not required under federal or state law to collect citizenship or immigration status information as this information is irrelevant to the enrollment process, so they should not do so. Such inquiries may substantially interfere with a student's access to a basic public education in violation of the Equal Protection Clause principles articulated by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Plyler v. Doe*.¹³

Schools may request (but parents are not required to provide) or otherwise record information like place of birth or native language to assess and comply with reporting requirements for specific programs (e.g., language instruction programs for English learners),¹⁴ but this information may only be disclosed pursuant to federal or state law with consent of a parent/guardian or pursuant to a court order. Schools may not use the

¹⁰ Title IV prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin, among other factors, by public elementary and secondary schools. 42 U.S.C. § 2000c-6. Title VI prohibits discrimination by recipients of Federal financial assistance on the basis of race, color, or national origin. 42 U.S.C. § 2000d. Title VI regulations, moreover, prohibit districts from unjustifiably utilizing criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin, or have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of a program for individuals of a particular race, color, or national origin. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(2) and 34 C.F.R. § 100.3(b)(2). *See also* R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-38-1 (“No person shall be excluded from any public school on account of race or color....”); R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-21-40.

¹¹ *See Plyler*, 457 U.S. at 226, 230.

¹² *Id.*; *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 2000.

¹³ *See* U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. Dept. of Education, *Dear Colleague Letter (Regarding School Enrollment Procedures)* (May 8, 2014), at 1-2, <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/letters/colleague-201405.pdf>; U.S. Dept. of Justice & U.S. Dept. of Education, *Fact Sheet: Information on the Rights of All Children to Enroll in School* (May 8, 2014), at 1, <https://www.ed.gov/media/document/dcl-factsheet-201405pdf>.

¹⁴ *See* 200 R.I. Code R. 20-30-3.30 (“Information concerning students enrolled in English Language Learner programs shall be forwarded to the RIDE in a state-approved secure format. The identity of these students shall be treated as confidential in accordance with R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 16-71-1, 38-2-1, and the Federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, 34 C.F.R. Part 99.”).

acquired data to discriminate against immigrant students or prevent children from enrolling in or attending school if their parents or guardians choose not to provide this information.¹⁵ To avoid deterring initial school enrollment of immigrants or their children, agencies should collect this information separately from the school enrollment process.

Once LEAs possess a student’s information, both state and federal law restrict who may access the information. The federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and Rhode Island’s records law generally prohibit disclosure of student educational records and instead provide limited access for specified purposes.¹⁶ FERPA affords parents the right to have access to their children’s education records, the right to seek to have the records amended, and the right to prevent the disclosure of personally identifiable information from education records without their consent, except as provided by law. FERPA requires schools to make a “reasonable effort” to notify parents in advance of disclosing student records.¹⁷ Additionally, Rhode Island law creates overlapping and additional protections against disclosure of students’ personally identifying information contained in their education records.¹⁸ RIDE and LEAs have enacted data governance and protection policies pursuant to these federal and state privacy requirements.¹⁹

Schools should have written policies and procedures for gathering and handling confidential student information which prohibit disclosure to third parties that do not

¹⁵ See 28 C.F.R. § 42.104(b)(2).

¹⁶ See 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99; R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3.

¹⁷ See 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99; R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3.

¹⁸ R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3 (“The right to have the records kept confidential and not released to any other individual, agency or organization without prior written consent of the parent, legal guardian or eligible student, except to the extent that the release of the records is authorized by the provisions of 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (“FERPA”) or other applicable law or court process.”); *see also* R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2(4)(S) (Rhode Island’s Access to Public Records Act that protects “personal individually-identifiable records otherwise deemed confidential by federal law or regulation, or state law...”).

¹⁹ See, e.g., State of Rhode Island Department of Education, *Data Governance*, <https://ride.ri.gov/information-accountability/ride-data-resources/data-governance> (as of Jan. 25, 2025); Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, *Policy #13-02, Data Access and Management Policy: Student Data*, <https://ride.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur806/files/2022-11/dataaccessandmanagementpolicy%20%283%29.pdf> (as of Jan. 25, 2025).

comply with federal and state student privacy protection laws.²⁰ Those policies should be broadly applicable to all third parties requesting student educational records; they should **not** treat immigration authorities differently than other third parties.²¹ It would be advisable for LEAs to review student enrollment policies, practices, and forms to ensure that any information or documents required for establishing residency do not risk running afoul of state and federal law.

School personnel should consult with the Chief School Administrator or a person designated by the Chief School Administrator before providing any personally identifiable information to any third party, including immigration officers, in order to ensure compliance with federal and state laws. **If a school receives a request for information from ICE, they should review the request with their legal counsel.** LEAs should review and update policies to ensure a consistent process for responding to subpoenas and other court orders.

Warrants, Notices, Orders and Subpoenas

As discussed further below, schools are not required to allow access to nonpublic school areas to law enforcement officers without a judicial warrant, absent a public safety exigency. A judicial warrant, such as a search warrant, or a court order, must be issued by a federal district court judge or magistrate or a Rhode Island judge. Sample federal search and seizure and arrest warrants are available below in the Appendix. ICE administrative warrants, Notices to Appear, and administrative subpoenas, are not judicial warrants and therefore do not, by themselves, authorize access to nonpublic areas of a school or to school records. Samples of ICE administrative warrants are also available below in the Appendix.

To be clear, LEA personnel should not physically interfere with or obstruct any law enforcement officer, including any immigration officer, in the performance of his or her duties. However, LEA employees are not required to assist with the apprehension of a person identified in an ICE administrative warrant, nor is an employee required to consent to immigration officers searching school facilities unless pursuant to a valid court order or judicial warrant, as described below. LEAs should review and update policies to ensure that any document presented by immigration enforcement officers is properly verified by legal counsel, if feasible, before any action is taken.

²⁰ See R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3; R.I. Gen. Laws § 38-2-2. See also 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(b)(1), (b)(2) (describing how noncompliance can jeopardize federal funding).

²¹ See 8 U.S.C. § 1373.

ICE Administrative Warrants

ICE administrative warrants are issued by immigration officials to authorize immigration officers to arrest persons suspected of violating immigration laws in a public location. These administrative warrants are not judicially authorized within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment because they are not issued by a neutral magistrate based on a finding of probable cause. Consequently, ICE administrative warrants do not by themselves authorize immigration officials to access nonpublic areas of a school.

Likewise, ICE administrative warrants are not sufficient to authorize a search of school records. They are not a “court order” that would allow a school to disclose a student’s educational records without the consent of a parent or guardian and they do not grant the officer power to compel a school official to cooperate.²² As set forth further above, subject to several exceptions not applicable in this context, federal and state privacy laws require schools to withhold from unauthorized third parties, including federal immigration officials, information that could identify students.²³

Thus, school personnel are not required to assist with the apprehension of a person identified in an administrative warrant and cannot disclose student education records pursuant to an administrative warrant under federal law.

Notice to Appear

A Notice to Appear (NTA) is a charging document issued by ICE, Customs and Border Patrol (CBP), or the United States Customs and Immigration Service (USCIS) seeking to commence formal removal proceedings against an individual before an immigration court.²⁴ An NTA contains allegations about a particular person’s immigration status and notifies an individual that they are expected to appear before an

²² See *Kidd v. Mayorkas*, 734 F. Supp. 3d 967, 979 (C.D. Cal. 2024); *Prado v. Perez*, 451 F. Supp. 3d 306 (S.D.N.Y. 2020); *Ochoa v. Campbell*, 266 F. Supp. 3d 1237, 1252 (E.D. Wash. 2017);); *El Badrawi v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 579 F. Supp. 2d 249, 275 (D. Conn. 2008); see also Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, *ICE Administrative Removal Warrants (MP3)*, <https://www.fletc.gov/audio/ice-administrative-removal-warrants-mp3> (as of Jan. 25, 2025).

²³ See R.I. Gen. Laws §16-71-3; 20 U.S.C. §1232g (Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act); 34 C.F.R. § 99.30, *et seq.* See also U.S. Department of Education Student Privacy Policy Office, SPPO-23-01, *An Eligible Student Guide to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act*, <http://studentprivacy.ed.gov/resources/parent-guide-family-educational-rights-and-privacy-act-ferpa> (as of Jan. 25, 2025); U.S. Department of Education Student Privacy Policy Office, *What records are exempted from FERPA?*, <https://studentprivacy.ed.gov/faq/what-records-are-exempted-ferpa> (as of Jan. 25, 2025).

²⁴ See generally 8 U.S.C. § 1229(a).

immigration judge on a certain date. An NTA does not authorize an individual's arrest by immigration enforcement authorities or local law enforcement authorities.²⁵

An NTA does not require school employees to take any action or grant an immigration enforcement officer any special power to induce cooperation. An NTA does not authorize access to nonpublic areas of a school. An NTA does not permit authorities to search student or school records.²⁶

Administrative Subpoena

Administrative subpoenas are not court orders. They are requests for information issued by agencies, like ICE. As with most subpoenas, immediate compliance with an administrative subpoena is not typically required because subpoenas can be challenged in court. LEA policy should require personnel to immediately alert administrators about the service of an administrative subpoena to allow for consultation with legal counsel and notification of parents/guardians before compliance. LEAs must carefully evaluate administrative subpoenas to avoid non-compliance with FERPA and other legal protections.²⁷

Federal Court Warrants and Orders

A judicial warrant issued by a federal district court judge or magistrate judge based on a finding of probable cause satisfies the Fourth Amendment for purposes of authorizing the search or seizure of property, entry into a nonpublic place to arrest a person named in an arrest warrant known to be in that place, and the arrest of a named person. School personnel should act in accordance with the guidelines established by the LEA to comply with such a warrant or with a court order. Such guidelines may include immediately notifying the Chief School Administrator who will engage local counsel to verify the terms and requirements of the warrant, if feasible. A valid warrant must be signed by a federal district court or magistrate judge. School officials may not, however, interfere with the execution of a facially valid judicial warrant or court order.

²⁵ See *Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387, 407 (2012).

²⁶ Cf. 20 U.S.C. § 1232g; R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3.

²⁷ R.I. Gen. Laws § 16-71-3(a)(1)-(7); 34 C.F.R. §§ 99.3, 99.30, 99.31.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

There are many resources available for students, families, and communities in Rhode Island who may be affected by changing immigration policies.

The Rhode Island Department of Education has put together a [list of resources](#) for students and families and LEA personnel as they navigate how best to support students around difficult conversations and to help promote a safe and secure school environment for all students and LEA personnel.

Families can also:

- Develop a [family preparedness plan](#) and identify a trusted emergency contact for your student(s).
- Update emergency contact information with schools and consider including someone not in your immediate family (preferably a United States citizen or Legal Permanent Resident (“Green Card” holder), if possible).
- Review and connect with any of the immigration resources identified here, if applicable: [Immigrant Coalition of RI](#).

Sample ICE administrative warrants and notice to appear (U.S. DHS forms I-200, I-205, and I-862) and federal search and seizure and arrest warrants (Forms AO 93 and AO 422) can be found in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Administrative Warrant ([Form I-200](#))

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		Warrant for Arrest of Alien
File No. _____ Date: _____		
To: Any immigration officer authorized pursuant to sections 236 and 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and part 287 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations, to serve warrants of arrest for immigration violations		
I have determined that there is probable cause to believe that _____ is removable from the United States. This determination is based upon:		
☐ the execution of a charging document to initiate removal proceedings against the subject; ☐ the pendency of ongoing removal proceedings against the subject; ☐ the failure to establish admissibility subsequent to deferred inspection; ☐ biometric confirmation of the subject's identity and a records check of federal databases that affirmatively indicate, by themselves or in addition to other reliable information, that the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law; and/or ☐ statements made voluntarily by the subject to an immigration officer and/or other reliable evidence that affirmatively indicate the subject either lacks immigration status or notwithstanding such status is removable under U.S. immigration law.		
YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and take into custody for removal proceedings under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the above-named alien.		
_____ (Signature of Authorized Immigration Officer)		
_____ (Printed Name and Title of Authorized Immigration Officer)		
Certificate of Service I hereby certify that the Warrant for Arrest of Alien was served by me at _____ (Location) on _____ on _____, and the contents of this (Name of Alien) (Date of Service) notice were read to him or her in the _____ language. (Language) _____ Name and Signature of Officer _____ Name or Number of Interpreter (if applicable)		

Form I-200 (Rev. 09/16)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Administrative Warrant (Form I-205) (p.1)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement WARRANT OF REMOVAL/DEPORTATION	
File No: _____ Date: _____	
To any Immigration officer of the United States Department of Homeland Security:	
_____ (Full name of alien)	
who entered the United States at _____ (Place of entry)	on _____ (Date of entry)
is subject to removal/deportation from the United States, based upon a final order by:	
☐ an immigration judge in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings ☐ a designated official ☐ the Board of Immigration Appeals ☐ a United States District or Magistrate Court Judge	
and pursuant to the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:	
I, the undersigned officer of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority vested in the Secretary of Homeland Security under the laws of the United States and by his or her direction, command you to take into custody and remove from the United States the above-named alien, pursuant to law, at the expense of:	
_____ (Signature of immigration officer)	
_____ (Title of immigration officer)	
_____ (Date and office location)	

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Form I-205) (p.2)

To be completed by immigration officer executing the warrant: Name of alien being removed:

Port, date, and manner of removal:



Photograph of alien removed



Right index fingerprint of alien removed

(Signature of alien being fingerprinted)

(Signature and title of immigration officer taking print)

Departure witnessed by:

(Signature and title of immigration officer)

If actual departure is not witnessed, fully identify source or means of verification of departure:

If self-removal (self-deportation), pursuant to 8 CFR 241.7, check here. ☐

Departure Verified by:

(Signature and title of immigration officer)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Notice to Appear (Form I-862)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Notice to Appear

In removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Subject ID:

FINS:

File No: _____

DOB:

Event No: _____

In the Matter of:

Respondent: _____ currently residing at:

(Number, street, city and ZIP code)

(Area code and phone number)

- ☐ 1. You are an arriving alien.
- ☐ 2. You are an alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.
- ☐ 3. You have been admitted to the United States, but are removable for the reasons stated below.

The Department of Homeland Security alleges that you:

- ☐ This notice is being issued after an asylum officer has found that the respondent has demonstrated a credible fear of persecution or torture.
- ☐ Section 235(b)(1) order was vacated pursuant to: ☐ 8CFR 208.30(f)(2) ☐ 8CFR 235.3(b)(5)(iv)

YOU ARE ORDERED to appear before an immigration judge of the United States Department of Justice at:

(Complete Address of Immigration Court, including Room Number, if any)

on _____ at _____ to show why you should not be removed from the United States based on the
(Date) (Time)

charge(s) set forth above.

(Signature and Title of Issuing Officer)

Date: _____

(City and State)

See reverse for important information

Form I-862 (Rev. 08/01/07)

Federal Search and Seizure Warrant (Form AO 93)

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

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

)
)
)
)
)
)

Case No. _____

SEARCH AND SEIZURE WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

An application by a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government requests the search
of the following person or property located in the _____ District of _____
(Identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):

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

YOU ARE COMMANDED to execute this warrant on or before _____ *(not to exceed 14 days)*
' in the daytime 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. ' at any time in the day or night because good cause has been established.

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

The officer executing this warrant, or an officer present during the execution of the warrant, must prepare an inventory
as required by law and promptly return this warrant and inventory to _____
(United States Magistrate Judge)

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

* for _____ days *(not to exceed 30)* ' until, the facts justifying, the later specific date of _____.

Date and time issued: _____

Judge's signature

City and state: _____

Printed name and title

Federal District Court Arrest Warrant (Form AO 422)

AO 442 (Rev. 11/11) Arrest Warrant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

United States of America

v.

Case No.

Defendant

ARREST WARRANT

To: Any authorized law enforcement officer

YOU ARE COMMANDED to arrest and bring before a United States magistrate judge without unnecessary delay

(name of person to be arrested)

who is accused of an offense or violation based on the following document filed with the court:

* Indictment * Superseding Indictment * Information * Superseding Information * Complaint
* Probation Violation Petition * Supervised Release Violation Petition * Violation Notice * Order of the Court

This offense is briefly described as follows:

Date:

Issuing officer's signature

City and state:

Printed name and title

Return

This warrant was received on (date) , and the person was arrested on (date) at (city and state) .

Date:

Arresting officer's signature

Printed name and title