

Moore-Love, Karla

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From: Henry H. Emurian [emurian@umbc.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, June 16, 2010 3:44 AM

To: Moore-Love, Karla

Subject: I Support Arizona and the Rule of Law

Be advised that I support the rule of law.

I stand by the law in Arizona, and I want the border with Mexico closed and sealed.

My relatives and spouse went through the lawful process to become citizens of the United States.

Respectfully,

**Henry Emurian
Baltimore**

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**Henry H. Emurian
Information Systems Department
College of Engineering and Information Technology
UMBC
1000 Hilltop Circle
Baltimore, Maryland 21250
Voice: 410-455-3655
Webpage**

Moore-Love, Karla

From: cafene [cafene1@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, June 15, 2010 7:35 PM
To: Moore-Love, Karla
Subject: to the commission regarding Arizona

Please leave the law in Arizona to the people in Arizona.

1. It is none of our business.
2. We do not have the problem that Arizona has. If we have a solution to their problem, lets solve it for them, and if not lets stay out of it.
3. Please don't use my money to pay Oregon lawyers to promote something that we should not be fooling with in the first place.
Don't use your limited and valuable time on Arizona's problems that should be focused on our own many problems.
4. Please note that polls show that most Oregonians understand the problem and support the Arizona law.
These same people are the people who voted for you to use your good judgment.

Let's all mind our own business.

I remain yours truly.

Jere Hudson

IMMIGRATION REFORMIF YOU WISH TO SPEAK TO CITY COUNCIL, **PRINT** YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND EMAIL.

NAME (print)

ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE

Email

✓ Andrea Meyer	ACLU	
✓ Cathy Zheutlin	3416 NE 30th Ave	rest@spintone.com
✓ José Ibarra	OCHA	chair.ocha@gmail.com
✓ Natalie Patrick Knox	CAUSA OREGON 97204	natalie@causaoregon.org
✓ Judith Parker	Oregon Hispanic Bar Ass'n	japarker.oregon@gmail.com
✓ Carmen Rubio	Latino Network	carmen@latnet.org

Illegal immigration |
A City Council majority
sponsors a proposed resolution
to fight racial profiling

Portland
**Cops seize 10 pounds
of heroin; 3 arrested**

Portland police seized 10 pounds of heroin, valued at more than \$1 million, and arrested three men Thursday after raiding several residences and vehicles following a two-month investigation.

Investigators from the Drugs and Vice Division said the heroin would supply about 72,500 people. They think it was driven to the Portland area from Arizona, said Detective Mary Wheat, a police spokeswoman.

Heroin was found in residences at 12238 S.E. Bush St. and 12045 S.E. Bush St. and at an apartment complex at 20433 S.E. Stark St. in Gresham as well as in two vehicles.

Sergio Aguilar Sahagun, 34; Roman Aguilar Rocha, 38; and Edgar Curiel Guzman, 19, were accused of manufacture, distribution and possession of a controlled substance. They also were placed under immigration holds at the Multnomah County Detention Center.

— Maxine Bernstein



BRIEFING PAPER

American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon

www.aclu-or.org

Oregon Public Safety Law: ORS 181.850 Explained

ORS 181.850 prohibits state and local police from enforcing federal civil immigration law if a person is not involved in criminal activity. This law allows law enforcement to contact federal immigration authorities if law enforcement detains a person suspected of committing a crime or if there is a federal warrant charging the person with a criminal violation of federal immigration laws. **ORS 181.850 provides important safeguards for all Oregonians by ensuring that witnesses and victims of crime may report what they know without fear of government reprisal.** That's why Oregon law enforcement officials recognize the importance of Oregon's law.

"Public safety is necessary for everyone, regardless of immigration status – that's simply not our job or function. The more we marginalize undocumented people, the more they will become victims of crimes themselves and the more difficult it will be for public safety to help them (because of fear). The closer the police are to their respective communities, the more effective they will be for crime detection and crime prevention; and, the more effective they will be for homeland security."

– Retired Hillsboro Chief of Police Ron Louie (2/20/07)

What does ORS 181.850 do?

ORS 181.850 prevents state and local law enforcement agencies from targeting people based on their race or ethnic origin when those individuals are not suspected of any criminal activity. It means Oregon may not require all of us to "show our papers" when we talk to state and local law enforcement.

The law *does* allow state and local law enforcement to contact the Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) after they have arrested someone in order to verify the person's immigration status. The law also permits state and local police to request information from the ICE that may help solve a criminal case.

In 2003, the Oregon Legislature clarified that local law enforcement can detain someone if there is a federal criminal immigration warrant issued by a federal magistrate.

ORS 181.850 is important for all Oregonians

Oregonians rely on state and local law enforcement agencies to protect our safety. If our local police are doing the job of federal agencies, they'll have less time to focus their work on investigating and solving crime.

In addition, a local police department will lose the trust of the

residents it is supposed to protect if police officers force residents who look or sound foreign to prove their immigration status.

In communities where people are afraid to talk to local police, more crimes go unreported, fewer witnesses come forward, and people are less likely to report suspicious activity.

Many immigrants come from countries where people are afraid of the police, and many Oregon police agencies have spent years trying to build trust that would be undermined by asking local police to do the job of the ICE.

Federal immigration law is a complicated body of law that changes frequently and requires extensive training and expertise to properly enforce.

There are many different ways for people to lawfully be in the United States, and ICE issues many different types of documents that entitle someone to be in the United States legally. Local law enforcement officials do not have the training and expertise to determine who is lawfully in the United States and who is not.

State and local law enforcement agencies don't have the financial resources to spend time doing the work of the federal government. That work is better left to the federal agencies with much larger budgets.

State and local police should spend their limited resources addressing the criminal activity in our cities and neighborhoods that federal agencies don't handle.

Text of ORS 181.850

(1) No law enforcement agency of the State of Oregon or of any political subdivision of the state shall use agency moneys, equipment or personnel for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only violation of law is that they are persons of foreign citizenship residing in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may exchange information with the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in order to: (a) Verify the immigration status of a person if the person is arrested for any criminal offense; or (b) Request criminal investigation information with reference to persons named in records of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services or the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may arrest any person who: (a) Is charged by the United States with a criminal violation of federal immigration laws under Title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act or 18 U.S.C. 1015, 1422 to 1429 or 1505; and (b) Is subject to arrest for the crime pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by a federal magistrate.

(4) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Bureau of Labor and Industries is not a law enforcement agency. (1987; 2003)

ACLU of Arizona Section By Section Analysis of SB 1070

“Immigration; Law Enforcement; Safe Neighborhoods”

As Amended by HB 2162

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Summary of major provisions: This bill unconstitutionally allows the state of Arizona to regulate immigration by establishing a separate state offense for any person to violate provisions of the federal immigration law regarding registration and carrying registration documents. It gives local police officers authority to investigate, detain and arrest people for perceived immigration violations without the benefit of proper training, exacerbating the problem of racial profiling and raising concerns about the prolonged detention of citizens and legal residents.

Section 2

Would create a new section A.R.S. § 11-1051 that:

- (A) Prohibits cities, towns, and counties from having any policy in place limiting the investigation of violations of federal enforcement laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.

This appears to prohibit localities from having policies aimed at increasing trust within immigrant communities, such as not questioning victims and witnesses of crime about their immigration status. It also severely ties the hands of local governments by not permitting them to exercise their own judgment about the allocation of law enforcement resources because it requires police agencies to treat administrative violations of the immigration law on the same level as serious felonies. We are aware of no other law—except funding incentives—that attempt to dictate law enforcement priorities in this way.

- (B) Requires police officers to make a reasonable attempt to determine the immigration status of a person whenever there is reasonable suspicion that the person is unlawfully present in the United States. Gives police officers the authority to detain a person while they verify a person’s immigration status with federal immigration officials pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c), except to the extent that it would hinder an ongoing investigation.

Requires all local law enforcement to investigate a person’s immigration status in the course of enforcing state, county, or municipal ordinances or laws when certain indicators exist that give rise to reasonable suspicion that they are in the country unlawfully. Some examples of reasonable suspicion of undocumented status that have been upheld by the courts include not having proper identification and evasive behavior. Under the law, a person would be presumed to be in the country lawfully if they could show certain forms of government ID or tribal identification. Because most police officers have not been trained to enforce immigration law, this provision is an invitation for racial profiling and many U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents will be wrongfully detained and would likely have a claim against their local police agencies for damages resulting from their detention.

- (C) Provides for the transfer of any noncitizen who is unlawfully present to federal custody upon discharge from prison or assessment of a fine after conviction of a state offense.

36793

This law is unnecessary as to any person who is booked into a jail or serves time in prison because federal law already provides for a process by which individuals are checked against law enforcement databases and immigration “holds” or detainers can be placed on persons who are identified as non-U.S. citizens. A detainer ensures that the person will be transferred to federal custody instead of being released.

- (D) Provides authority for state and local law enforcement to transport noncitizens in their custody suspected of being unlawfully present to federal authorities, even outside the jurisdiction of the local agency.

This law is unnecessary as to any person who the federal government has reason to believe is in the country illegally because federal law already provides for a process by which those persons can be transported to federal custody. Local agencies can also contract with federal authorities to be reimbursed the cost of detaining and transporting such persons. The only reason why this provision seems to have been included is to permit local law enforcement to transport undocumented immigrants to some point of transfer other than the local Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) office—i.e., ICE is, for whatever reason, not interested in taking custody of the person.

- (E) Gives police officers authority to conduct warrantless arrests of persons for whom the officer has probable cause to believe have committed any public offense that makes those persons deportable.

*To the extent that provision attempts to create state arrest authority for administrative violations of federal immigration law, it is likely to be deemed invalid by the courts because states cannot create such arrest authority where it does not exist under federal law. As the Ninth Circuit held in a case from Arizona called *Gonzales v. City of Peoria*, while Arizona could authorize Peoria to enforce the criminal provisions of the immigration law, “we firmly emphasize [] that this authorization is limited to criminal violations.” The court took issue with the Peoria Police Department policy because it obscured the difference between civil administrative violations and criminal violations of the immigration law, and, as the court stressed, the lack of documentation or an admission of illegal presence “does not, without more, provide probable cause of [any] criminal violation” of the immigration law. Officers not trained in federal immigration law who attempt to exercise this arrest authority would be subject to legal liability for violations of the Fourth Amendment. In addition, an immigration judge could invalidate the arrest of immigrants by Arizona police officers pursuant to this provision because even federal immigration agents do not have the power to conduct warrantless arrests away from the border unless the agent can articulate specific reasons to believe the person was likely to escape before a warrant could be obtained. 8 U.S.C. § 1357(a)(2).*

- (F) Establishes that, except as provided in federal law, state and local government officials cannot be prohibited from maintaining information about the immigration status of individuals or communicating that information to any other governmental entity, including the federal government, in the course of 1) verifying eligibility for public benefits, 2) verifying claims of residence or domicile, 3) verifying the identity of any person detained, or 4) determining if the person is compliance with federal alien registration laws.

This provision is unnecessary with respect to any legitimate attempt to communicate with federal authorities for the purpose of enforcing the federal immigration laws. 8 U.S.C. § 1373(a) and (b) already provide that such communications and the maintenance of information about immigration

status cannot be restricted. However, the bill seems to direct government officials to communicate and maintain such information even in contexts where doing so might constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy and discourage lawful participation in public benefits programs and services intended for an entire community. In this respect, the provision is likely a nullity, as it would be in conflict with federal law.

- (G) Creates a private right of action for any person to sue a city, town, or county for any violation of subsection (A) and establishes civil penalties for the city, town, or county.

This subjects local governments to unreasonable and potentially frivolous litigation by private citizens with an anti-immigrant agenda. Even if a municipality is vindicated in court, it will still have to incur the costs of defense.

- (H) Directs that civil penalties assessed against cities, towns, or counties shall be applied towards a DPS Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GIITEM) Fund.
- (I) Indemnifies police officers against costs and attorneys' fees incurred in connection with any litigation brought by citizens and residents who were wrongfully detained, questioned, arrested, or transported, unless the officer was acting in bad faith.
- (J) Declares that the above provisions shall be implemented in a manner consistent with federal immigration laws and civil rights protections.

It is unclear what this provision could mean in practice, since several of the provisions of the bill are facially inconsistent with federal statutes, regulations, and the constitutions of the United States and Arizona.

Section 3

Would create a new section A.R.S. § 13-1509 that establishes a separate state offense for any person to violate provisions of the federal immigration law regarding registration and carrying registration documents (8 U.S.C. §§ 1304(e), 1306(a)). The offense would be a class 1 misdemeanor, with a maximum fine of one hundred dollars and up to twenty days in jail for a first violation, and up to thirty days in jail for a second or subsequent violation.

This provision is a back door attempt to create the state arrest authority for immigration violations described above, without any training or supervision by federal authorities. This attempt will likely be invalidated by the courts because it violates the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution grants the federal government exclusive power to regulate our borders and, with very few exceptions, states are not free to create their own laws regulating immigration.

Section 4

Adds a provision to the state human smuggling statute at A.R.S. § 13-2319 clarifying that a police officer may stop any car if there is reasonable suspicion to believe the driver is committing a civil traffic violation and the human smuggling law.

This law is unnecessary to the extent that police officers already have the authority to briefly detain the occupants of a car in order to investigate a traffic violation or possible criminal activity. Officers may not detain anyone for longer than it takes to issue a traffic citation or dispel their suspicions of criminal activity.

Section 5

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Would add a new section, A.R.S. § 13-2928, that makes it a class 1 misdemeanor to attempt to hire or pick up day laborers to work at a different location if the driver is impeding the normal flow of traffic. It also makes it a misdemeanor for a worker to get into a car if it is impeding traffic. Finally, this Section would criminalize the solicitation of work (by a gesture or nod) by undocumented immigrants in any public place.

In order to be subject to the first or second parts of this Section, the vehicle in question has to be obstructing traffic. This provision adds no value insofar as there are already laws on the books that address traffic hazards. It is also likely to be found unconstitutional by the courts because the third part singles out the speech of immigrant day laborers for criminalization. The solicitation of work has been found by courts across the country to be protected speech under the First Amendment.

Would add a new section, A.R.S. § 13-2929, that makes unlawful for any person who is “in violation of a criminal offense” to transport, move, conceal, harbor, shield from detection, or attempt to do any of the above, any undocumented immigrant if the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that the immigrant has entered or remained in the United States illegally. It also makes it a state crime to encourage or induce any immigrant to come, enter, or reside in the country illegally. A person who violates this law would be subject to a class 1 misdemeanor and a fine of at least \$1,000, with additional penalties where the offense involves ten or more immigrants. Any means of transportation used in connection with the crime will be impounded.

This provision is unnecessary because the exact same actions (transporting, moving, concealing, harboring, and shielding undocumented immigrants) are already prohibited under federal law where the person commits those acts with the intent to further the immigrant’s violation of the law. 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(a). Furthermore, Arizona peace officers have explicit authority to arrest anyone who violates the federal harboring law, 8 U.S.C. § 1324(c), and vehicles used to commit the offense may be seized. 8 U.S.C. § 1324(b). Courts have not permitted prosecutions under the federal statute where a person offers a ride or shelter to another person out of humanitarian concern rather than with the intent to further the violation, such as for a profit motive. There is also a specific provision in the federal statute exempting churches who provide room and board to members of their congregation serving as ministers or missionaries. To the extent that the state law is applied differently than the federal law, it could be invalidated as violating the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution. The state offense also adds a requirement that the person already be violating some other criminal law in order to be found guilty.

Section 6

Amends Arizona’s state law on warrantless arrests, A.R.S. § 13-3883 to include the arrest of persons who have committed any public offense that makes them deportable.

Sections 7 and 8

Adds a new section to the state employer sanctions law, A.R.S. § 23-212, that establishes an affirmative defense to a violation of the law if they were entrapped by law enforcement. To assert the defense, an employer must prove—by a preponderance of the evidence—that the idea of committing the violation started with the undercover officer, the officer urged or induced the employer to commit the violation, and the employer was not predisposed to commit the violation.

Section 9

36793

Adds a new section to the state law on verification of employment eligibility, A.R.S. § 23-214, that requires employers to keep records of their verification of eligibility for the duration of the worker's employment with the company or at least three years, whichever is longer.

Section 10

Adds a new section to the state law governing impoundment of vehicles, A.R.S. § 28-3511, mandating the impoundment of any vehicle used to transport, move, conceal, harbor, or shield an undocumented immigrant.

Section 11

Establishes the purposes and process for GIITEM Fund appropriations.

Section 12

States that the remaining provisions of the bill are severable and will remain in effect even if certain portions are held to be invalid.