May 7, 2012

Eric Holder Attorney General US Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear Attorney General Holder,

A year and a half ago, numerous civil rights, human rights, immigrant rights and faith-based organizations wrote to you regarding the ongoing review of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) June 2003 Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies (hereinafter "Guidance"), and asked for substantive reforms. Recently, Senator Durbin and Representative Conyers have led a group of members of Congress to request that the Department amend its guidance. We support the efforts of the Senators and Representatives who have written to you, and renew our request for you to strengthen the DOJ Guidance to address profiling by: 1) prohibiting profiling based on religion or national origin; 2) closing the loopholes for the border and national security; 3) applying the Guidance to state and local law enforcement who work in partnership with the federal government or receive federal funding; 4) covering surveillance activities; and 5) making the Guidance enforceable.

In the time since we last wrote, the need for a reformed Guidance has become increasingly apparent. Incidents of state and local law enforcement engaging in racial profiling have proliferated. Evidence of the targeting of entire communities for surveillance based on their race, religion, ethnicity or national origin continues to emerge. Issues of profiling involving Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") Customs and Border Protection at the northern and southern borders have increased. DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") continues to impose its Secure Communities program on states and counties, even though the program has been found to disproportionately target Latinos and raise other serious due process concerns.<sup>2</sup> The need for DOJ to make meaningful reforms to its Guidance is long overdue.

We welcomed the DOJ's investigations and findings into discriminatory policing in various jurisdictions and the ensuing findings in places such as the Maricopa County (Arizona) Sheriff's Office, the East Haven (Connecticut) Police Department, the Seattle Police Department (Washington) and the New Orleans Police Department (Louisiana). However, these are limited remedies and do not serve the same purpose as an updated guidance. By reforming the guidance to include the added protections outlined in our previous letter and reiterated below, the Department – and the Administration – would

<sup>2</sup> See Aarti Kohli, Peter L. Markowitz and Lisa Chavez, "Secure Communities by the Numbers: An Analysis of Demographics and Due Process," The Chief Justice Earl Warren Institute on Law and Social Policy, October 2011 available at

http://www.law.berkeley.edu/files/Secure\_Communities\_by\_the\_Numbers.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A copy of the previously sent coalition letter is attached.

send a very clear message: that racial profiling in all its forms is, in the words of the guidance, "not merely wrong, but also ineffective. Race-based assumptions in law enforcement perpetuate negative stereotypes that are harmful to our rich and diverse democracy, and materially impair our efforts to maintain a fair and just society."<sup>3</sup>

The DOJ Guidance was an important step forward in clarifying the Department's position on racial profiling in law enforcement when it was crafted in 2003. However, the need to close the loopholes that were present at the time of its drafting is critical when taking into account the proliferation of new forms of technology used by law enforcement, new state laws that target particular communities, and federal programs that involve state and local law enforcement in civil immigration enforcement.

During the 2010 Universal Periodic Review of the United States, racial profiling was raised repeatedly by member nations. Concerns addressed racially discriminatory law enforcement activity, the profiling of Arabs, Muslims, Middle Easterners and South Asian in the national security context, and profiling in immigration enforcement. Most recently, in the United States' Fourth Periodic Report to the United Nations Human Rights Committee Concerning the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the government reported that "DOJ components are working to revise and update the 'Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies." We would encourage that review to conclude and the following revisions be adopted.

First, the DOJ Guidance omits profiling on the basis of national origin or religion. Even though national origin and religion are classes subject to heightened scrutiny under the Constitution, only "race" and "ethnicity" are referred to in the DOJ Guidance. A report by the Sikh Coalition reveals that Sikh travelers are stopped and searched by the Transportation and Security Administration (TSA) 100 per cent of the time at certain airports. Although the practice is now justified by the more general "bulky clothing" policy, the result for the Sikh community remains the same, with near 100 per cent screening at some airports. Reports by the Asian Law Caucus and Muslim Advocates detail the repeated and invasive stops, searches and interrogations of Muslim Americans re-entering the country through airports and at border crossings. We recommend the

<sup>4</sup> See generally United Nations Human Rights Committee, "Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, United States of America," November 10, 2010, accessible at <a href="http://ushrnetwork.org/sites/default/files/A\_HRC\_WG.6\_9\_L.9\_USA.pdf">http://ushrnetwork.org/sites/default/files/A\_HRC\_WG.6\_9\_L.9\_USA.pdf</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Justice. "Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies", June 2003, http://www.fletc.gov/training/programs/legaldivision/the-informer/research-by-subject/department-of-justice-guidance/useofrace.pdf/view (citation omitted).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Fourth Periodic Report of the United States of America to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights Concerning the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," Paragraph 484, December 30, 2011 accessible at <a href="http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/179781.htm">http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/179781.htm</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Sikh Coalition, "The TSA Report Card: A Quarterly Review of Security Screenings of Sikh Travelers in U.S. Airports," Q2 2009 (Aug. 2009), accessible at https://salsa.wiredforchange.com/o/1607/images/2009%20Q2%20Report%20Card.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Letter from Sikh Coalition, United Sikhs, and SALDEF to TSA Director John Pistole, October 29, 2010 accessible at <a href="http://unitedsikhs.org/rtt/pdf/Letter%20to%20TSA%20Administrator%20Mr.%20Pistole%20-%20Joint%20TSA%20Letter%20from%20Sikh%20Civil%20Rights%20Organizations.pdf">http://unitedsikhs.org/rtt/pdf/Letter%20to%20TSA%20Administrator%20Mr.%20Pistole%20-%20Joint%20TSA%20Letter%20from%20Sikh%20Civil%20Rights%20Organizations.pdf</a> .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See generally Asian Law Caucus, "Returning Home: How U.S. Government Practices Undermine Civil Rights At Our Nation's Doorstep," April 2009, <a href="http://www.asianlawcaucus.org/wp-">http://www.asianlawcaucus.org/wp-</a>

application of the DOJ Guidance to these classifications to fully and meaningfully protect all people from discriminatory law enforcement activity.

Second, the DOJ Guidance permits broad exceptions for national security and border integrity. These two exceptions are broad enough to swallow the rule and permit profiling in border communities and anywhere that a national security justification can be invoked. For example, Border Patrol has boarded buses and trains travelling in upstate New York within 100 miles of the Canadian border, even if the trains and buses did not cross or even approach the borders, asking people for their papers. Discrimination in national and border security law enforcement, as exemplified by these practices, is as invidious as discrimination in any other law enforcement activity. We recommend that the national and border security exceptions be withdrawn.

Third, we recommend that the DOJ Guidance explicitly state that the ban on profiling applies to data collection and analysis, assessments, and predicated investigations carried out by law enforcement agencies subject to the DOJ Guidance. People residing in the United States are being subjected to an unprecedented degree of warrantless, suspicionless surveillance often based on their race, ethnicity, national origin or religion. Documents obtained through an American Civil Liberties Union Freedom of Information Act request show that the FBI has been mapping a broad spectrum of communities including the Muslim community, the Hispanic community, the African American community, the Russian American community and the Chinese American community without any basis for individualized suspicion. 10 The NYPD has spent extensive resources monitoring Muslims in mosques, grocery stores, cafés and Muslim student associations not only in New York City but also in upstate New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. 11 The omission of surveillance and other intelligence activities from the quidance leaves many communities subject to law enforcement scrutiny based on their race, religion, national origin or ethnicity.

Fourth, the DOJ Guidance does not contain enforceable standards. Enforceability is critical to achieving outcomes that uphold human rights. Without clear lines of accountability, confusion can cause chaos. An example is the recent struggle in San Francisco to address the police department's partnership with the FBI and restrictions that were placed on the police department to prevent its officers from spying on residents not suspected of criminal activity. Although the state has laws in place to prevent such behavior on the part of the police, documents obtained through an ACLU and Asian Law Caucus public records request uncovered the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) MOU which purports to allow the local police to spy on law abiding residents by

<u>content/uploads/2009/04/Returning%20Home.pdf</u> and Muslim Advocates, "Unreasonable Intrusions: Investigating the Politics, Faith & Finances of Americans Returning Home," April 2009, <a href="http://www.muslimadvocates.org/documents/Unreasonable\_Intrusions\_2009.pdf">http://www.muslimadvocates.org/documents/Unreasonable\_Intrusions\_2009.pdf</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Nina Bernstein, "Border Sweeps in North Reach Miles into U.S.," New York Times, August 29, 2010, found at <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/30/nyregion/30border.html?pagewanted=all">http://www.nytimes.com/2010/08/30/nyregion/30border.html?pagewanted=all</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> American Civil Liberties Union, "ACLU EYE on the FBI: The FBI Is Engaged In Unconstitutional Racial Profiling and Racial 'Mapping'," October 20, 2011,

http://www.aclu.org/files/assets/aclu eye on the fbi alert -

fbi engaged in unconstitutional racial profiling and racial mapping 0.pdf.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Associated Press, Highlights of AP's Probe Into NYPD Intelligence Operations, available at: <a href="http://www.ap.org/nypd/">http://www.ap.org/nypd/</a> (last visited March 16, 2012).

defining the Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations<sup>12</sup> as the "controlling docs" for all San Francisco Police Department JTTF activities, even when performed by San Francisco Police officers. The FBI Guidelines allows for investigations to be conducted based on a lower threshold of evidence than required by state privacy laws and local policies, and on a broader range of individuals and groups that these laws and policies contemplate. The lack of accountability has spurred a legislative battle that continues today.<sup>13</sup> In order for the Guidance to meaningfully impact the behavior and practices it seeks to address, clear accountability mechanisms must be put in place. We recommend that the Guidance establish enforceable standards that must be met by all law enforcement agencies.

Fifth, there are many law enforcement missions where the federal government partners with state and local law enforcement agencies, and the majority of state and local law enforcement agencies accept federal funding. State and local police work hand in hand with federal officials in ventures such as Joint Terrorism Taskforces, Fusion Centers, ICE 287(g) agreements and the Secure Communities program. These partnerships have continued even in jurisdictions where there have been findings of racial profiling and even arrests of officers. Recently, ICE Director John Morton told a House subcommittee that to suspend the Secure Communities program in jurisdictions under investigation for racial profiling would be a "draconian step." Anti-immigrant laws like Arizona's SB 1070 have proliferated, with Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Utah and Indiana passing similar laws, implicating state and local police in an immigration enforcement scheme that may encourage or even necessitate racial profiling. Recently released data on stops and frisks by the New York City Police Department continues to show significant racial disparities, suggesting racial profiling is endemic in the NYPD stop and frisk practices."15 We recommend that the DOJ Guidance prohibit federal law enforcement officials from participating in joint activities, including investigations and intelligence activities, with state or local law enforcement agencies that do not have policies and practices that prohibit racial profiling to at least the extent the DOJ Guidance does. In addition, we recommend that the DOJ Guidance extend to all state and local agencies that accept federal funding in order to ensure compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Throughout your tenure as Attorney General, you have stated your commitment to ending racial profiling. For three years, the Guidance has been under your review. Strengthening the DOJ Guidance is more critical now than ever, and you have the authority to do it. The undersigned organizations ask that you adopt the five

http://www.micevhill.com/attachments/immigration\_documents/hosted\_documents/112th\_congress/TranscriptOfHouseAppropriationsSubcommitteeHearingOnFY13ICEAppropriations.pdf.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Attorney General's Guidelines for Domestic FBI Operations, accessible at <a href="http://www.justice.gov/ag/readingroom/guidelines.pdf">http://www.justice.gov/ag/readingroom/guidelines.pdf</a> .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> San Francisco Bay Guardian, "SFPD-FBI spying restrictions could face mayoral veto," March 9, 2012, available at <a href="http://www.sfbg.com/politics/2012/03/09/sfpd-fbi-spying-restrictions-could-face-mayoral-veto">http://www.sfbg.com/politics/2012/03/09/sfpd-fbi-spying-restrictions-could-face-mayoral-veto</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Transcript of House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security Hearing on the Proposed Fiscal 2013 Appropriations for the Homeland Security Department's Immigration and Customs Enforcement, hearing date March 8, 2012, page 13 accessible at <a href="http://www.micevhill.com/attachments/immigration\_documents/hosted\_documents/112th">http://www.micevhill.com/attachments/immigration\_documents/hosted\_documents/112th</a> congress/Transc

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Center for Constitutional Rights, "2011 Data Reveals Record Number of Stop-and-Frisks With No Change in Racial Disparities," February 14, 2012, accessible at <a href="http://ccrjustice.org/newsroom/press-releases/2011-data-reveals-record-number-of-stop-and-frisks-no-change-racial-disparities">http://ccrjustice.org/newsroom/press-releases/2011-data-reveals-record-number-of-stop-and-frisks-no-change-racial-disparities</a>.

recommendations outlined above to strengthen the existing DOJ Guidance. As organizations that support the administration's commitment to equal protection and due process values, we look forward to working with the Department to revise the Guidance to ensure that racial profiling is banned in all forms of law enforcement activity.

## Sincerely,

## **National Organizations**

9to5, National Association of Working Women (Denver, Colorado)

Action LA Network (Los Angeles, California)

All of Us or None (San Francisco, California)

Alliance for a Just Society (Seattle, Washington)

American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (Washington, DC)

American Civil Liberties Union (Washington, DC)

American Immigration Lawyers Association (Washington, DC)

Americans For Immigrant Justice (Miami, Florida)

American Friends Service Committee (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Applied Research Center (Oakland, California)

Arab American Institute (Washington, DC)

Asian American Justice Center, a member of the Asian American Center for Advancing Justice (Washington, DC)

Bill of Rights Defense Committee (Northampton, Massachusetts)

Black Alliance for Just Immigration (Oakland, California)

Black Unity (Nashville, Tennessee)

Blacks in Law Enforcement of America (Washington, DC)

Breakthrough (New York, New York)

Center for Community Change (Washington, DC)

Center for Constitutional Rights (New York, New York)

Center for New Community (Chicago, Illinois)

Council on American-Islamic Relations (Washington, DC)

Defending Dissent Foundation (Silver Spring, Maryland)

Disciples Justice Action Network (Annapolis, Maryland)

Drug Policy Alliance (Washington, DC)

Duval Greens Party (Jacksonville, Florida)

Families for Freedom (New York, New York)

Fellowship of Reconciliation USA (Nyack, New York)

First Peoples Human Rights Coalition (Brooklyn, New York)

Four Freedoms Forum (Washington, DC)

Immigration Equality (New York, New York)

International Center for Advocates Against Discrimination (ICAAD) (New York, New York)

International CURE (Washington, DC)

International Human Rights Law Clinic, American University, Washington College of Law (Washington, DC)

Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) (Washington, DC)

Justice Strategies (Brooklyn, New York)

The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights (Washington, DC)

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (Baltimore, Maryland)

Malcolm X Grassroots Movement

Muslim Advocates (San Francisco, California)

Muslim Legal Fund of America (Dallas, Texas)

Muslim Public Affairs Council (Washington, DC)

National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (Chicago, Illinois)

National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA) (Washington, DC)

National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse *(Los Angeles, California)* 

National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum (NAPAWF) (Washington, DC)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Washington, DC)

National Association of Social Workers (Washington, DC)

National Council of La Raza (NCLR) (Washington, DC)

National Day Laborer Organizing Network (Los Angeles, California)

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (Washington, DC)

National Immigrant Justice Center (Chicago, Illinois)

National Immigrant Solidarity Network (Washington, DC)

National Immigration Forum (Washington, DC)

National Immigration Law Center (Washington, DC)

National Immigration Project (Boston, Massachusetts)

National Jobs with Justice

National Korean American Service and Education Consortium (NAKASEC) (Washington, DC)

National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health (New York, New York)

National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (Oakland, California)

North American South Asian Bar Association (New York, New York)

Northern Borders Coalition (Detroit, Michigan)

Open Society Policy Center (Washington, DC)

PAX Christi USA (North Liberty, Iowa)

Rights Working Group (Washington, DC)

Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund (SALDEF) (Washington, DC)

Sikh Coalition (New York, New York)

South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT) (Takoma Park, Maryland)

Southern Poverty Law Center (Montgomery, Alabama)

Teamster Defense Guard (Calumet City, Illinois)

Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations (Boston, Massachusetts)

#### **Regional/State Organizations**

Advocates for Basic Legal Equality, Inc. (ABLE) (Toledo, Ohio)

Alliance for Immigrants Rights and Reform – Michigan (Detroit, Michigan)

American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee – Michigan (ADC – Michigan) (Dearborn, Michigan)

American Center for Outreach (Nashville, Tennessee)

Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services (Dearborn, Michigan)

Arizona CODEPINK Community (Phoenix, Arizona)

Association of Mexicans in North Carolina, Inc. (AMEXCAN) (Greenville, North Carolina)

Border Network for Human Rights (El Paso, Texas)

Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA) (Los Angeles, California)

Coalition for the People's Agenda (Atlanta, Georgia)

Colorado Progressive Coalition (Denver, Greeley & Pueblo, Colorado)

Eastern North Carolina Latin American Coalition (ENCLACO) (Greenville, North Carolina)

Farmworker Association of Florida (Apopka, Florida)

Florida Immigrant Coalition (West Palm Beach, Florida)

Georgia Peace & Justice Coalition/Atlanta (Atlanta, Georgia)

Georgia Rural Urban Summit (Decatur, Georgia)

Greater Rochester Coalition for Immigration Justice (Rochester, New York)

Highlander Research and Educational Center (New Market, Tennessee)

Idaho Community Action Network (Boise, Idaho)

Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (Chicago, Illinois)

Indian People's Action (Butte, Montana)

Interfaith Alliance of Colorado (Denver, Colorado)

Islamic Shura Council of Southern California (Anaheim, California)

Justicia Migrante / Migrant Justice (Burlington, Vermont)

Kentucky Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (Louisville, Kentucky)

Korean American Resource & Cultural Center (KRCC) (Chicago, Illinois)

Legal Services for Prisoners with Children (San Francisco, California)

Lutheran Community Services Northwest (Seattle/Tacoma, Washington)

Maine People's Alliance (Lewiston, Maine)

Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition (Boston, Massachusetts)

Missouri Immigrant and Refugee Advocates (St. Louis, Missouri)

Montana Organizing Project (Missoula, Montana)

Moving Forward Gulf Coast (Slidell, Louisiana)

Muslim Bar Association of New York (MuBANY) (New York, New York)

New Jersey Forum for Human Rights

No More Deaths (Tucson, Arizona)

North Carolina Justice Center (Raleigh, North Carolina)

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project (Seattle, Washington)

OneAmerica (Seattle, Washington)

Oregon New Sanctuary Movement (Portland, Oregon)

Partnership for Safety and Justice (Portland, Oregon)

Project South (Atlanta, Georgia)

R.I.H.D, Inc. (Richmond, Virginia)

Rural Organizing Project (Scappoose, Oregon)

Southeast Immigrant Rights Network

Southern Anti-Racism Network

Southern Borders Communities Coalition (Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas)

Southern Center for Human Rights (Atlanta, Georgia)

Student Action with Farmworkers (Durham, North Carolina)

Students Working for Equal Rights (Lake Worth, Florida)

Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition (Nashville, Tennessee)

Vermont Immigration and Asylum Advocates (Burlington, Vermont)

Virginia CURE (Alexandria, Virginia)

Virginia Organizing (Charlottesville, Virginia)

Washington Defender Association (Seattle, Washington)

Wind of the Spirit, Immigrant Resource Center (Morristown, New Jersey)

#### **Local Organizations**

African American Church Studies Program, Fuller Seminary (Pasadena, California)

American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) Local 3937, AFL-CIO (Seattle, Washington)

Amigos Multicultural Services Center (Eugene, Oregon)

Andrade Legal (Boise, Idaho)

Arab American Action Network (Chicago, Illinois)

Arab American Family Support Center (Brooklyn, New York)

Asian American Legal Advocacy Center, Inc. (AALAC) (Decatur, Georgia)

Asian Counseling & Referral Services (Seattle, Washington)

Asian Law Alliance (San Jose, California)

Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco, California)

Trans(forming) (Atlanta, Georgia)

Casa Esperanza (Plainfield, New Jersey)

Casa Latina (Seattle, Washington)

Causa Justa: Just Cause (Oakland, California)

CCM-DFW (Dallas, Texas)

Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc. (CPACS) (Atlanta, Georgia)

Central American Resource Center (CRECEN) (Houston, Texas)

Central American Resource Center – Los Angeles (Los Angeles, California)

Centro Hispano of Dane County (Madison, Wisconsin)

Centro Laboral de Graton (Graton, California)

CEO Pipe Organs/Golden Ponds Farm (Delafield, Wisconsin)

Circleville, Ohio Quakers (Circleville, Ohio)

CLUE, LA Black-Brown Clergy Collaborative

Coalition of Latino Leaders-CLILA (Dalton, Georgia)

Community to Community Development (Bellingham, Washington)

Comunidad Liberación/Liberation Community (Denver, Colorado)

Council on American-Islamic Relations – Cincinnati (Cincinnati, Ohio)

Council on American-Islamic Relations – San Antonio (CAIR-SA) (San Antonio, Texas)

Council on American-Islamic Relations – San Diego Chapter (San Diego, California)

Council on American-Islamic Relations – San Francisco Bay Area (San Francisco, California)

Council on American-Islamic Relations – Washington State (CAIR-WA) (Seattle, Washington)

Counselors Helping (South) Asians/Indians, Inc. (CHAI) (Ellicott City, Maryland)

Creating Law Enforcement Accountability & Responsibility (CLEAR) Project (New York, New York)

Desis Rising Up and Moving (DRUM) (Jackson Heights, New York)

Equality Alliance of San Diego County (San Diego, California)

Filipino Advocates for Justice (Oakland, California)

Filipino Community of Seattle (Seattle, Washington)

General Political Activists (Portland, Oregon)

Gentle Spirit Christian Church (Atlanta, Georgia)

Georgia Undocumented Youth Alliance (Atlanta, Georgia)

Gert Town Revival Initiative, Inc. (New Orleans, Louisiana)

Greater New York Labor-Religion Coalition (New York, New York)

Hijra House (Biloxi, Mississippi)

Hispanic Community Dialogue of Virginia (Virginia Beach, Virginia)

Houston Interfaith Worker Justice Center (Houston, Texas)

The Houston Peace and Justice Center (Houston, Texas)

Houston United (Houston, Texas)

Immigrants Voice Program (Des Moines, Iowa)

Immigration Program of the Holistic Living Project (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

International Action Center, Houston Branch (Houston, Texas)

Islamic Center of San Diego (San Diego, California)

Las Onzas Collective (Portland, Oregon)

Latino and Latina Roundtable of the San Gabriel and Pomona Valley (*Pomona, California*)

Leadership Team of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood of O'Fallon, MO (O'Fallon, Missouri)

Living Water Inc. (St. Petersburg, Florida)

LUChA/Latino Education Council (Dane County, Wisconsin)

Metro Atlanta Task Force for the Homeless, Inc. (Atlanta, Georgia)

Miami-Dade Green Party (Miami, Florida)

Migrant Support Services of Wayne County New York (Sodus, New York)

Minority Executive Directors Coalition (MEDC) (Seattle, Washington)

Nuestro Centro (Asheville, North Carolina)

Pomona Habla (Pomona, California)

Providence Youth Student Movement (Providence, Rhode Island)

Puget Sound Alliance for Retired Americans (Seattle, Washington)

Rights for All People (Denver, Colorado)

Ruach Christian Community Fellowship (Los Angeles, California)

Saint Louis Inter-Faith Committee on Latin America (St. Louis, Missouri)

Seattle Disability Justice Collective (Seattle, Washington)

Social Justice Guild of the First Existentialist Congregation of Atlanta (Atlanta, Georgia)

South Asian Bar Association Northern California (San Francisco, California)

South Austin Coalition (Chicago, Illinois)

SQS (Chicago, Illinois)

SW IA Latino Resource Center (Red Oak, Iowa)

TILTT, Inc. (Transgender Individuals Living Their Truth, Inc.) (Atlanta, Georgia)

Unitarian Universalist Congregation (Santa Rosa, California)

UNITE HERE Local 8 (Seattle, Washington)

Washtenaw Interfaith Coalition for Immigrant Rights (Ypsilanti, Michigan)

Wayne Action for Racial Equality (Sodus, New York)

WeCount! (Homestead, Florida)

Women's Voices Raised for Social Justice (St. Louis, Missouri)