

109TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 6095

To affirm the inherent authority of State and local law enforcement to assist in the enforcement of immigration laws, to provide for effective prosecution of alien smugglers, and to reform immigration litigation procedures.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 19, 2006

Mr. SENSENBRENNER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To affirm the inherent authority of State and local law enforcement to assist in the enforcement of immigration laws, to provide for effective prosecution of alien smugglers, and to reform immigration litigation procedures.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Immigration Law En-
5 forcement Act of 2006”.

1 **TITLE I—STATE AND LOCAL LAW**
2 **ENFORCEMENT COOPERA-**
3 **TION IN THE ENFORCEMENT**
4 **OF IMMIGRATION LAW ACT**

5 **SEC. 101. FEDERAL AFFIRMATION OF ASSISTANCE IN IMMI-**
6 **GRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT BY STATES**
7 **AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF STATES.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-
9 sion of law and reaffirming the existing inherent authority
10 of States, law enforcement personnel of a State or a polit-
11 ical subdivision of a State have the inherent authority of
12 a sovereign entity to investigate, identify, apprehend, ar-
13 rest, detain, or transfer to Federal custody aliens in the
14 United States (including the transportation of such aliens
15 across State lines to detention centers), for the purposes
16 of assisting in the enforcement of the immigration laws
17 of the United States in the course of carrying out routine
18 duties. This State authority has never been displaced or
19 preempted by Congress.

20 (b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be
21 construed to require law enforcement personnel of a State
22 or political subdivision of a State to—

23 (1) report the identity of a victim of, or a wit-
24 ness to, a criminal offense to the Secretary of Home-

1 land Security for immigration enforcement purposes;
2 or

3 (2) arrest such victim or witness for a violation
4 of the immigration laws of the United States.

5 **TITLE II—ALIEN SMUGGLER**
6 **PROSECUTION ACT**

7 **SEC. 201. EFFECTIVE PROSECUTION OF ALIEN SMUG-**
8 **GLERS.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

10 (1) Recent experience shows that alien smug-
11 gling is flourishing, is increasingly violent, and is
12 highly profitable.

13 (2) Alien smuggling operations also present ter-
14 rorist and criminal organizations with opportunities
15 for smuggling their members into the United States
16 practically at will.

17 (3) Alien smuggling is a lucrative business.
18 Each year, criminal organizations that smuggle or
19 traffic in persons are estimated to generate
20 \$9,500,000,000 in revenue worldwide.

21 (4) Alien smuggling frequently involves dan-
22 gerous and inhumane conditions for smuggled aliens.
23 Migrants are frequently abused or exploited, both
24 during their journey and upon reaching the United
25 States. Consequently, aliens smuggled into the

1 United States are at significant risk of physical in-
2 jury, abuse, and death.

3 (5) Notwithstanding that alien smuggling poses
4 a risk to the United States as a whole, uniform
5 guidelines for the prosecution of smuggling offenses
6 are not employed by the various United States attor-
7 neys. Understanding that border-area United States
8 attorneys face an overwhelming workload, a lack of
9 sufficient prosecutions by certain United States at-
10 torneys has encouraged additional smuggling, and
11 demoralized Border Patrol officers charged with en-
12 forcing our anti-smuggling laws.

13 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the
14 Congress that the Attorney General should adopt, not
15 later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of
16 this Act, uniform guidelines for the prosecution of smug-
17 gling offenses to be followed by each United States attor-
18 ney in the United States.

19 (c) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—In each of the fiscal
20 years 2008 through 2013, the Attorney General shall, sub-
21 ject to the availability of appropriations, increase by not
22 less than 20 the number of attorneys in the offices of
23 United States attorneys employed to prosecute cases
24 under section 274 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
25 (8 U.S.C. 1324), as compared to the previous fiscal year.

1 **TITLE III—ENDING CATCH AND**
2 **RELEASE ACT OF 2006**

3 **SEC. 301. APPROPRIATE REMEDIES FOR IMMIGRATION**
4 **LITIGATION.**

5 (a) REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ORDER GRANTING PRO-
6 SPECTIVE RELIEF AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—

7 (1) IN GENERAL.—If a court determines that
8 prospective relief should be ordered against the Gov-
9 ernment in any civil action pertaining to the admin-
10 istration or enforcement of the immigration laws of
11 the United States, the court shall—

12 (A) limit the relief to the minimum nec-
13 essary to correct the violation of law;

14 (B) adopt the least intrusive means to cor-
15 rect the violation of law;

16 (C) minimize, to the greatest extent prac-
17 ticable, the adverse impact on national security,
18 border security, immigration administration and
19 enforcement, and public safety; and

20 (D) provide for the expiration of the relief
21 on a specific date, which is not later than the
22 earliest date necessary for the Government to
23 remedy the violation.

24 (2) WRITTEN EXPLANATION.—The require-
25 ments described in paragraph (1) shall be discussed

1 and explained in writing in the order granting pro-
2 spective relief and must be sufficiently detailed to
3 allow review by another court.

4 (3) EXPIRATION OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE
5 RELIEF.—Preliminary injunctive relief shall auto-
6 matically expire on the date that is 90 days after the
7 date on which such relief is entered, unless the
8 court—

9 (A) makes the findings required under
10 paragraph (1) for the entry of permanent pro-
11 spective relief; and

12 (B) makes the order final before expiration
13 of such 90-day period.

14 (4) REQUIREMENTS FOR ORDER DENYING MO-
15 TION.—This subsection shall apply to any order de-
16 denying the Government’s motion to vacate, modify,
17 dissolve or otherwise terminate an order granting
18 prospective relief in any civil action pertaining to the
19 administration or enforcement of the immigration
20 laws of the United States.

21 (b) PROCEDURE FOR MOTION AFFECTING ORDER
22 GRANTING PROSPECTIVE RELIEF AGAINST THE GOVERN-
23 MENT.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—A court shall promptly rule
25 on the Government’s motion to vacate, modify, dis-

1 solve or otherwise terminate an order granting pro-
2 spective relief in any civil action pertaining to the
3 administration or enforcement of the immigration
4 laws of the United States.

5 (2) AUTOMATIC STAYS.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Government’s mo-
7 tion to vacate, modify, dissolve, or otherwise
8 terminate an order granting prospective relief
9 made in any civil action pertaining to the ad-
10 ministration or enforcement of the immigration
11 laws of the United States shall automatically,
12 and without further order of the court, stay the
13 order granting prospective relief on the date
14 that is 15 days after the date on which such
15 motion is filed unless the court previously has
16 granted or denied the Government’s motion.

17 (B) DURATION OF AUTOMATIC STAY.—An
18 automatic stay under subparagraph (A) shall
19 continue until the court enters an order grant-
20 ing or denying the Government’s motion.

21 (C) POSTPONEMENT.—The court, for good
22 cause, may postpone an automatic stay under
23 subparagraph (A) for not longer than 15 days.

24 (D) ORDERS BLOCKING AUTOMATIC
25 STAYS.—Any order staying, suspending, delay-

1 ing, or otherwise barring the effective date of
2 the automatic stay described in subparagraph
3 (A), other than an order to postpone the effec-
4 tive date of the automatic stay for not longer
5 than 15 days under subparagraph (C), shall
6 be—

7 (i) treated as an order refusing to va-
8 cate, modify, dissolve or otherwise termi-
9 nate an injunction; and

10 (ii) immediately appealable under sec-
11 tion 1292(a)(1) of title 28, United States
12 Code.

13 (c) SETTLEMENTS.—

14 (1) CONSENT DECREES.—In any civil action
15 pertaining to the administration or enforcement of
16 the immigration laws of the United States, the court
17 may not enter, approve, or continue a consent decree
18 that does not comply with subsection (a).

19 (2) PRIVATE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS.—
20 Nothing in this section shall preclude parties from
21 entering into a private settlement agreement that
22 does not comply with subsection (a) if the terms of
23 that agreement are not subject to court enforcement
24 other than reinstatement of the civil proceedings
25 that the agreement settled.

1 (d) EXPEDITED PROCEEDINGS.—It shall be the duty
2 of every court to advance on the docket and to expedite
3 the disposition of any civil action or motion considered
4 under this section.

5 (e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) CONSENT DECREE.—The term “consent de-
7 cree”—

8 (A) means any relief entered by the court
9 that is based in whole or in part on the consent
10 or acquiescence of the parties; and

11 (B) does not include private settlements.

12 (2) GOOD CAUSE.—The term “good cause”
13 does not include discovery or congestion of the
14 court’s calendar.

15 (3) GOVERNMENT.—The term “Government”
16 means the United States, any Federal department or
17 agency, or any Federal agent or official acting with-
18 in the scope of official duties.

19 (4) PERMANENT RELIEF.—The term “perma-
20 nent relief” means relief issued in connection with a
21 final decision of a court.

22 (5) PRIVATE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.—The
23 term “private settlement agreement” means an
24 agreement entered into among the parties that is not
25 subject to judicial enforcement other than the rein-

1 statement of the civil action that the agreement set-
2 tled.

3 (6) PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.—The term “pro-
4 spective relief” means temporary, preliminary, or
5 permanent relief other than compensatory monetary
6 damages.

7 **SEC. 302. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—This title shall apply with respect
9 to all orders granting prospective relief in any civil action
10 pertaining to the administration or enforcement of the im-
11 migration laws of the United States, whether such relief
12 was ordered before, on, or after the date of the enactment
13 of this Act.

14 (b) PENDING MOTIONS.—Every motion to vacate,
15 modify, dissolve or otherwise terminate an order granting
16 prospective relief in any such action, which motion is
17 pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall
18 be treated as if it had been filed on such date of enact-
19 ment.

20 (c) AUTOMATIC STAY FOR PENDING MOTIONS.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—An automatic stay with re-
22 spect to the prospective relief that is the subject of
23 a motion described in subsection (b) shall take effect
24 without further order of the court on the date which

1 is 10 days after the date of the enactment of this
2 Act if the motion—

3 (A) was pending for 45 days as of the date
4 of the enactment of this Act; and

5 (B) is still pending on the date which is 10
6 days after such date of enactment.

7 (2) DURATION OF AUTOMATIC STAY.—An auto-
8 matic stay that takes effect under paragraph (1)
9 shall continue until the court enters an order grant-
10 ing or denying the Government’s motion under sec-
11 tion 301(b). There shall be no further postponement
12 of the automatic stay with respect to any such pend-
13 ing motion under section 301(b)(2). Any order, stay-
14 ing, suspending, delaying or otherwise barring the
15 effective date of this automatic stay with respect to
16 pending motions described in subsection (b) shall be
17 an order blocking an automatic stay subject to im-
18 mediate appeal under section 301(b)(2)(D).

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