

AILA Issue Packet

CLEAR Act and HSEA: Local Law Enforcement of Civil Immigration Laws

Table of Contents

AILA Issue Paper: “State and Local Enforcement of Federal Immigration Law”

Message Points Opposing CLEAR Act (H.R. 2671) and HSEA (S. 1906)

List of Organizations Opposed to Local Enforcement of Immigration Laws

List of Quotes from Police and Government Officials Nationwide Opposing Local Enforcement of Immigration Laws

List of Co-Sponsors to CLEAR Act and HSEA

Model letters opposing the CLEAR Act and the HSEA can be found on “Contact Congress/Media” under the Advocacy Center on both InfoNet and AILA.org.

AILA Issue Papers

American Immigration Lawyers Association

STATE AND LOCAL ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAW

ISSUE: The Department of Justice (DOJ) drafted a legal opinion in 2002 that reversed a long standing agency interpretation by taking the position that states and localities, as sovereign entities, have the “inherent authority” to enforce federal immigration laws, including civil violations of immigration law. In the wake of that opinion, which remains unpublished, Representative Charlie Norwood (R-GA) introduced the Clear Law Enforcement for Criminal Alien Removal (CLEAR) Act, H.R. 2671, a bill promoting state and local law enforcement of federal immigration laws. Senators Jeff Sessions (R-AL) and Zell Miller (D-GA) have introduced parallel legislation in the Senate, the Homeland Security Enhancement Act (HSEA), S. 1906.¹ Both bills purport to reaffirm the “inherent authority” of state and local governments to enforce civil immigration laws. Furthermore, both bills would criminalize all immigration status violations for the first time in this country’s history.

The CLEAR Act would *require* state and local police to enforce federal civil immigration laws or lose certain critical funding. The HSEA takes a slightly different tack by denying funding to states or localities that have policies or practices in place which prevent their police from enforcing such laws. Both bills would impose expansive new responsibilities on state and local police departments where resources already are stretched perilously thin. With no requirement that the police receive training in immigration law, these bills are certain to trigger civil rights abuses against citizens and non-citizens alike. Moreover, these bills would undermine rather than enhance our safety by jeopardizing critical community-based policing initiatives that are predicated on earning the trust and confidence of the served communities.

BACKGROUND: In April 2002, the media reported that the DOJ was poised to issue a legal opinion that states and localities, as sovereign entities, have the “inherent authority” to enforce federal immigration laws, including civil violations of immigration law. In the face of widespread criticism of this change of opinion, the DOJ never made the opinion public and has refused repeated requests to provide a copy of it. The DOJ does acknowledge, however, that the opinion exists and that it accurately reflects the Administration’s position.

The CLEAR Act and the HSEA go beyond the issue of authority and attempt to create a comprehensive regime for local police to support federal enforcement of the civil immigration laws. Both the legal opinion and the bills in Congress are dangerously flawed for the following reasons:

- **Local law enforcement agencies lack the experience and training to enforce federal immigration law.**

Federal immigration law is an extremely complicated body of law that requires extensive training and expertise to properly understand and enforce. There are many different ways for people to be lawfully present in the United States, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 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 that is required to determine who is allowed to be in the United States and who is not. Adequate training would need to be on-going and extensive to adequately protect against abuses. Neither the CLEAR Act, nor the HSEA would mandate such training and any training provided would be at the state’s or locality’s expense.

¹ The HSEA also contains provisions that would (1) deny funding to states that issue driver’s licenses to undocumented immigrants, and (2) prohibit the federal government from accepting or recognizing any consular identification cards issued by foreign states. This paper does not address those aspects of the HSEA but the issues are discussed at length in other papers prepared by AILA.

- **Relying on local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration law will undermine important community relationships.**

Community-based policing is one of the most powerful law enforcement tools available. By developing strong ties with local communities, police departments are able to obtain valuable information that helps them fight crime. The development of community-based policing has been widely recognized as an effective tool for keeping kids off drugs, combating gang violence, and reducing crime rates in neighborhoods nationwide.

Immigration enforcement by local police undermines community-policing efforts. Immigrants who live in tightly-knit communities often have information about the people around them that police want. A local police department that begins to enforce immigration laws will lose the trust of the community it serves and protects. In communities where people are afraid to talk to local police, more crimes go unreported, fewer witnesses come forth, and people are less likely to report suspicious activity. Many immigrants come from countries where people are afraid of the police, and police nationwide have spent years building trust that will be destroyed by asking local police to do the job of a federal agency. Many local law enforcement agencies oppose taking on these new responsibilities as underscored in the statements below:

- ❖ “We’ve tried very hard for years to build bridges to all segments of our community. This would be a setback in that regard.” *San Antonio, TX., Police Chief Albert Ortiz*
- ❖ “I don’t think it’s a good idea. We’ve made tremendous inroads into a lot of our immigrant communities. To get into the enforcement of immigration laws would build wedges and walls that have taken a long time to break down.” *Sacramento, CA., Police Chief Arturo Venegas Jr.*
- ❖ “Communication is big in inner-city neighborhoods and the underpinning of that is trust. If a victim thinks they’re going to be a suspect (in an immigration violation), they’re not going to call on us, and that’s just going to separate us further.” *Denver, CO., Police Chief Gerry Whitman*

- **Asking local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration law will drain these agencies of scarce dollars, further limit resources and lead to problems in enforcement.**

Communities around the country struggle every year to provide enough money and resources to meet their law enforcement needs. In many communities, response times to 911 calls are dangerously slow and police are no longer able to even investigate certain crimes. Law enforcement officials in these communities need to spend more time enforcing laws that only they can enforce, and need more resources to protect the neighborhoods in which they live and work.

The CLEAR Act and the HSEA would eliminate funding to states and localities for the incarceration of criminal aliens if the states or localities decide that enforcing civil violations of the immigration laws would undermine the safety and well-being of their communities. Perversely, the bill would **not** provide the states and localities with the funding necessary to cover the costs of training officers or implementing the new enforcement mandates. As such, obligating these local agencies to begin enforcing federal immigration law is plainly a disservice to the communities they serve. Following are statements by local law enforcement officials on this issue:

- ❖ “We have enough problems just doing our routine calls and investigating the everyday things. This would put an additional burden on us that we probably wouldn’t be able to handle.” *Anaheim, CA., Police Department Spokesman, Mike Hidalgo*
- ❖ “That’s a whole new area of the law that we have to come up to speed on. We have enough on our plates right now. It’s not as if we’re looking for extra things to do.” *Glenwood Springs, CO., Police Chief Terry Wilson*
- ❖ “I do not believe it is appropriate to allocate the limited resources of the Tucson Police Department to the issue of immigration control.” *Tucson, AZ., Police Chief Richard Miranda*

- **The CLEAR Act would divert funds from visa application fees to offset costs associated with implementing this bill's mandates.**

The CLEAR Act would require DHS to deposit *one-third* of all fees collected for immigrant and nonimmigrant visa applications and for adjustment of status applications into a "State and Local Immigration Law Enforcement Fee Account". This misguided funding approach exemplifies the fundamental shortsightedness of the CLEAR Act. Diverting funds from a system plagued by insufficient resources, backlogs and delays makes zero sense from a policy perspective (unless the unstated agenda of the bill's authors and sponsors is to shut the country's doors even to legal immigration). While the bill would require that application fees be adjusted to cover the "full costs of carrying out the [program], the full costs of processing visas, and a significant portion of the costs of Federal enforcement of immigration violations," these fee increases would make the cost of doing business in the United States prohibitively expensive and would deter productive members of our society from becoming permanent residents.

- **Past attempts by local law enforcement agencies to enforce immigration law have failed, and many local officials have opposed turning their police into immigration agents.**

In 1997, local authorities in Chandler, Arizona conducted a series of roundups to help Border Patrol agents find violators of federal immigration laws. Widespread complaints by local residents, including U.S. citizens and at least one local elected official who were stopped during the operations, led to an investigation by the Arizona Attorney General. The official report on the investigation concluded that police stopped Hispanics without probable cause, bullied women and children suspected of being illegal immigrants and made late-night entries into homes of suspected illegal immigrants, among other violations. In 1999, the Chandler City Council unanimously approved a \$400,000 settlement of a lawsuit stemming from police roles in the roundup.

Mayors from cities across the country, including New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago, have opposed local police becoming immigration agents for the reasons articulated above: state and local police do not understand immigration law and would thus do a poor job of enforcing such laws, important community relationships that are essential to fighting crime would be damaged, state and local resources would be strained and drained, and states and localities would have to deal with the many negative consequences that would result from poorly conceived attempts to enforce federal immigration laws.

- **The legal authority the Department of Justice reportedly cites to support their legal opinion for state and local authorities enforcing immigration law is questionable at best.**

The Department of Justice reportedly cites as justification for this legal opinion a 1984 Tenth Circuit case, *United States v. Salinas-Calderon*. However, *Salinas-Calderon* doesn't support a state law enforcement officer's power to enforce immigration laws, particularly where the immigration laws are not criminal in nature (and most immigration laws are NOT criminal in nature). Rather, *Salinas-Calderon* deals with the narrow, criminal issue of whether a state trooper had probable cause under the 4th Amendment to make an arrest after having lawfully stopped and questioned a person (for possible criminal violations). The case does not address whether state law enforcement officials may detain and interrogate individuals in an effort to enforce civil violations of federal immigration law.

AILA'S POSITION: AILA opposes the CLEAR Act, the HSEA, and the use of state and local police departments for the enforcement of civil immigration laws in the strongest possible terms. For the reasons discussed above, the two bills would impose an unconscionable burden on overtaxed state and local law enforcement agencies, jeopardize public safety, promote racial profiling and other abuses, divert scarce resources from critical local law enforcement activities, and threaten the viability of already under-funded immigration services. That is why many state and local police strongly oppose the CLEAR Act and the HSEA.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAWS

DOJ has drafted, but not published, a legal opinion that reverses a long standing agency interpretation and takes the position that states and localities have the “inherent authority” to enforce federal immigration laws, including civil violations of immigration law. Two recently introduced bills – H.R. 2671, the Clear Law Enforcement for Criminal Alien Removal (CLEAR) Act and S. 1906, the Homeland Security Enhancement Act (HSEA) – go further by effectively mandating state and local governments to enforce civil immigration laws. These bills represent a dangerous incursion into a state’s sovereign police powers and would undermine, not promote, the safety of local communities.

Relying on local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration law will undermine important community-based policing initiatives.

- Community-based policing is one of the most powerful law enforcement tools available. By developing strong ties with local communities, police departments are able to obtain valuable information that helps them fight crime.
- Police departments that enforce federal immigration laws will lose the trust of the community it serves and protects.
- In communities where people are afraid to talk to local police, more crimes go unreported, fewer witnesses come forth, and people are less likely to report suspicious activity.

Local law enforcement agencies lack the experience, training, and resources to enforce federal immigration law.

- Federal immigration law is an extremely complicated body of law that requires extensive training and expertise to properly understand and enforce. Local law enforcement officials do not have the training and expertise that is required to determine who is lawfully in the United States and who is not.
- With no requirement that the police receive training in immigration law, and with little or no additional federal funding, both the CLEAR Act and the HSEA will lead to civil rights abuses against citizens and non-citizens alike.

Asking local law enforcement agencies to enforce federal immigration law will drain these agencies of scarce dollars, further limit resources and lead to problems in enforcement.

- In our federalist system, state and local governments have their own criminal codes, set their own law enforcement agendas, and allocate their scarce resources accordingly.
- With little or no federal funding earmarked by these bills, the CLEAR Act and HSEA are unfunded mandates that violate basic principles of federalism.

Past attempts by local law enforcement to enforce immigration laws have failed, and many state and local officials oppose turning their police into immigration agents.

- In 1997, local authorities in Chandler, Arizona conducted a series of roundups to help Border Patrol agents find violators of federal immigration laws. Widespread complaints of abuse by local residents who were stopped during the operations, including U.S. citizens and at least one local elected official, triggered a lawsuit which Chandler City Council settled for \$400,000 in 1999.
- Many state and local police departments around the country strongly oppose the CLEAR Act and the HSEA.

Organizations Opposed to Local Enforcement of Immigration Laws¹

The following organizations have expressed opposition to the idea of having state and local police enforce federal immigration laws, outside of limited avenues already available under current law. Their positions are reflected in organizational policy directives, statements made to the press, local resolutions, executive orders, or other public fora.

For a list of organizations that are on record explicitly opposing the Clear Law Enforcement for Criminal Alien Removal (CLEAR) Act (H.R. 2671) and the Homeland Security Enhancement Act (S. 1906), visit: <http://www.immigrationforum.org/currentissues/clear.htm>.

State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Arizona

Chandler Police Department
Pima County Sheriff's Department
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office
South Tucson Police Department
Yuma County Sheriff's Office

California

Anaheim Police Department
Arroyo Grande Police Department
Fresno Police Department
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles Police Commission
Los Angeles Police Department
Newark Police Department
Sacramento Police Department
Salinas Police Department
San Diego Police Department
San Joaquin County Police Department
Sonoma County Police Department
Stockton Police Department
Ventura County Sheriff's Department

Colorado

Boulder Police Department
Denver Police Department
Glenwood Springs Police Department

District of Columbia

Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department

Florida

¹ This information was collected by the National Immigration Forum.

Lake County Sheriff's Office
Miami Police Department
North Miami Beach Police Department

Georgia
Cobb County Police Department

Illinois
Chicago Police Department
Cicero Police Department

Iowa
Des Moines Police Department

Kansas
Kansas City Police Department
Lenexa Police Department
Overland Park Police Department

Maine
Cumberland County Office of the Sheriff
Portland Police Department

Maryland
Baltimore City Police Department
Montgomery County Police Department

Massachusetts
Boston Police Department

Minnesota
Minneapolis Police Department
St. Paul Police Department

New Jersey
Fairview Police Department
Hackensack Police Department
Hillsdale Police Department
Palisades Park Police Department

New York
New York City Police Department

North Carolina
High Point Police Department

Oregon
Eugene Police Department
Hillsboro Police Department
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
Portland Police Bureau

Pennsylvania

Bensalem Department of Public Safety
Hammonton Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department

Rhode Island

Pawtucket Police Department

South Carolina

North Charleston Police Department

Tennessee

Nashville Metropolitan Police Department
Putnam County Police Department

Texas

Arlington Police Department
Austin Police Department
Carrollton Police Department
Dalton Police Department
El Paso Sheriff's Department
Garland Police Department
Houston Police Department
Katy Police Department
Lewisville Police Department
San Antonio Police Department
Waco Police Department

Washington

Seattle Police Department
Whatcom County Sheriff's Department

Wisconsin

Dane County Sheriff's Department

Law Enforcement Associations

National

Association of National Minority Law Enforcement Associations (ANMLEA)
Federal Hispanic Law Enforcement Officers Association (FHLEA)
Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association (HAPCOA)
International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
National Latino Peace Officers Association (NLPOA)
Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
Police Foundation

State/Local

California Police Chiefs' Association

Dallas Police Association
El Paso Municipal Police Officers' Association
Houston Police Officers Union
Miami-Dade Chiefs Association
Police Benevolent Association (FL)
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs

State and Local Governments

National Associations

National Association of Counties
National Conference of State Legislatures
National League of Cities
United States/Mexico Border Counties Coalition

State and Local Elected Bodies and Officials

Alaska

State Legislature of Alaska
Anchorage City Council
Fairbanks City Council

Arizona

Governor Jane Hull (R)

Arkansas

City of Rogers

California

54 members of the California Legislature
Los Angeles City Attorney Rocky Delgadillo
Los Angeles City Council
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
National City Mayor Nick Inzunza
National City City Council
San Francisco City Council

District of Columbia

Mayor Anthony Williams (D)
City Council Member Adrian Fenty (D)
City Council Member Jim Graham (D)

Florida

Governor Jeb Bush (R)

Illinois

Evanston City Council

Kansas

Unified Government of Wyandotte County

Maine

Portland City Council

Maryland

Baltimore Mayor Martin O'Malley

Baltimore City Council

Montgomery County Executive Doug Duncan

Takoma Park City Council

Massachusetts

Cambridge City Council

Orleans City Council

Michigan

Ann Arbor City Council

Detroit City Council

Minnesota

Minneapolis City Council

St. Paul City Council Member Pat Harris

New Mexico

Albuquerque City Council

Aztec City Council

Rio Arriba County Board of Commissioners

Santa Fe City Council

New York

New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg (R)

Former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani (R)

Queens City Councilman Hiram Monserrate

North Carolina

Durham Mayor Bill Bell

Durham Assistant City Manager Ted Voorhees

Ohio

Lorain County Board of Commissioners

Former Attorney General Betty Montgomery

Oregon

Oregon Revised Statute 181.850

Attorney General Hardy Myers

Ashland City Council

Gaston City Council

Marion County City Council

Salem City Council

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia City Solicitor Nelson Diaz

Texas

Austin City Council

Houston Mayor Pro Tem Gordon Quan

San Antonio Assistant City Manager Rolando Bono

Washington

Seattle City Council

Wisconsin

Madison City Council

Dane County Board of Supervisors Member Scott McDonell

District Attorney Brian Blanchard

Editorial Boards

American City and County

The American Prospect

Arizona Daily Star

Athens (GA) Banner-Herald

Atlanta Journal-Constitution

Chicago Tribune

Des Moines Register

El Paso Times

Houston Chronicle

Los Angeles Times

The Miami Herald

Orange County Register

New York Sun

The New York Times

Newsday

Palm Springs Desert Sun

San Diego Union-Tribune

San Francisco Chronicle

Star Tribune (MN)

Tucson Citizen

National Interest Groups

ACORN

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)

American Civil Liberties Union

American Conservative Union

Americans for Tax Reform

Anti-Defamation League

American Conservative Union

American Immigration Lawyers Association

Amnesty International USA
Arab American Institute
Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
Catholic Alliance
Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC)
Church Women United
Church World Service IRP
The Committee for Inter-American Human Rights
Council on American-Islamic Relations
Detention Watch Network
Doctors of the World-USA
Episcopal Migration Ministries (EMM)
Family Violence Prevention Fund
Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL)
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)
Hmong National Development
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Immigrant Women Program of NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund
Immigration and Refugee Services of America
International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission
Jesuit Refugee Service/USA
Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA)
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR)
Love Sees No Borders
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund
Muslim Public Affairs Council
National Alliance To End Sexual Violence
National Alliance of Vietnamese American Service Agencies
National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
National Catholic Association of Diocesan Directors for Hispanic Ministry (NCADDHM)
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
National Center on Poverty Law
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development
National Coalition for Haitian Rights
National Council of La Raza
National Employment Law Project
National Immigration Forum
National Immigration Law Center
National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild
National Korean American Service and Education Consortium
National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
National Organization of Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault (SCESA)
National Organization for Women (NOW)
Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (NISGUA)
Orange County (CA) Congregation Community Organization
Organization of Chinese Americans
People For the American Way

The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund
Service Employees International Union (SEIU), AFL-CIO, CLC
SHARE Foundation
Sikh Mediawatch and Resource Task Force (SMART)
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center (SEARAC)
South Asian Network
Stop-Traffic
Tahirih Justice Center
UNITE!
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union (UFCW)
U.S. Civil Rights Commission
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
World Relief

Regional, State, and Local Interest Groups (By State)

Alabama

ACLU of Alabama
Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama

Arizona

Addiction Services, P.C.
Border Action Network
Border Watch
Florence Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project
Tempe Hispanic Forum

California

ACLU of Southern California
American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, Los Angeles and Orange County Chapter
Asian Law Alliance
Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco)
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California (Los Angeles)
Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence (San Francisco)
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (San Francisco)
Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council
Bay Area Immigrant Rights Coalition
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Santa Rosa
Catholic Charities Refugee and Immigrant Services—San Diego
Catholic Charities of San Jose
Central American Resource Center (CARECEN)—Los Angeles
Child Care Law Center (San Francisco)
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) (Los Angeles)
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA)
Community United Against Violence (San Francisco)
El Concilio del Condado de Ventura
Darin M. Camarena Health Centers, Inc.
East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation
East San Jose Community Law Center

Filipino Civil Rights Advocates (Oakland)
Filipinos for Affirmative Action (Oakland)
Immigration Law Project, La Raza Centro Legal, Inc. (San Francisco)
International Institute of the East Bay
International Institute of San Francisco
Korean American Coalition to End Domestic Abuse (Oakland)
Korean Resource Center of Los Angeles (KRC)
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the San Francisco Bay Area
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Migration Policy and Resource Center/Occidental College, Los Angeles
Riley Center: Services for Battered Women and their Children (San Francisco)
Sexual Assault Crisis Agency (SACA)
Shimtu: Korean Domestic Violence Program of the Korean Community Center of the East Bay
South Asian Network

Colorado

9to5 Colorado
Boulder County Safehouse
Center for Justice, Peace and Environment
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Denver)
El Centro Amistad
Fuerza Latina (Fort Collins)
Los Compañeros (San Juan Citizens Alliance)
Rape Awareness and Assistance Program (Denver)
Rights for All People/Derechos Para Todos
Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center

Connecticut

Catholic Charities Migration and Refugee Services—Hartford

District of Columbia

AYUDA Inc.
Break The Chain Campaign
Capital Area Immigrants' Rights Coalition
CARECEN-DC (Central American Resource Center)
Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs
Women Empowered Against Violence, Inc. (WEAVE)

Florida

Catholic Charities of Orlando, Inc.
Coalition of Immokalee Workers (Immokalee)
Diocese of Orlando, Respect Life Office
The Farmworker Association of Florida, Inc.
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence (Tallahassee)
Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center (FIAC)
GALATA, Inc. (Florida City)
Latino Leadership, Inc.
The Law Firm of M. Thomas Lobasz, P.A.
Office for Farmworker Ministry

Georgia

African Immigrant Communities Leadership Initiatives/US (Columbus)
Immigration Services of Catholic Social Services—Atlanta
Raksha Inc. (Atlanta)

Hawaii

Catholic Charities Community and Immigrant Services
Na Loio - Immigrant Rights & Public Interest Legal Center (Honolulu)

Illinois

Alivio Medical Center
Asian American Institute (Chicago)
Dominican Literacy Center
Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights (Chicago)
Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (Chicago)
The Immigration Project (Granite City)
Korean American Resource & Cultural Center (KRCC)
Latinos Progresando (Chicago)
Latino Youth, Inc.
Metropolitan Family Services, Family Violence Intervention Program (Chicago)
Midwest Immigrant & Human Rights Center (Chicago)
Peregrinos por la Dignidad

Iowa

Asian Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ACADVSA)
Assault Care Center Extending Shelter (Ames)
Catholic Charities, Domestic Violence/Sexual A.P. (Council Bluffs)
Cedar Valley Friends of the Family (Waverly)
Centers Against Abuse and Sexual Assault (Spencer)
Clinton YWCA, Domestic Violence/Sexual A.R.C. (Clinton)
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Clarion, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Des Moines, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Dubuque, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Ottumwa, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Red Oak, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Shenandoah, Iowa
Committee of the Immigrant Rights Network of Sioux City, Iowa
Council Against Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault (Cherokee)
Council on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence (Sioux City)
Crisis Center and Women's Shelter (Ottumwa)
Crisis Intervention and Advocacy Program (Adel)
Crisis Intervention Service (Mason City)
Crisis Intervention Services of Mahaska County (Oskaloosa)
Domestic Abuse Prevention Center (Carroll)
The Domestic and Sexual Abuse Resource Center (Decorah)
Domestic/Sexual Assault Outreach Center (Fort Dodge)
Domestic Violence Advocacy Program (Davenport)
Domestic Violence Alternatives/Sexual Assault C. (Marshalltown)
Domestic Violence Education and Shelter (Shenandoah)
Domestic Violence Intervention Program (Iowa City)
The Family Crisis Center of North Iowa (Algona)
Family Crisis Centers of NW Iowa (Sioux Center)

Family Crisis Support Network (Atlantic)
Family Service League Crisis Services (Waterloo)
The Family Violence Center (Des Moines)
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault Rape and Sexual Assault Program Polk Co. V.S. (Des Moines)
Rape Victim Advocacy Program (Iowa City)
Riverview Center, Inc. (Dubuque)
Rural Crisis Center: Domestic Violence & S.A.S. (Creston)
Seeds of Hope (Grundy Center)
Sexual Assault/Domestic Abuse Advocacy Program (Muscatine)
Tri-State Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault (Keokuk)
Turning Point (Knoxville)
Waypoint Services for Women, Children and Families (Cedar Rapids)
YWCA Domestic Violence Program (Dubuque)
YWCA Domestic Violence Shelter and Sexual A.P. (Burlington)

Kansas

El Centro, Inc.
Law Offices of Sarah J. Schlicher (Overland Park)

Kentucky

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association

Louisiana

Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans
Migration and Refugee Services/Catholic Diocese of Lafayette
Office of Justice and Peace/Catholic Diocese of Lafayette

Maine

Family Crisis Services (Portland)
Immigrant Legal Advocacy Project

Maryland

Immigration Outreach Service Center (IOSC)
Migrant and Refugee Cultural Support, Inc. (MIRECS)

Massachusetts

Brazilian Immigrant Center
Brazilian Resources and Services Network
Brazilian Workers Center
Greater Boston Legal Services, on behalf of its clients
Irish Immigration Center
Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy (MIRA) Coalition
Massachusetts Law Reform Institute
Political Asylum/Immigration Representation Project (Boston)
Refugee Immigration Ministry (Malden)
UFCW Local 1445

Michigan

ACCESS (The Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services)

Domestic Violence Project, Inc./SAFE House (Ann Arbor)
Hispanic American Council
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (Okemos)
Michigan Organizing Project (MOP)
Relief After Violent Encounter, Inc. (St. Johns)
Turning Point (Mt. Clemens)
YWCA of Grand Rapids

Minnesota

AFFIRM (The Alliance for Fair Federal Immigration Reform of Minnesota)
AFSCME Council 14
Al Taqwa Mosque
Archdiocese of St. Paul & Minneapolis Hispanic Ministry Leadership Team
C.N. Realty
Centro de Derechos Laborales
Comite Civico Ecuatoriano
Community Stabilization Project (CSP)
Confederation of Somali Community
Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans
Council on Black Minnesotans
HERE (Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees International Union)
Hmong 18 Council
Hmong American Partnership
ISALAH
Jewish Community Action
Jobs and Affordable Housing Campaign
Lauj Youth Society of Minnesota
MN Chapter of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee
MN Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association
MN Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild
MN State AFL-CIO
Merriam Park Neighbors for Peace
Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (Minneapolis)
Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action (MAPA)
Minnesota Literacy Council
Minnesota Muslim American Society
National Conference of Black Lawyers
Our Lady of Guadalupe Congregation
Progressive Minnesota
Resource Center for the Americas
SEIU Minnesota State Council
Sacred Heart Congregation
St. Paul Bill of Rights Defense Committee
St. Paul Branch of the NAACP
St. Paul Trades and Labor Association
Steelworkers of America
Swede Hollow Democratic Club
UFCW Local 789
Waseca Area Neighborhood Service Centre
Women of Africa Resource and Development Association (WARDA)

Mississippi

Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Jackson
Catholic Diocese of Jackson
Daughters of Charity
Dominican Sisters
Saint Anne Catholic Church

Missouri

Refugee & Immigration Services, Diocese of Jefferson City

Nebraska

Immigrant Rights Network of Iowa and Nebraska
NE Mexican American Commission
Nebraska Appleseed Center for Law in the Public Interest

New Jersey

American Friends Service Committee Immigrant Rights Program of Newark, NJ
Catholic Community Services, Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Assistance Programs—
Newark
El Centro Hispanoamericano (Plainfield)
Migration and Refugee Services/Diocese of Trenton
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women
New Jersey Immigration Policy Network, Inc.
Wind of the Spirit, Immigrant Resource Center

New Mexico

Catholic Charities of Albuquerque
MANA de Albuquerque (Mexican American National Association of Women)

New York

Alianza Dominicana, Inc.
Asian Americans For Equality, Inc.
CUNY School of Law, Immigrant Initiatives
Cabrini Immigrant Services
Catholic Charities of Rockville Centre
Central American Legal Assistance
Central American Refugee Center
Centro Salvadoreño
Community Board 2 Manhattan
Face to Face
The Forest Hills Community House
Goddard Riverside Community Center
Greater Upstate Law Project (Albany, Rochester and White Plains, NY)
Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees Union, Local 100
Latin American Integration Center
Lesbian and Gay Immigration Rights Task Force (New York)
Lutheran Family and Community Services (New York)
Marymount Manhattan College Institute for Immigrant Concerns
New Immigrant Community Empowerment (NICE) – Jackson Heights
New York Immigration Coalition
New York State Defenders Association

Rockland Immigration Coalition
Safe Horizon (New York City)
Sanctuary for Families (New York City)
Sex Workers Project at the Urban Justice League (New York City)
Young Korean American Service & Education Center (YKASEC)

North Carolina

Center for New North Carolinians
Episcopal Farmworker Ministry
FaithAction
Latino Community Credit Union
Latino Community Development Center
North Carolina Justice and Community Development Center

Ohio

Community Refugee & Immigration Services
En Camino, Migrant and Immigrant Outreach/Diocese of Toledo

Oklahoma

Asian American Community Service Association, Inc.
Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc. (Tulsa)
Leblang, Sobel & Ashbaugh, P.L.L.P.

Oregon

ACLU of Oregon
AFSCME Council 75
AILA Oregon Chapter
Adelante Mujeres
American Immigration Lawyers Association, Oregon Chapter
Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon
Basic Rights Oregon
Benton County Bill of Rights Defense Committee
Better People
Bridge City Preparative Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends
CAUSA
Center for Environmental Equity
Centro Cultural
Centro LatinoAmericano
Commission on Hispanic Affairs
Common Cause Oregon
Community Alliance of Lane County
Coos County Women's Crisis Service
Domestic Violence Resource Center
Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon
Eugene Human Rights Commission
Haven from Domestic Violence
Human Dignity Coalition
Illinois Valley Safe House Alliance
Japanese American Citizen League, Portland Chapter
Lane County Central Labor Council
Lane County Bill of Rights Defense Committee

Lane County Human Rights Advisory Committee
Lane County Law & Advocacy Center
Latino Network
Latinos Unidos Siempre
Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service
Network for Immigrant Justice
Northwest Workers' Justice Project
Oregon AFL-CIO
Oregon CURE
Oregon NOW
Oregon Action
Oregon Chapter National Association of Social Workers
Oregon Child Development Coalition
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association
Oregon Law Center
Oregon Pacific Green Party
Peace & Justice Works/Portland Copwatch
Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN)
Portland Bill of Rights Defense Committee
Portland Books to Prisoners
Portland State University Faculty Association
Q: A Queer Resource for Social Change
Rural Organizing Project
SEIU Local 49
SEIU Local 503, OPEU
SEIU Local 503, Latino Caucus
Safe Harbors
Salem/Keizer Coalition for Equality
Sexual Assault Resource Center
Sexual Assault Support Services
Siuslaw Area Women's Center Board of Directors
Southern Oregon Chapter of the ACLU of Oregon
Springfield Alliance for Equality and Respect
Survivors Advocating for An Effective System
Tillamook County Citizens for Human Dignity
VOZ Workers' Rights Education Project
Wasco County Citizens for Human Dignity
Western Prison Project
Western States Center
Womenspace

Pennsylvania

CIRCLE - Coalition for Immigrants' Rights at the Community Level (York)
Detention Resource Project (Philadelphia)
Lutheran Settlement House (Philadelphia)
Golden Vision Foundation (York)
Pennsylvania Immigrant & Refugee Women's Network (Enola)
Pennsylvania Immigration Resource Center (York)
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (Enola)
PRIME – Ecumenical Commitment to Refugees (Clifton Heights)

Rhode Island

International Institute of Rhode Island, Inc.
Rhode Island Jobs with Justice

Tennessee

Abused Women's Services of The YWCA of Greater Memphis
Garcia Labor Company, Inc.
Highlander Research and Education Center
Iraqi House
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (Nashville)
Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition (TIRRC)

Texas

ARCA (Association for Residency and Citizenship of America)
Association for Immigrants' Equality and Freedom
BARCA, Inc.
Border Association for Refugees from Central America (Edinburg)
Casa Guanajuato
Catholic Charities of Dallas, Immigration Counseling Services
Catholic Family Service, Inc.
Citizens and Immigrants for Equal Justice (Mesquite)
Concilio de Inmigración
Equal Justice Center
Hines & Leigh, P.C.
School for All
The Texas Civil Rights Project (Austin)
Texas Council on Family Violence

Utah

YWCA of Salt Lake

Vermont

Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (Montpelier)
Vermont Refugee Assistance (Montpelier)

Virginia

Boat People S.O.S. (Falls Church)
The Hispanic Committee of Virginia
Office of Justice and Peace, Catholic Diocese of Richmond
Refugee and Immigration Services, Catholic Diocese of Richmond
Refugee & Immigration Services - Roanoke Office
Tenants' & Workers' Support Committee
Virginia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
Virginia Justice Center for Farm and Immigrant Workers

Washington

Broadview Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Program (Seattle)
Chinese Cultural Association
Eastside Domestic Violence Program (Bellevue)
El Centro de la Raza

Hate Free Zone Campaign of Washington (Seattle)
King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence (Seattle)
Law Offices of Carol L. Edward & Associates, P.S. (Seattle)
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project (Seattle)
Washington Alliance for Immigrant and Refugee Justice
Washington Defender Association's Immigration Project (Seattle)

Wisconsin

La Causa, Inc.
UNIDOS Against Domestic Violence (Madison)
Voces de la Frontera

THE CLEAR ACT AND HOMELAND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT: Dangerous Public Policy According to Police, Governments, Opinion Leaders, and Communities

POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND ASSOCIATIONS

International Association of Chiefs of Police, Spokesman Gene Voegtlin

“If local police are seen as local immigration officials, there’s a concern that immigrants won’t report crimes, which will then lead to an increase in crime in communities.”

(“Police seek to ease crime victims’ fear of being deported,” *Dallas Morning News*, 12/11/2003)

California Police Chiefs’ Association, President Rick TerBorch

“It is the strong opinion of the California Police Chiefs’ Association that in order for local and state law enforcement organizations to be effective partners with their communities, it is imperative that they not be placed in the role of detaining and arresting individuals based solely on a change in their immigration status.”

(letter to Senator Feinstein, 9/19/2003)

El Paso (TX) Municipal Police Officers’ Association, President Chris McGill

“From a law-enforcement point of view, I don’t know how productive it would be to have police officers ask for green cards. It’s more important that people feel confident calling the police.”

(“Immigration proposal puts burden on police,” *El Paso Times*, 10/9/2003)

Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association, National President Elvin Crespo

“The CLEAR Act jeopardizes public safety, it undermines local police roles in enhancing national security, it undermines federal law Enforcement priorities, it piles more onto state and local police officers’ already full platters, it bullies and burdens state and local governments, it is unnecessary law-making and most significantly, it forgets the important fact that you can’t tell by looking who is legal and who isn’t.”

(letter to National Council of La Raza, 10/21/2003)

National Latino Peace Officers Association, Founder Vicente Calderon

“The role of police is to protect and serve. Clear Law Enforcement for Criminal Alien Removal [CLEAR Act] will greatly contribute toward hindering police from accomplishing these goals.”

(letter to National Council of La Raza, 10/16/2003)

Federal Hispanic Law Enforcement Officers Association, National President Sandalio Gonzalez

“The CLEAR Act bullies and burdens State and Local governments by coercing them into participating, even though it means burdensome new reporting and custody requirements, because failure to do so means further loss of already scarce federal dollars.”

(letter to President Bush and Congress, 9/30/2003)

Boston (MA) Police Department, Commissioner Paul Evans

“The Boston Police Department, as well as state and local police departments across the nation have worked diligently to gain the trust of immigrant residents and convince them that it is safe to contact and work with police. By turning all police officers into immigration agents, the CLEAR Act will discourage immigrants from coming forward to report crimes and suspicious activity, making our streets less safe as a result.”

(letter to Senator Kennedy, 9/30/2003)

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff Leroy Baca

"I am responsible for the safety of one of the largest immigrant communities in this country. My Department prides itself in having a cooperative and open relationship with our immigrant community. [The CLEAR] act would undermine this relationship."

(letter to Los Angeles County Neighborhood Legal Services, 10/6/2003)

Kansas City (KS) Police Department, Chief Ronald Miller

"Our Police Department has taken the lead in establishing a meaningful relationship with our minority communities, especially the Hispanic community. If the CLEAR Act becomes law, it will have a devastating effect on how we provide law enforcement/police service."

(letter to Senators Brownback and Roberts, 11/19/2003)

Montgomery County (MD) Police Department, Captain John Fitzgerald

"We absolutely do not enforce any immigration law. We encourage our residents to trust their police department regardless of their immigration status. We want them to know that if they are victims, we'll help them, and if they're witnesses, we need their help."

("Groups Fret Over Giving Police Immigration Control," *Fox News Channel*, 10/29/2003)

Orange County (CA) Sheriff's Office, Assistant Sheriff George Jaramillo

"We wouldn't be interested in pulling people over and trying to figure out what their status is."

("Police May Join Hunt for Illegal Migrants; Advocates see a way to boost enforcement, but officers and civil rights groups fear abuses," *Los Angeles Times*, 11/11/2003)

Overland Park (KS) Police Department, Chief John Douglass

"The CLEAR Act would be a detriment to all who live, work, and visit Overland Park. We want all to know that the police are available to protect them no matter whom they are or where they come from."

(letter to Representative Moore, 10/29/2003)

Portland (ME) Police Department, Chief Michael Chitwood

"As Police Chief of Portland, Maine and someone who has been involved in law enforcement for nearly forty years, I can tell you with certainty that the CLEAR Act is a bad idea."

(letter to Congress, 11/11/2003)

St. Paul (MN) Police Department, Chief William Finney

"How am I supposed to decide as a police officer who I should ask for papers? 'Well can't you look at them and tell you should be asking them for papers?' No, I can't! So I'd just have to ask everybody. All the 'real Americans' would be very offended, because they've got First Amendment rights. But people that are brand new here don't. Well, that's not what the Constitution says; everybody in this country's got First Amendment rights."

("This is your ministry," *Minnesota Spokesman-Recorder*, 12/11/2003)

Los Angeles Police Commission, President David S. Cunningham III

"There are safety mechanisms in place for deporting people who are criminally inclined. In the end, the policy position on Special Order 40 is that we are a nation of immigrants and we don't want to dissuade them from having contact with police."

("Is L.A. soft on illegals?" *Los Angeles Daily News*, 11/15/2003)

Lenexa (KS) Police Department, Chief Ellen T. Hanson

“We are, like many jurisdictions across the country, short on resources and manpower and struggling to meet our citizen’s service demands. This mandate will magnify that problem and force us to make cuts in other areas to comply with the CLEAR Act. . . . The most troubling aspect of this act is that it would cause members of certain groups to not report crimes or come forward with information about crimes for fear of being deported.”

(letter to Representative Moore, 8/26/2003)

South Tucson (AZ) Police Department, Chief Sixto Molina

“We don't have the time and the personnel to be immigration agents. Murderers, rapists, robbers, thieves and drug dealers present a much bigger threat than any illegal immigrant.”

(Tucson Citizen editorial, “Immigration role not for local police,” 10/15/2003)

Des Moines (IA) Police Department, Chief William McCarthy

“When we don't acknowledge the reality of who is here, we create our own problems, and we are a better society than that, frankly. They (illegal immigrants) are family-oriented people and underpin our churches and society in many ways. Plus they are human beings. They are here. And we ought to deal with them as human beings.”

(“Cops shouldn't be INS agents,” *Des Moines Register* editorial, 10/13/2003)

Newark (CA) Police Department, Chief Ray Samuels

“Police agencies in California have worked very hard over the years to gain the confidence of their diverse population. We deal with immigrants from all over the world, many who are steeped in beliefs and practices that alienate them from law enforcement. . . . By turning police into immigration agents, all of our agency’s efforts to gain the trust of immigrants—both legal and illegal—would be undermined as immigrants would be discouraged from coming forward to report crimes and suspicious activity.”

(letter to Representative Stark, 9/17/2003)

Cumberland County (ME), Sheriff Mark Dion

“[E]xtending [immigration] enforcement responsibility to local officials will only act to instill divisive and conflicted emotions among our constituencies. The perceived and actual chilling effect of a local immigration enforcement strategy will unnecessarily complicate police service to our immigrant population and ultimately reduce *their* public safety.”

(letter to Senator Collins, 11/12/2003)

Santa Cruz County (AZ), Sheriff Tony Estrada

“We will assist all law-enforcement agencies if someone has been identified as being wanted, but we won't go out and look for these people who are here illegally.”

(“Immigration proposal has many fearing racial profiling,” *El Paso Times*, 10/9/2003)

Philadelphia (PA) Police Department, Lieutenant Denny Graeber

“If they are otherwise law-abiding, we will not tell the federal government of their status. We were afraid immigrants were not reporting crimes.”

(“U.S. agents limit scrutiny of illegal-immigrant arrests,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9/9/2003)

Washington, DC Metropolitan Police Department, Chief Charles H. Ramsey

“The Metropolitan Police Department is not in the business of inquiring about the residency status of the people we serve, and we are not in the business of enforcing civil immigration laws. We are in the business of serving and protecting the people of Washington, DC—fairly, equally and without regard to their national origin, citizenship, or residency or immigration status.”

(statement, 7/28/2003)

Alabama Department of Public Safety, Colonel Mike Coppage

“We don’t envision ourselves being involved in task forces to go out and raid chicken plants and Wal-Marts.”

(“Police May Join Hunt for Illegal Migrants; Advocates see a way to boost enforcement, but officers and civil rights groups fear abuses,” *Los Angeles Times*, 11/11/2003)

Salinas (CA) Police Department, Chief Daniel Ortega

“Norwood from Georgia, either he just doesn’t care or know about the issues we have. We’re trying to gain the trust of the community.”

(“Proposal has cops arresting migrants; Police contend they don’t have the resources,” *San Diego Union-Tribune*, 11/29/2003)

Dane County (WI) Sheriff’s Department, Sheriff Gary Hamblin

“[A local resolution] dispel[s] some fears. There’s a perception out here that people who are here illegally and become victims of crime are reluctant to report the crime because of fears of the immigration service coming for them. Nobody wants to see anybody victimized, so this goes in the direction of letting people know it’s in the county’s policy that you will not be reported.”

(“County may stiff the feds: On information about immigrants,” *The Capital Times*, 12/18/2003)

High Point (NC) Police Department, Chief Jim Fealy

“The philosophy of the High Point Police Department as long as I’m here is that I have no concern with anyone’s immigration status. If you’re the victim of a crime, you will be treated as a victim and not as a criminal yourself.”

(“High Point chief: Hispanics shouldn’t fear police,” *Associated Press*, 8/18/2003)

Yuma County (AZ) Sheriff Ralph Ogden

“[The CLEAR Act is] counterproductive. We each [federal and local law enforcement agencies] have our own jobs to do.”

(“Bill would morph local police into INS agents,” National Association of Counties membership newsletter, 10/2003)

Pawtucket (RI) Police Department, Chief George Kelley III

“If a person is in this country illegally, they may think twice before coming forward if they suspect their legal residence was found out during the trial. That would be a concern for us. You look to get the trust of the community.”

(“Immigrant testifies, faces deportation. Danny Sigui helped prosecutors win a conviction in a criminal case. Two days later, he was arrested by immigration officials,” *Providence Journal*, 7/31/2003)

Hammonton (PA) Police Department, Chief Frank Ingemi

“If there is a [traffic] violation and [undocumented immigrants are] stopped, they’re issued a summons and that’s it. Immigrants . . . do serve a purpose here by picking crops. They’re willing to do that, and they’re hired and they’re good workers.”

(“U.S. agents limit scrutiny of illegal-immigrant arrests,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9/9/2003)

Houston (TX) Police Department, Spokesperson Silvia Trevino

“The INS handles immigration. We handle crime.”

(“Local police may get role in immigrant law,” *Baltimore Sun*, 7/9/2003)

San Diego (CA) Police Department, Assistant Police Chief Bill Maheu

“It's not the undocumented people who are the terrorists. The 9/11 hijackers were in the U.S. legally. If we arrest someone who is undocumented and he doesn't go to trial, we turn him over to immigration authorities. Otherwise, we don't ask people about their status.”

(“A New O.C. Sheriff Duty? Rep. Cox proposes that deputies help enforce immigration laws. The unusual idea sparks opposition but also a pledge of restraint,” *Los Angeles Times*, 10/27/2003)

Los Angeles (CA) Police Department, Spokesperson Sandra Escalante

“We don't arrest people because of their status.”

(“Police May Join Hunt for Illegal Migrants; Advocates see a way to boost enforcement, but officers and civil rights groups fear abuses,” *Los Angeles Times*, 11/11/2003)

Bensalem (PA) Department of Public Safety, Deputy Director Frederick Harran

“They put so much burden now on law enforcement with this whole 9/11 thing. And they've given us no resources.”

(“U.S. agents limit scrutiny of illegal-immigrant arrests,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9/9/2003)

Garland (TX) Police Department, Officer Steve Dye

“Even if they're here illegally, they still have rights. They should call the police and report [crimes]. They are residents. We serve them like any other residents.”

(“Non-English speakers may face questionable business dealings,” *Dallas Morning News*, 8/27/2003)

Lewisville (TX) Police Department, Officer Richard Douglass

“Our Police Department is open to help you. We'll take reports from any of you, regardless of where you're from.”

(“Police seek to ease crime victims' fear of being deported,” *Dallas Morning News*, 12/11/2003)

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

National Association of Counties

“Counties are facing a serious budget crisis. ‘Counties in Crisis,’ a report issued by NACo in February showed that 72 percent of counties are facing budget shortfalls. The report further showed that jails and corrections were among the most affected by state cutbacks. In addition to enforcing civil immigration laws, states and counties would have new and onerous reporting requirements in a field that is neither our responsibility nor our expertise. Additional responsibilities placed on our sheriffs and police departments would only exacerbate the crisis. We have already shouldered substantial costs associated with other aspects of homeland security.”

(letter to Representative Sensenbrenner, 9/30/2003)

National League of Cities

“Local police have a responsibility to cooperate with the federal government to apprehend specific persons identified as having committed a crime and violated U.S. immigration laws. However, local police cannot be conscripted into federal service because the federal government has decided not to fund and staff its immigration enforcement agencies to meet demand.”

(“Feds shouldn't unload immigration burden on state, local police,” *Athens (GA) Banner-Herald*, 11/6/2003)

National Conference of State Legislatures

“This legislation would undermine the states' ability to address local immigration situations in a manner that is suitable for the individual states. If passed, this legislation would amount to a huge

unfunded federal mandate and open the door to costly state litigation if a perceived violation of federal law occurs.”

(resolution adopted by the NCSL Standing Committee on Law and Criminal Justice, December 2003)

United States/Mexico Border Counties Coalition

“We believe the solution to apprehending undocumented immigrants is for Congress to enforce federal immigration law by hiring more Border Patrol agents rather than imposing the burden on financially strapped local governments that lack the expertise to enforce these laws.”

(letter to Congress, 11/6/2003)

54 members of the California Legislature

“If passed, the CLEAR Act would make state and local law enforcement officers’ job nearly impossible and move us further from the goal we all share of making our communities safer.”

(letter to Congress, 9/12/2003)

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

“The CLEAR Act suggested requiring states and local law enforcement to enforce Federal immigration laws, including civil laws, as a condition for receipt of SCAAP funds. The County Sheriff’s resources already are stretched far too thin in trying to meet its state and local responsibilities and to improve homeland security. Sheriff’s deputies should not be required to act as Federal immigration agents, especially at the expense of their ability to maintain the trust of the communities they serve.”

(successful motion, 10/21/2003)

Lorain County (OH) Board of Supervisors

“[The CLEAR Act] would be another unfunded mandate and would have a corrosive effect on community policing efforts.”

(resolution 03-836 opposing the CLEAR Act, adopted 11/6/2003)

Oregon Attorney General Hardy Myers

“[T]he effort to interdict foreign terrorists necessarily depends on the cooperation of persons who may themselves fear entanglement with federal immigration laws. . . . Section 102 of S. 1906 will make it less likely that friends, acquaintances, and family members of suspected foreign terrorists will cooperate with law enforcement officials in terrorism investigations. In short, it may have the unintended consequences of making us less safe.”

(letter to Senator Smith, 1/21/2004)

Montgomery County (MD) Executive Doug Duncan

“This legislation would be another unfunded mandate and would have a corrosive effect on our community policing efforts.”

(“Bill would morph local police into INS agents,” National Association of Counties membership newsletter, 10/2003)

Baltimore (MD) Mayor Martin O’Malley

“The CLEAR Act poses many dangers to the safety of our communities by asking local police to juggle their more pressing missions and take on civil immigration law enforcement. . . . Baltimore City’s Police Commissioner Kevin Clark has expressed to me his opposition to the CLEAR Act, and I agree with the many state and local law enforcement officials around the country who have indicated that enforcing civil immigration laws actually jeopardizes their ability to enhance public safety.”

(letter to Congress, 11/4/2003)

Los Angeles City Council Member Ed Reyes

“The bottom line is we have people, families, who are being abused by their landlords, by gang members, by vultures taking advantage of them. They are told that if they complain, they will be deported.”

(“City opposes immigration enforcement,” *Los Angeles Daily News*, 9/17/2003)

Los Angeles City Council Member Greig Smith

“The federal government has no business telling us how we should police our city.”

(“City opposes immigration enforcement,” *Los Angeles Daily News*, 9/17/2003)

Houston Mayor Pro Tem Gordon Quan

“The American public wants us to find effective tools to combat terrorism. I submit that the most effective tools are not preemption, unfunded mandates, deteriorated community policing, and racial profiling [as in CLEAR]; rather, our most effective tools to fight terrorism are improved coordination, planning, technology, training, and funding.”

(testimony before the House Immigration Subcommittee, 10/1/2003)

Durham (NC) Mayor Bill Bell

“[Immigration law enforcement] isn't what we're about, and I don't think that's what the Police Department is about.”

(“City Council to discuss policy on migrants, Patriot Act,” *Durham Herald-Sun*, 10/18/2003)

National City (CA) Mayor Nick Inzunza

“It's important that our local law enforcement officers enforce the law locally, not federally.”

(“2 deported after police stop in store,” *San Diego Union-Tribune*, 11/20/2003)

Washington, DC City Council Member Adrian Fenty

“[E]nforcement of the CLEAR Act invites racial profiling and other infringements on the civil liberties of those who merely ‘look’ or ‘sound like’ immigrants. The Constitution extends its protections to all people in the United States, regardless of how they arrived here, as I think it should.”

(statement on City policy, 9/2003)

Los Angeles City Council Member Dennis Zine

“[CLEAR] doesn't do much for our relationship with the diverse people we have in Los Angeles. It will turn our local law enforcement officers into immigration officers. What will that do to our efforts on community policing?”

(“City opposes immigration enforcement,” *Los Angeles Daily News*, 9/17/2003)

St. Paul City Council Member Pat Harris

“We think the police officers have enough to do in our city right now that they don't need to do the work of INS. Once again, a higher level of government is pushing a duty on local governments and not attaching the dollars to do it.”

(“Measure targets immigrants' fears,” *Pioneer Press*, 12/27/2003)

Durham (NC) Assistant City Manager Ted Voorhees

“What we wouldn't want to happen is for persons from other countries to feel like they can't readily communicate with the Police Department on matters of public safety for fear that the conversation could switch to their immigration status.”

“Durham resolution galvanizes advocates,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, 10/22/2003)

Washington, DC City Council Member Jim Graham

“Our local police department has its hands full. It is best to leave immigration matters in the hands of those who are trained and qualified to handle those tasks.”

(statement on City policy, 7/28/2003)

Philadelphia City Solicitor Nelson Diaz

“Individuals should know that they may seek and obtain the assistance of city agencies . . . without negative consequences to their personal lives.”

(memorandum on City policy, 10/10/2003)

Dane County Board of Supervisors Member Scott McDonell

“We’ve had incidents where victims of crime are unwilling to talk to law enforcement because they fear they’ll be deported. We want to assure people they don’t have to be afraid to come forward.”

“County may stiff the feds: On information about immigrants,” *The Capital Times*, 12/18/2003)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT)

“I don’t know whose bright idea [the CLEAR Act] was, but this bulb ought to be turned off.”

“Lieberman blasts immigration bill,” *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, 10/25/2003)

Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) Spokesperson Paula Grenier

“The enforcement of immigration laws is the responsibility of [federal immigration] officers. The police are not mandated to do that. We coordinate with them. They are an invaluable resource. But as far as arresting people for immigration violations, that's the function of our agency.”

“Life in the shadows: Illegal immigrant works three jobs, all the time fearing arrest or deportation,” *Milford (MA) Daily News*, 10/26/2003)

Congressional Hispanic Caucus Leadership

“Under [the CLEAR Act], first responders would have to use precious national and local security resources scrutinizing immigrants instead of doing the police work needed to keep criminals off the streets, terrorists out of the country and Americans safe in their communities.”

(Dear Colleague letter, 9/30/2003)

Representative Howard Berman (D-CA)

“[The CLEAR Act] is essentially creating a national police to try to search out, find and deport some 8 million people, with all the human, economic and political consequences.”

“Police May Join Hunt for Illegal Migrants; Advocates see a way to boost enforcement, but officers and civil rights groups fear abuses,” *Los Angeles Times*, 11/11/2003)

Representative Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX), Ranking Member, House Immigration Subcommittee

“We need to develop police forces that are strengthening community relationships, not driving a wedge further into them.”

(statement, 10/1/2003)

Representative Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)

“[A]s a member of the Select Committee on Homeland Security, I am very concerned that the Department of Homeland Security will become so bogged down in answering calls from local law enforcement about non-criminal immigrants that they will be diverted from their primary mission—protecting us from terrorism.”
(statement, 10/1/2003)

Representative Ciro Rodriguez (D-TX)

“[The CLEAR Act and Senate counterpart are] dangerous pieces of legislation that place the safety of Americans in jeopardy by overburdening officers and should not be allowed to see the light of day.”
(“Bill would let local police enforce immigration law,” *Gannett News Service*, 11/21/2003)

Representative Linda Sanchez (D-CA)

“The result of this legislation will be to set back years of community policing efforts and attempts by law enforcement agencies to build good will in the community. It makes communities less safe, not more safe.”
(House Immigration Subcommittee hearing, 10/1/2003)

EDITORIAL BOARDS AND COLUMNISTS

Athens (GA) Banner-Herald

“While the idea of states and cities being drafted to complete a federal task is unpleasant, we are most concerned about the burden [the CLEAR Act] could place on community police departments. Not only would officers have to be trained regularly in the dizzying intricacies of federal immigration law, but the day-to-day search for illegal aliens also would take time away from normal policing duties. It’s important to remember that not all crimes are equal. When it comes to solving a murder, responding to a domestic violence report or catching a thief versus snagging someone who has overstayed his or her visa, the priority for communities and their law enforcement officers should be clear.”
(“Feds shouldn’t unload immigration burden on state, local police,” 11/6/2003)

Los Angeles Times

“Most police agencies in Southern California long ago dropped the idea of doing the job of federal immigration authorities. If victims won’t report crimes because they’re afraid of being deported, how can investigators find out about crimes, much less solve them? The Orange County Sheriff’s Department would be stepping back a quarter of a century if it carried through on a plan to gain the powers to enforce immigration laws, despite its declared intent to use those powers only to go after criminals, not to sweep up illegal residents. The department already can go after criminals, regardless of their legal status.”
(“Let Uncle Sam’s Cops Do It,” 11/1/2003)

Des Moines Register

“Iowa is home to immigrants who come to work in meat-packing plants, poultry operations and other back-breaking jobs. Some of them live in Des Moines, where Police Chief William McCarthy strongly opposes Norwood’s bill. It would compromise the investigation of local crimes, McCarthy said, by making people reluctant to cooperate. It would also generate additional red tape.”
(“Cops shouldn’t be INS agents,” 10/13/2003)

Tucson Citizen

“In addition to imposing an onerous additional burden on police officers, there is another concern. Illegal immigrants who now report crimes would refuse to do so, fearing deportation. That would leave criminals free to victimize others.”

(“Immigration role not for local police,” 10/15/2003)

The Miami Herald

“Ultimately, turning local police into deportation agents would destroy the trust on which community policing depends. Victims of domestic abuse and other crimes won’t come forward if they fear that they or a family member might be deported. Ditto for witnesses or informants. The Miami Police Department, for example, battled that fear during its hunt for a serial rapist in the Little Havana area. Police continually had to reassure residents that they wouldn’t ask about immigration status.”

(“When police become immigration agents,” 9/25/2003)

Houston Chronicle

“[I]f the federal government can’t or won’t enforce immigration laws, coercing local officials into enforcing them is questionable public policy that’s likely to have the opposite of its intended effect, making cities and other localities more vulnerable to crime.”

(“Immigration bill not what it’s cracked up to be,” 9/29/2003)

El Paso Times

“If more Border Patrol agents are needed, then hire and train more Border Patrol agents. It would be a better use of money.”

(“Bill could encourage racial profiling,” 10/13/2003)

Palm Springs Desert Sun

“[The CLEAR Act] turns police officers into immigration officers and swings a wrecking ball toward all of the community policing efforts local law enforcement agencies have made toward building goodwill. . . . The proposed CLEAR Act is as its acronym implies: clear. Clearly wrong. Congress should not try to solve the undocumented immigration problem on the backs of local law enforcement.”

(“CLEAR Act could prompt racial profiling by police officers; Republican legislation signals growing lack of concern for immigrants,” 10/19/2003)

San Diego Union-Tribune

“If police are suddenly seen as *la migra* in these communities, they will receive hostility, not cooperation. They may round up a few more illegal immigrants, but it won’t help the fight against violent crime and property crime. Immigrants who fear deportation won’t come forward to report crimes or assist police.”

(“Catching illegals; Local police should not join federal effort,” 11/16/2003)

Ft. Worth Star-Telegram

“Enforcement of the nation’s immigration laws is the responsibility of the federal government. Not local police officers.”

(“Diagnosis: bad idea,” 12/3/2003)

The Miami Herald

“As it is, counter-terrorism measures have turned into anti-immigrant sweeps, secret detentions and other policies that propagate fear in immigrant communities. As a result, the people who could provide leads on foreign terrorists are driven to hide from authority. Now the proposed Clear Act

would turn local law-enforcement agencies into immigration agents, as if police already don't have enough to do. Congress should stop that bill."

("Freedom riders push for immigrant rights," 10/3/2003)

Columnist O. Ricardo Pimentel, Arizona Republic

"It's difficult to imagine a more short-sighted piece of legislation. . . . There's a reason that many local law enforcement officers nationwide have lined up to oppose this legislation. They know it's difficult just to gain enough trust in the immigrant community so that crimes get reported. But local departments have tried hard to build that trust, upping the number of officers and support folks who speak Spanish and also launching tip programs. And they've made inroads. The CLEAR Act, as it's been coined, threatens to undo all that."

("A 'Clear' end to immigrants' trust in the law," 12/2/2003)

DIVERSE ALLIES

Over 200 organizations, including: domestic violence prevention advocates; faith-based groups; civil rights, civil liberties, and human rights watchdogs; immigrants' rights groups; legal services providers and law firms; refugee advocates; health care providers; workers' advocates; labor unions; businesses; counselors; financial services providers; and police

"[E]xamples show how criminals are not apprehended when immigrants begin to fear contact with local police, and stop reporting crimes or information. A Pakistani immigrant from Brooklyn, NY was stabbed in the foyer of his building in January 2003. To avoid having to make a police report (because he was undocumented and feared the consequences), he told paramedics that he had stabbed himself."

(letter to Congress, 9/16/2003)

Over 80 organizations that work with victims of domestic violence, trafficking, and other crimes

"The chilling effect that the CLEAR Act will have on the reporting of crime by immigrant victims and witnesses will be immediate and severe. Domestic violence victims will once more be forced to make an impossible choice between deportation – and the abrupt separation from and danger to their children that this could entail— and continued abuse. The CLEAR Act thus very effectively enhances the power of the batterer and strengthens the weapons in his arsenal."

(letter to Congress, 9/30/2003)

Americans for Tax Reform, American Conservative Union, and American Conservative Union Foundation

"We are convinced that should the CLEAR Act become law, it will set a dangerous precedent with regard to the authority of state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce civil violations of many federal laws."

(Grover Norquist, David Keene, and Bob Barr, letter to President Bush and Congress, 9/22/2003)

American Civil Liberties Union

"It makes no sense for the neighborhood police to be checking up on whether someone filed a visa waiver form in time."

("Groups Fret Over Giving Police Immigration Control," *Fox News Channel*, 10/29/2003)

Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence and 60 member agencies

"In eight town hall and community meetings held by CCADV last year all over Colorado, fear of INS was consistently found to be one of the greatest barriers to providing services to victims of domestic violence. . . . [W]e agree with the statements of law enforcement across the country that

for every case where a victim's immigration status is questioned, entire communities get the message that it is not safe to call the police for help.”
(letter to Representative Udall, 9/2/2003)

Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and 31 related projects in Iowa

“The CLEAR Act would eviscerate the public policy interests of VAWA and VAWA II and erase hard-won gains by law enforcement of the trust of immigrant communities. Already, our colleagues across the country have witnessed the damage that opportunistic batterers can do in the current anti-immigrant environment. In a number of recent cases, even women whose self-petitions under VAWA have been approved have nonetheless been deported, and many others are fighting deportation, because the wheel set in motion by the batterers who report them to the authorities have moved more swiftly than those offering them relief and protection to which they are legally entitled.”

(letter to Congress, 9/15/2003)

Anti-Defamation League

“Many immigrants have come to the United States to escape from their oppressive governments and police abuse. Any effort to direct local police to both ‘serve and protect’ the community and pursue and detain illegal aliens may undermine the trust necessary for local law enforcement to perform its job effectively within immigrant communities. The League’s long experience with hate crime laws, for example, has proven that close cooperation between local law enforcement and immigrant communities is essential.”

(letter to Congress, 9/17/2003)

National Council of La Raza

“Police officers know that their ability to protect our neighborhoods depends on building strong relationships with all members of the community. Community-based policing efforts have been successful. In Latino communities, for example, the Department of Justice found that violent crime against Latinos dropped by 56 percent during the 1990s once such efforts got underway. But if police start enforcing immigration laws—or are perceived to be enforcing immigration laws—trust between law enforcement and the community will erode.”

(“Feds, not the cops, should police immigration,” op-ed, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 10/6/2003)

World Relief

“The CLEAR Act purports to enhance homeland security by deputizing state and local police as immigration agents. However, I believe it would have the opposite effect. The CLEAR Act would burden police, who are already overworked, with a new mandate to enforce highly technical civil immigration statutes, diverting them from higher priority tasks, while making their work more difficult.”

(letter to Congress, 12/17/2003)

Detention Watch Network

“CLEAR does not target real criminals—it targets individuals with minor paperwork violations who pose no danger to society—such as people who have overstayed a temporary visa, or students who have dropped down in course load for a semester. Not only would the detention and processing of these individuals pose a tremendous strain on the system, but it seems unnecessarily cruel given the nature of their violations.”

(letter to Representative Sensenbrenner, 10/1/2003)

People for the American Way

“Our concern is finding the proper balance to ensure that individuals’ civil rights and liberties are protected and that the safety of our communities is not undermined. We do not believe that the CLEAR Act can guarantee that balance.”

(letter to Congress, 10/22/2003)

Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

“The CLEAR Act would also gut civil rights protections. State and local authorities—who have no training in immigration law—would be exempt from any liability for civil rights violations. This would excuse racial profiling of Latinos by the police. That is why the Houston Police Department, along with many other police departments nationwide, opposes having to enforce federal immigration laws.”

(letter to the editor, *Houston Chronicle*, 8/25/2003)

National Immigration Project of the National Lawyers Guild

“The flawed idea behind this legislation is that allowing local police to detain people for a broader range of minor offences will make it easier to catch the extremely small percent of undocumented persons who are violent criminals.”

(“The CLEAR ACT: Ironic title for murky legislation,” *The Miami Herald*, 10/2/2003)

Muslim Public Affairs Council

“We must remind our representatives that the government was divided into separate agencies with different mandates not by mere coincidence, but due to careful calculations aimed to ensure the least amount of corruption and the greatest amount of security. Legislation that intends to disrupt these divisions will lead to confusion within agencies and misuse of authority.”

(statement, 9/15/2003)

Center for Justice, Peace and Environment (CO)

“When people within a community live with such fear, there is a complete breakdown of trust and cooperation. People are afraid to report crimes as either victims or witnesses. Law enforcement agencies are looked upon as the enemy. Public safety is at great risk.”

(“Topic: Human Rights Protection Ordinance, Proposal would foster trust, safety in city;” *Coloradoan*, 12/16/2003)

South Asian Network (CA)

“There is no demonstrated gain to national security from state and local enforcement of civil immigration laws. In light of the potential for wrongful arrests and civil rights abuses, the chilling effect on police-community relations, and the drain on police resources, the federal government must show a compelling reason to require state and local enforcement of civil immigration law.”

(letter to Congress, 9/30/2003)

Lutheran Settlement House (PA)

“One inevitable consequence of the CLEAR Act is that more abusers will go unpunished and unreported by undocumented victims and their communities for the heinous crimes they commit, which include assault and battery, rape, sexual abuse, reckless endangerment and false imprisonment of their partners and frequently their children.”

(letter to Senate Judiciary Committee, 11/5/2003)

Migrant and Refugee Cultural Support (MIRECS) (MD)

“We’re all against terrorism. But enough care has to be exercised by police so that they don’t infringe on civil liberties.”

(“Groups Fret Over Giving Police Immigration Control,” *Fox News Channel*, 10/29/2003)

Jewish Community Action (MN)

“Some folks are here illegally, but many are not. How do we know? Are we going to stop everyone who might be Latino? You don’t have to be Latino to come here illegally.”

(“Measure targets immigrants’ fears,” *Pioneer Press*, 12/27/2003)

El Centro Amistad (CO)

“This would pretty much devastate the relationship with the police department and the sheriff’s department.”

(“Locals fight immigration law change,” *Boulder County’s Daily Camera*, 12/8/2003)

Co-Sponsors to CLEAR Act of 2003 (H.R. 2671)

Alabama

Aderholt, R. (R-Ala.)
Bachus, S. (R-Ala.)
Cramer (D-Ala.)
Everett (R-Ala.)

Arizona

Franks, T. (R-Ariz.)
Hayworth (R-Ariz.)
Shadegg (R-Ariz.)

Arkansas

Ross (D-Ark.)

California

Cox, C. (R-Calif.)
Doolittle (R-Calif.)
Gallegly (R-Calif.)
Herger (R-Calif.)
Hunter (R-Calif.)
Issa (R-Calif.)
Miller, Gary (R-Calif.)
Rohrabacher (R-Calif.)

Colorado

Musgrave (R-Colo.)
Tancredo (R-Colo.)

Florida

Bilirakis (R-Fla.)
Boyd (D-Fla.)
Brown-Waite (R-Fla.)
Crenshaw (R-Fla.)
Feeney (R-Fla.)
Foley, M. (R-Fla.)
Harris (R-Fla.)
Keller (R-Fla.)
Miller, J. (R-Fla.)
Putnam (R-Fla.)
Shaw (R-Fla.)
Weldon, D. (R-Fla.)

Georgia

Burns, M. (R-Ga.)
Collins, M. (R-Ga.)
Deal (R-Ga.)
Gingrey (R-Ga.)
Isakson (R-Ga.)
Kingston, J. (R-Ga.)
Linder (R-Ga.)

Idaho

Otter (R-Idaho)
Simpson (R-Idaho)

Illinois

Crane, P. (R-Ill.)
LaHood (R-Ill.)
Shimkus (R-Ill.)

Indiana

Burton, D. (R-Ind.)
Pence (R-Ind.)

Iowa

King, S. (R-Iowa)

Kentucky

Lewis, R. (R-Ky.)
Whitfield (R-Ky.)

Louisiana

Baker, R. (R-La.)
John, C. (D-La.)
McCrery (R-La.)
Tauzin (R-La.)
Vitter (R-La.)

Maryland

Bartlett, R. (R-Md.)

Michigan

Camp, D. (R-Mich.)
Hoekstra (R-Mich.)
McCotter (R-Mich.)
Smith, N. (R-Mich.)
Upton (R-Mich.)

Minnesota

Gutknecht (R-Minn.)

Mississippi

Wicker (R-Miss.)

Missouri

Akin (R-Mo.)
Blunt (R-Mo.)
Emerson, J. (R-Mo.)
Graves (R-Mo.)

Montana

Rehberg (R-Mont.)

Nebraska

Bereuter (R-Neb.)
Osborne (R-Neb.)

Nevada

Gibbons, J. (R-Nev.)

New Jersey

Garrett (R-N.J.)

New York

Kelly (R-N.Y.)

North Carolina

Ballenger (R-N.C.)
Jones, W. (R-N.C.)
McIntyre (D-N.C.)
Myrick (R-N.C.)

Ohio

Boehner (R-Ohio)
Gillmor (R-Ohio)
Ney (R-Ohio)
Turner, M. (R-Ohio)

Oklahoma

Carson, B. (D-Okla.)
Cole (R-Okla.)
Istook (R-Okla.)
Sullivan (R-Okla.)

Pennsylvania

Gerlach (R-Pa.)
Hart (R-Pa.)
Peterson, J. (R-Pa.)
Pitts (R-Pa.)
Platts (R-Pa.)
Toomey (R-Pa.)

South Carolina

Barrett (R-S.C.)
Wilson, J. (R-S.C.)

South Dakota

Janklow (R-S.D.)

Tennessee

Blackburn (R-Tenn.)
Duncan (R-Tenn.)
Jenkins (R-Tenn.)
Tanner (D-Tenn.)
Wamp (R-Tenn.)

Texas

Brady, K. (R-Texas)
Burgess (R-Texas)
Carter (R-Texas)
Culberson (R-Texas)
Johnson, Sam (R-Texas)
Sessions, P. (R-Texas)
Smith, L. (R-Texas)
Thornberry (R-Texas)

Virginia

Davis, Jo Ann (R-Va.)
Forbes (R-Va.)
Goode (R-Va.)
Goodlatte, R. (R-Va.)

Wisconsin

Green, M. (R-Wis.)
Petri (R-Wis.)

Co-Sponsors to Homeland Security Enhancement Act (S. 1906)

Georgia

Miller, Z. (D-Ga.)

Idaho

Craig (R-Idaho)

Oklahoma

Inhofe (R-Okla.)