# Ice detains another NYC public school student amid policy shift sparking local outcry



Federal immigration authorities have detained another student from a New York City public school, inciting widespread concern among local officials and advocates regarding the implications of current deportation policies under the Trump administration. According to reports, a junior at Grover Cleveland High School in Ridgewood, Queens, was apprehended by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents during an immigration court hearing described by New York State Senate Deputy Leader Michael Gianaris as “routine.” This incident marks a painful continuation of what many see as a dangerous trend of increased enforcement targeting minors.

The student’s arrest has raised alarm bells for parents and elected officials alike, with many condemning the actions of ICE. Gianaris stated, “It is every parent’s nightmare to be separated from their children and have no idea where they are or what is happening to them.” Assemblywoman Claire Valdez echoed these concerns, noting that the student’s family has been unable to contact him following the arrest, deepening fears and anxiety within the community. Such actions are perceived by many as unjustifiable, especially when they occur in courthouses, where individuals are lawfully attending legal proceedings.

The apprehension of this student is not an isolated incident; it is part of a larger pattern. Just weeks earlier, an immigrant student from the Bronx, known only as Dylan, was similarly detained after a court hearing, prompting protests and widespread condemnation from local leaders. In a rather surprising move, Mayor Eric Adams filed a friend-of-the-court brief on behalf of the detained student, underscoring unexpected local pushback against federal immigration enforcement strategies. Schools Chancellor Melissa Aviles-Ramos expressed her dismay, emphasising that students should not face detention while simply following legal protocols.

This troubling trend is further complicated by a shift in immigration policy which allows ICE agents to conduct arrests at sensitive locations, including courthouses and other public spaces where migrants might seek refuge or services. This policy reversal, eliminating previous protections that restricted immigration enforcement at schools and hospitals, has sparked fears that many undocumented families may avoid crucial services for their children—including education and medical aid—due to the threat of deportation. Such shifts threaten the fundamental right to education, as schools have begun to emphasise their commitment to providing education access irrespective of immigration status.

In light of these events, educational leaders across the U.S. are reinforcing their commitment to immigrant students and reassuring families about their rights. New guidance is being developed to counteract fears of ICE presence within school environments, outlining the limits on immigration enforcement and ensuring that all children have access to public education without the looming threat of deportation.

The alarming frequency of deportations involving minors during court proceedings has ignited debates surrounding the enforcement of immigration laws in contexts deemed sensitive. As communities rally against these practices, many educators and officials are calling for immediate changes to protect the rights of students and families throughout the city and beyond.

### 📌 Reference Map:

* Paragraph 1 – [[1]](https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/), [[2]](https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/)
* Paragraph 2 – [[2]](https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/), [[6]](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/mar/10/palestinian-activist-mahmoud-khalil-reactions)
* Paragraph 3 – [[1]](https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/), [[4]](https://www.axios.com/2025/01/25/ice-schools-trump-immigration)
* Paragraph 4 – [[3]](https://www.apnews.com/article/ab0d2d2652e9df696f14410ebb52a1fc), [[5]](https://www.apnews.com/article/e374e9d146dde5f7a7d3d4a0efcdf71a)
* Paragraph 5 – [[7]](https://legalaidnyc.org/get-help/immigration-deportation/what-you-need-to-know-about-ice-in-nyc-public-schools/)

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## Bibliography

1. <https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/> - Please view link - unable to able to access data
2. <https://www.nydailynews.com/2025/06/06/ice-agents-arrest-another-nyc-public-school-student/> - The article reports that a junior at Grover Cleveland High School in Ridgewood, Queens, was arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents during a routine immigration court hearing. This incident is part of the Trump administration's increased deportation efforts. Local officials, including State Senate Deputy Leader Michael Gianaris and Councilwoman Jennifer Gutiérrez, have condemned the arrest, highlighting concerns over family separation and the targeting of minors in courthouses. The student's family has been unable to contact him since the arrest.
3. <https://www.apnews.com/article/ab0d2d2652e9df696f14410ebb52a1fc> - The Associated Press article discusses the Trump administration's decision to overturn policies that restricted immigration enforcement at sensitive locations such as schools, churches, and hospitals. The Department of Homeland Security announced that ICE and Customs and Border Protection officers are now empowered to arrest migrants in these areas, reversing over a decade of guidelines. This policy change has sparked concerns among advocates who fear it may deter migrants from seeking medical help, attending school, or accessing disaster relief.
4. <https://www.axios.com/2025/01/25/ice-schools-trump-immigration> - Axios reports on U.S. school leaders' efforts to reassure parents and students about safety from ICE arrests on campus. This follows the Trump administration's reversal of a policy that discouraged immigration enforcement in 'sensitive' areas like schools. The potential for ICE enforcement has raised fears of reduced student attendance, affecting education and school funding. Schools are emphasizing that all children have the right to public education regardless of immigration status and are outlining measures to protect students and limit cooperation with immigration authorities.
5. <https://www.apnews.com/article/e374e9d146dde5f7a7d3d4a0efcdf71a> - The Associated Press article examines how schools across the U.S. are strategizing their responses to potential immigration raids as President-elect Donald Trump prepares to take office. Many school systems, particularly in large cities, are reaffirming their commitment to the rights of immigrant students, regardless of their legal status, and have stated they will not aid immigration agents. In California, new guidance was issued on state laws restricting local involvement in immigration enforcement, including a 54-page guide detailing student protections and law enforcement response procedures.
6. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2025/mar/10/palestinian-activist-mahmoud-khalil-reactions> - The Guardian article covers the arrest of Mahmoud Khalil, a Palestinian student activist at Columbia University, by ICE agents. The arrest has sparked outrage among New York City officials and activists, who view it as an unconstitutional violation of free speech rights. The article includes reactions from various political figures and organizations, highlighting the controversy surrounding the use of immigration law for political purposes and the broader implications for free speech and activism.
7. <https://legalaidnyc.org/get-help/immigration-deportation/what-you-need-to-know-about-ice-in-nyc-public-schools/> - The Legal Aid Society provides information on current New York City Public Schools (NYCPS) policies related to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The guide outlines students' rights to public education regardless of immigration status, the confidentiality of student information, and the conditions under which ICE agents may enter schools. It emphasizes that ICE agents are not permitted to enter schools without a valid judicial warrant and details the procedures for school officials when such situations arise.