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## The “Stop Sanctuary Policies and Protect Americans Act” Will Put Critical Law Enforcement and Community Funding at Risk and Hurt Public Safety

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On Tuesday, the Senate will skip the committee process and bring to the floor S.2146, [a proposal](#) by Sen. David Vitter (R-LA) that will put funding for critical law enforcement and economic development activities in cities and counties with [community trust policies](#) in danger. These [law enforcement-backed](#) policies increase public safety by nurturing trust between law enforcement officials and the communities they police. Nevertheless, they are being targeted by Sen. Vitter and his co-sponsors to punish so-called “sanctuary cities.” This bill seeks to impose one-size-fits-all policies that can harm public safety, rather than letting local officials and law enforcement decide how best to protect their communities.

The Vitter bill targets three programs in particular: The Community Oriented Policing Services grants, which help law enforcement agencies hire additional personnel; the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, which reimburses localities for the cost of detaining immigrants; and the Community Development Block Grants, which help communities invest in affordable housing and infrastructure and create greater economic opportunities. Taken together, this funding adds up to hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars for states across the nation to invest in building stronger and safer communities. The table below lists states that would be in danger of losing significant funding:

State	<a href="#">Community Oriented Policing Services</a> (FY14) <sup>1</sup>	<a href="#">State Criminal Alien Assistance Program</a> (FY14)	<a href="#">Community Development Block Grants</a> (FY14)	State total
Arizona	\$250,000	\$0	\$5,100,000	<b>\$5,400,000</b>
California <sup>2</sup>	\$20,400,000 <sup>3</sup>	\$54,200,000	\$178,500,000	<b>\$253,200,000</b>
Colorado	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$15,200,000	<b>\$16,700,000</b>
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	\$3,600,000	\$760,000	\$15,400,000	<b>\$19,800,000</b>
Florida	\$0	\$1,200,000	\$29,700,000	<b>\$31,000,000</b>
Georgia	\$1,400,000	\$197,000	\$8,400,000	<b>\$9,970,000</b>
Iowa	\$0	\$21,000	\$0	<b>\$21,000</b>
Illinois	\$3,100,000	\$1,400,000	\$82,000,000	<b>\$86,500,000</b>
Kansas	\$0	\$62,000	\$1,200,000	<b>\$1,300,000</b>
Kentucky	\$0	\$42,000	\$10,400,000	<b>\$10,400,000</b>
Louisiana	\$0	\$0	\$11,300,000	<b>\$11,300,000</b>
Maryland	\$0	\$680,000	\$28,300,000	<b>\$29,000,000</b>
Massachusetts	\$0	\$0	\$23,500,000	<b>\$23,500,000</b>
Minnesota	\$0	\$390,000	\$7,100,000	<b>\$7,500,000</b>
Nebraska	\$0	\$292,000	\$0	<b>\$292,000</b>
New Jersey	\$1,900,000	\$674,000	\$13,300,000	<b>\$15,900,000</b>

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New Mexico	\$0	\$325,000	0	<b>\$325,000</b>
Nevada	\$0	\$850,000	\$11,000,000	<b>\$11,900,000</b>
New York	\$125,000	\$11,200,000	\$179,000,000	<b>\$190,400,000</b>
Oregon	\$0	\$660,000	\$4,600,000	<b>\$5,300,000</b>
Pennsylvania	\$0	\$462,000	\$59,500,000	<b>\$59,900,000</b>
Rhode Island <sup>2</sup>	\$625,000	\$572,000	\$10,000,000	<b>\$11,100,000</b>
Texas	\$0	\$800,000	\$2,100,000	<b>\$2,900,000</b>
Washington	\$250,000	\$1,100,000	\$13,500,000	<b>\$14,800,000</b>
Wisconsin	\$0	\$70,000	\$1,400,000	<b>\$1,500,000</b>

Note: All figures rounded.

<sup>1</sup> COPS Hiring Program (CHP).

<sup>2</sup> Statewide community trust policy. Numbers for these states relate to all of the SCAAP, COPS, and CDBG funding the state receives.

<sup>3</sup> Note: In addition to the COPS Hiring Program, the California COPS funding amount includes a statewide grant under the COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP).

Methodology: The calculations above are based upon adding up the individual funding that each jurisdiction (cities and counties) purported to have a community trust policy in a given state receives, as well as state-level funding for states that have community trust policies, for each of the three programs listed above. In each of the states listed, one or more localities are reported to have a community trust policy based on research by CLINIC and the Immigrant Legal Resource Center.

Sources: CLINIC, "States and Localities that Limit Compliance with ICE Detainer Requests (Nov 2014), <https://cliniclegal.org/resources/articles-clinic/states-and-localities-limit-compliance-ice-detainer-requests-jan-2014> (last accessed October 2015); Immigrant Legal Resource Center, "Detainer Policies," n.d., <http://www.ilrc.org/resources/detainer-policies> (last accessed August 2015); BJA Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, "2014 COPS Hiring Program Awards," n.d., <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2014AwardDocs/CHP/CHP-2014-Announcement-9-24-14.pdf> (last accessed October 2015); BJA Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, "2014 COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program Awards," n.d., [http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2014AwardDocs/CAMP/CAMP\\_2014\\_Announcement\\_List.pdf](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2014AwardDocs/CAMP/CAMP_2014_Announcement_List.pdf) (last accessed October 2015); BJA, "FY14 SCAPP Awards", n.d., <https://www.bja.gov/Funding/14SCAAPawards.pdf> (last accessed October 2015); HUD Exchange, "CPD Allocations and Awards," FY2014, CDBG: Community Development Block Grants, [https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/?filter\\_Year=2014&filter\\_program=2&filter\\_state=&filter\\_coc](https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/cpd-allocations-awards/?filter_Year=2014&filter_program=2&filter_state=&filter_coc) (last accessed October 2015).