EXHIBIT 1
DATE 1/14/2013
HB 50

Sanctuary Cities: What are they?

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Despite the fact that on September 30, 1996, President Clinton signed the Illegal Immigrant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) that requires local governments to cooperate with Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), many large urban cities (and some small) have adopted so-called "sanctuary" policies. Generally, sanctuary policies instruct city employees **not** to notify the federal government of the presence of illegal aliens living in their communities. The policies also end the distinction between legal resident aliens and illegal aliens--so illegal aliens often benefit from taxpayer funded government services and programs.

A formal sanctuary policy is a written policy that may have been passed by a local government body in the form of a resolution, ordinance, or administrative action--general or special orders, or departmental policies. Formal sanctuary cities are the easiest to identify because their sanctuary policies are in writing, often get the attention of the media, and subject to public records requests by citizens and the press.

Examples of formal sanctuary policies

The Governor of Maine instituted an Executive Order entitled "An Order Concerning Access to State Services By All Entitled Maine Residents," in 2004. The Order limits state employee ability to report the presence of illegal aliens, which some people claim has resulted in many illegal aliens migrating to Maine seeking public benefits and valid Maine drivers licenses (which can be used to drive in other states). In 2008, Gavin Newsom, the mayor of San Francisco, publicized the city's sanctuary status in a press release for San Francisco's Sanctuary City Outreach Program. Since that time, the mayor has backtracked somewhat after news organizations began exposing how the city's sanctuary policy had protected illegal alien gang members that were committing serious crimes in San Francisco and elsewhere. In 2009, Newsome attempted to veto an ordinance passed by San Francisco's even more radical Board of Supervisors which prohibited illegal aliens charged with crimes from being detained by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In Katy, TX, publicity about re-offending illegal aliens also put pressure on that city's administration to rethink it's sanctuary policy--at least for illegal aliens that commit felonies.

Informal sanctuary policies

An informal sanctuary policy is a policy that does not exist on paper but none-the-less is carried out by government workers (administrative, service, and or safety). An informal sanctuary policy is more difficult to document since no public record exists. A city with an informal sanctuary policy can however be evidenced in other ways.

A local government's (e.g., township, village, city, or county) interaction with illegal aliens can evidence an "unwritten" sanctuary policy. For example, does the police department contact ICE after determining that a driver involved in a misdemeanor traffic stop is likely an illegal aliens (or admits to being in the U.S. illegally) or do they release them without a call to ICE?

Statements and actions by public official can indicate a community's unwritten policy too. Did a mayor of a town hire illegal alien day laborers for a city project? Does a mayor, city administrator, or other city official complain to the press that illegal aliens in their community were subject to a raid and arrested by ICE? Does a city council adopt a resolution in opposition to the enforcement of U.S. immigration laws? These actions and statements are indicators that an informal (unwritten) sanctuary policy may exist in a community. News reports can also shed light on a local government unwritten policies.

Why do public officials create sanctuaries?

One justification of creating sanctuary cities is often under the guise of protecting "immigrant rights." But illegal aliens are not immigrants -- immigrants come to the US legally, and maintain their legal presence. When a person is illegally smuggled into the U.S. or violates their visa restrictions -- he/she is not an immigrant or visitor, but an illegal alien subject to deportation under existing federal law.

Why do public officials pass sanctuary laws or establish unwritten "don't ask--don't tell" policies? There are a variety of reasons. Some politicians attempt to appease illegal immigration activist groups that lobby local governments to implement formal or informal sanctuary policies. Other reasons include political contributions and ethnic voter support at election time; complacency, ignorance, or "don't care" attitudes; and purposeful resistance to existing U.S. immigration law based upon an open-border political philosophy that may serve their economic, political, or ethnocentric interests.

U.S. Sanctuaries Protect Violent Gangs

October 02, 2008 |

While federal immigration enforcement has helped cities across the U.S. combat an epidemic of gang violence, those with the most severe cases continue to be seriously infested thanks to sanctuary policies that protect illegal immigrants.

A new Department of Justice-funded study reveals that immigration enforcement has drastically reduced gang violence because most of the nation's gang bangers are illegal immigrants who represent a significant threat to the American public. About 80% of the street gangsters arrested by federal agents had committed serious crimes in addition to their immigration violations.

In fact, most members of the notoriously violent street gang known as MS-13 or Mara Salvatrucha are illegal immigrants with active criminal records. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials say that the majority of illegal alien gangsters arrested are Mexican nationals, followed by Salvadorans and Hondurans.

The agency's biggest obstacle in combating gang violence is presented by local police departments that refuse to enforce immigration laws. Their don't-ask-don't-tell immigration policies essentially shield deportable violent criminals from federal authorities. These local law enforcement agencies that shun involvement with immigration law enforcement are missing an opportunity to protect their communities, according to the report.

The publication specifically lists notorious sanctuary cities such as Los Angeles, Phoenix and Houston as having well-documented gang problems yet low arrest rates. The Los Angeles case of a previously convicted illegal immigrant gang banger who murdered a teenaged high school football star is a recent example of a sanctuary city's tragic consequence.

Police departments that forbid officers from inquiring about a suspect's legal status claim immigrants would otherwise refuse to report crimes out of fear of being deported. However, researchers found that to be false among the dozens of municipalities investigated.

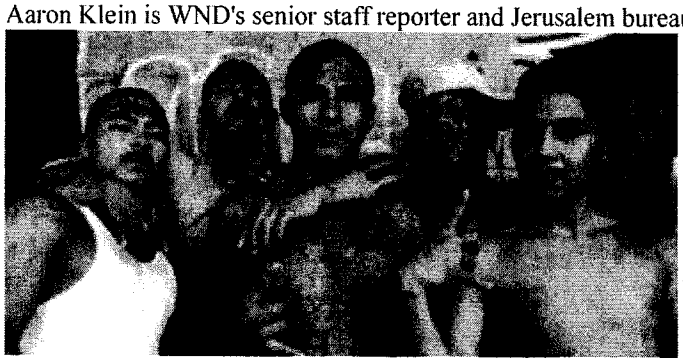
Nearly 100 U.S. cities were thoroughly researched for the publication, which points out that transnational immigrant gangs are spreading rapidly in suburban and rural areas that in many cases are not equipped to deal with them.

REAL GUN THREAT: ILLEGAL-ALIEN STREET GANGS

FBI warns that thugs acquiring 'assault weapons' to engage civilians, cops

by AARON KLEIN

Aaron Klein is WND's senior staff reporter and Jerusalem bureau chief.



With the national debate focused on civilian gun control, is perhaps the biggest armed threat within the U.S. being minimized?

According to the FBI, criminal street gangs – mostly comprised of illegal aliens – are acquiring high-powered, military-style weapons to potentially engage in lethal encounters with law enforcement members and citizens alike.

Criminal street gangs are responsible for the majority of violent crimes within the U.S. and are the primary distributors of most illicit drugs, according to a 2009 report by the Justice Department's National Drug Intelligence Center, or NDIC.

The NDIC was a task force established in 1993 to coordinate law enforcement actions to stop drug trafficking and to curb the growing threat of violent gangs in the U.S. The agency was closed by the Obama administration in June 2011.

Prior to the shutdown of the NDIC, the agency released statistics on street gangs that some found unusual.

In 2010, the agency's National Drug Threat Assessment stated that drugs were being sold on behalf of the cartels in "more than 2,500 cities."

Then, in the 2011 official assessment, that number was reduced to "a thousand U.S. cities" – meaning that in one year, criminal drug gangs were cleaned out of 1,500 cities resulting in a 60-percent reduction.

Dave Gibson, a columnist for Examiner.com, asked, "Where were the press releases? Why isn't the Obama campaign talking about this rather astounding feat every day?"

The NDIC's reports were entirely removed from the Justice Department's website.

An attempt to access the report brings users to a page that reads, "This website is no longer maintained and may contain dated information."

In October 2011, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement reported that in 2009 and 2010 it arrested 5,270 illegal alien gang members across all 50 states. The arrests could have accounted for some of the reductions.

However, a 2011 FBI report draws a far dimmer picture of the nature of criminal gangs operating domestically.

States the report: "There are an estimated 1.4 million active street, prison and outlaw motorcycle gang members in more than 33,000 gangs operating in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico."

The report notes those numbers reflect an increase from 2009 figures due "primarily to more comprehensive reporting from law enforcement and enhanced gang recruiting efforts."

The FBI report further warns that gang members are acquiring high-powered, military-style weapons and equipment, which, the report says, poses "a significant threat because of the potential to engage in lethal encounters with law enforcement and citizens alike."

A 2008 report by the Center for Immigration Studies found that gang investigators in Virginia estimate that 90 percent of the members of MS-13, the most notorious immigrant gang, are illegal immigrants.

With additional research by Brenda J. Elliott