

# 5 Practical Suggestions for Employers as Raids and Deportations Ramp Up

## 1 Understand the Risks of Immigration Violations

Employers who fail to comply with immigration regulations face significant penalties, including I-9 violations up to \$2,789 per form and undocumented worker violations up to \$27,894 per worker.

## 2 Take Steps to Minimize the Likelihood of a Raid

Take a proactive approach, including I-9 compliance, audits, training, and a rapid response plan.

## 3 Know How to Respond if ICE Initiates an Audit

If you receive a Notice of Inspection, contact legal counsel immediately, gather documentation, and take action once the audit is completed.

## 4 Know What to Do if Subjected to an ICE Raid

Monitor but don't interfere, and ask for the warrant. Train your managers not to harbor workers, and document any records seized. Consider a crisis communications plan.

## 5 Prepare for Workforce Disruptions and Absences

Even unauthorized workers may have federal rights to walk off the job to protest raids, so train your managers to understand how to respond to legally protected concerted activity.

## 5 Practical Preparation Suggestions for Employers

With Homan set to lead an aggressive enforcement strategy, employers should take concrete steps to safeguard their operations and be prepared to handle potential ICE audits and raids. Below are key areas to focus on to ensure your business is ready.

### 1. Understand the Risks of Immigration Violations

Employers who fail to comply with immigration regulations face significant penalties, including:

- **Civil Fines:** Penalties for Form I-9 violations can reach up to \$2,789 per form. Knowingly hiring undocumented workers can lead to fines of up to \$5,579 for first offenses – but up to \$27,894 per worker for repeat offenders.
- **Criminal Penalties:** Managers and business owners could face up to 10 years in prison and fines up to \$250,000 for actions considered “harboring” or concealing undocumented workers. Upon conviction of any federal felony, the Criminal Asset Forfeiture statute allows a jury to authorize seizure of all assets used in the commission of the crime and all proceeds of the crime.
- **Debarment from lucrative federal contracts:** Pursuant to Executive Order, the President can instruct the federal government to not procure goods and services from an employer who violates the law.
- **Operational Disruptions:** ICE raids can halt business operations, damage morale, and lead to public relations issues, especially in industries like construction, agriculture, hospitality, and manufacturing, which often employ higher concentrations of undocumented workers.

### 2. Take Steps to Minimize the Likelihood of a Raid

A proactive approach is essential to reduce the chances of an ICE visit. Below are the core areas for compliance that employers should address immediately:

- **Establish I-9 Compliance:** Ensure every employee hired after November 6, 1986, has a complete and properly filled out Form I-9 on file. Use payroll records to verify that all required forms are on hand.
- **Conduct Regular I-9 Audits:** Regularly auditing I-9 forms is key to identifying and remedying any discrepancies. Working with outside counsel to conduct periodic, thorough audits will help ensure that your records are accurate and up to date.
- **Employee Training:** Train your managers and HR staff on how to complete I-9 forms, recognize document issues, and take appropriate action if they suspect an employee may lack proper work authorization.
- **Consider Using E-Verify:** Although not mandatory for all employers, using the E-Verify system can bolster compliance and demonstrate due diligence in verifying employee work eligibility.

can bolster compliance and demonstrate due diligence in verifying employee work eligibility – and perhaps even provide you a safe harbor or a ticket to reduced penalties if a violation is found.

- **Establish a Rapid Response Plan:** Designate a trained “raid team” to handle ICE visits, including contacting immigration and employment counsel, monitoring compliance with warrants, and tracking actions taken by ICE agents.

### 3. Know How to Respond if ICE Initiates an Audit

The most common way in which your business might end up interacting with enforcement officials is through an audit. An ICE audit, often initiated through a Notice of Inspection, requires employers to produce I-9 forms and additional records within three days. If your business receives such notice:

- **Contact Legal Counsel Immediately:** Your legal team can help you audit I-9s, make allowable corrections to minimize penalties and, if necessary, negotiate a short extension for gathering records. They can also work with ICE officials to streamline the audit process to keep ICE agents away from the worksite.
- **Gather and Verify Documentation:** Ensure all requested documents are organized and accurate. Along with I-9 forms, ICE may request payroll records, E-Verify confirmations, ownership information, agreements with staffing companies, and 1099s.
- **Review Findings and Correct Errors:** Once the audit concludes – which could take anywhere between two weeks and several years – ICE will inform you of any issues. The best news you can hope for would be a letter indicating that you are in full compliance. If the agency only finds minor technical or procedural violations, you will be allowed to correct them within 10 business days. More severe findings could lead to fines or warnings. Legal counsel can negotiate fines and advise on corrective actions.

If ICE identifies unauthorized workers, you’ll receive a notice of suspect documents, giving you a window to clarify or terminate the employment of any worker whose documentation does not meet standards.

### 4. Know What to Do if Subjected to an ICE Raid

Raids are highly disruptive, often involving immediate inspections and potential detentions. Follow these steps to stay compliant while minimizing operational risks:

- **Request and Examine the Warrant:** Verify the search warrant’s validity, ensuring it is signed by a judge. Immediately provide a copy to legal counsel. If ICE officials have a search warrant when they come knocking on your door, they will take the position that they are entitled to immediate access to your premises and records. There is no three-day period to gather documents, and ICE agents will not wait for your attorney to arrive before commencing their search.
- **Monitor but Don’t Interfere:** Assign a representative to observe and document ICE’s actions while maintaining a cooperative stance. Do not obstruct or engage in hostile actions, which could

worsen legal outcomes.

- **Avoid Actions that Could be Construed as Harboring:** Instruct managers not to hide employees, shred documents, or provide false information. Employees should be free to speak to ICE agents if questioned but are not required to do so without legal counsel.
- **Document and Report Seized Property or Records:** Track all items and information taken by ICE and share this information with legal counsel immediately.
- **Manage Public Relations:** After a raid, determine whether a public statement is necessary and how best to communicate the event to maintain your business's reputation. You should consider working with a crisis communications team to limit risks and minimize exposure.

## 5. Prepare for Workforce Disruptions and Absences

If fear of raids affects attendance, know that certain forms of collective action, including work stoppages, may be protected by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) – regardless of whether your workers are unionized. The NLRA generally comes into play when employees initiate action among coworkers over *work-related issues* or bring complaints *about the workplace* to management. These same protections have generally been extended to unauthorized workers.

Although you may have a legitimate interest in maintaining normal productivity levels under these circumstances, employees who choose not to report for duty may be deemed to be collectively refusing to work in protest of the raids, and therefore protected. Conversely, those who confine their protests to broad-based government action unrelated to workplace concerns are generally not afforded such protection.

Train managers to engage with employees in a neutral, supportive manner and avoid threatening discipline for legally protected concerted activity. Consider offering options for employees to discuss their concerns and encourage transparent communication to minimize potential work disruptions. Although you can instruct such employees that they will not be paid for time they spend off the job, make sure your managers know not to threaten or discipline anyone for engaging in lawful protests if they decide to walk out.

Finally, make sure to check any relevant collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) for provisions related to mandatory notice requirements when immigration issues arise, and to determine the full scope of information you must provide to your employees.

## Conclusion

If you have any questions about these developments or how they may affect your business, please contact your Fisher Phillips attorney, the authors of this Insight, or any member of our Immigration Practice Group or our Labor Relations Practice Group. Visit our Election Season Resource Center for Employers to review all our thought leadership and practical resources, and make sure you are subscribed to Fisher Phillips' Insight System to get the most up-to-date information

## ***Related People***

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**Shanon R. Stevenson**  
Partner  
404.240.5842  
[Email](#)



**Todd A. Lyon**  
Partner  
503.205.8095  
[Email](#)

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