

THOUSAND OAKS CITY COUNCIL



Supplemental Information Packet

Cynthia M Rodriguez

Agenda Related Items - Meeting of June 5, 2018
Supplemental Packet Date: June 5, 2018

Supplemental Information:

Any agenda related public documents received and distributed to a majority of the City Council after the Agenda Packet is printed are included in Supplemental Packets. Supplemental Packets are produced as needed, typically a minimum of two—one available on the Thursday preceding the City Council meeting and the second on Tuesday at the meeting. The Thursday Supplemental Packet is available for public inspection in the City Clerk Department, 2100 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard, during normal business hours (main location pursuant to the Brown Act, G.C. 54957.5(2)). Both the Thursday and Tuesday Supplemental Packets are available for public review at the City Council meeting in the City Council Chambers, 2100 E. Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA):

In compliance with the ADA, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting or other services in conjunction with this meeting, please contact the City Clerk Department at (805) 449-2151. Assisted listening devices are available at this meeting. Ask City Clerk staff if you desire to use this device. Upon request, the agenda and documents in this agenda packet, can be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting or time when services are needed will assist City staff in assuring reasonable arrangements can be made to provide accessibility to the meeting or service.

From: Iqbal Quidwai [mailto:i.quidwai@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2018 1:24 PM

To: City Clerk's Office <cityclerk@toaks.org>; City General Email Account <City@toaks.org>

Cc: Becca Whitnall <becca@theacorn.com>; Mike Harris <mharris@vistar.com>

Subject: tOCC MTG today Consent calendar Grand Jury report

2018 JUN -5 PM 1:37
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

concernedcitzTOaks@gmail.com www.cctoaks.org Blog @cctoaks Twit 805-390-2857

https://www.youtube.com/my_videos?o=U <https://www.facebook.com/> Nick Quidwai

https://www.facebook.com/NickQcctoaks/?ref=aymt_homepage_panel Concerned Citz

June 05 2016

TOCC MTG today Consent calendar Grand Jury report

While I am happy that the GJ has taken up this issue, but disappointed that they did not ask for remedies

TOs unique infringement on tax payer rights to only allow ONE sign per frontage upto 100 feet is WRONG.

There are no teeth to the ordinance; not even time constraints So if a candidate chose not to cure the violation, he could potentially have a violating sign up for a month or more

The condition to get a signature from property owner is VAGUE. IN FACT it says that ALL property owners should agree It should be one. Also on commercial property you can have property owner, leasing manager or manager of the store Even an office worker could give approval.

So a land use attorney can give an OK as he represents the lessee

Our total signage should be 16 sq ft like the county & rest of the cities not 12 SQ FT.

SO THOSE LIKE Congress of assembly who have multiple cities for signs would not have to worry where a worker may install the signs

TOCC SIGNS MTH 060518

TOCC SIGNS MTH 060518

Iqbal Quidwai

Newbury Park CA 91320-1821 USA I.quidwai at gmail.com

<https://www.youtube.com/user/iqidwai/videos>

<https://www.cctoaks.com>

<https://www.facebook.com/iqidwai>

<http://www.cctoaks.com/>

Twitter: Nick Quidwai

@cctoaks

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 7D
MEETING DATE 6-5-18



Finance Department
MEMORANDUM

2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard • Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
Phone 805/449.2200 • Fax 805/449.2250 • www.toaks.org

TO: Andrew P. Powers, City Manager
FROM: John F. Adams, Finance Director *JP*
DATE: June 05, 2018
SUBJECT: **Item 8A, Exhibit A, Resolution Providing for Collection of Delinquent Wastewater Service Charges by Attachment to Real Property Tax Roll**

Following is revised Exhibit A setting forth amounts owing as of June 05, 2018 and subject to attachment to Real Property Tax Roll. List includes each billing name and service address, assessor's parcel number, and delinquent amounts.

2018 JUN -5 PM 1:50
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 8A
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

6/05/18
8:38:34C I T Y O F T H O U S A N D O A K S
UTILITY BILLING SYSTEM
PUBLIC NOTICE FOR TAX ASSESSMENT

PAGE 1

LOC ID	CUS ID	OWNER NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS	LIEN BALANCE AMOUNT	TAX ASSESSOR AMOUNT	PARCEL NUMBER
97	118353	IH4 PROPERTY WEST LP	458 ANACAPA CIR	271.73	272.40	235-0-034-075
150	77587	HASHIMOTO JOHN-LOIS	3761 OAK GLEN DR	283.49	284.18	235-0-050-135
236	93870	ZIMMERMAN ALVINA TRUST	284 SAN VINCENTE CIR	384.06	385.02	235-0-080-255
280	58812	MURPHREE STEVEN C-CONNIE TR	3919 SAN NICOLAS CT	184.00	184.46	235-0-090-385
530	48449	CARTER CHRISTOPHER R-CAROL	3824 SAN MARCOS CT	384.06	385.02	235-0-090-885
575	32822	PUMPHREY JOSEPH G-NANCY D	3763 CALLE POSADAS	248.68	249.30	235-0-134-155
773	19553	SLATER GARY A-PAMELA S	3899 CALLE VALLE VISTA	384.06	385.02	235-0-181-325
793	33115	MECKS CAROLYN S	4043 CALLE MIRA MONTE	126.93	127.24	235-0-182-015
907	34027	BANASZKIEWICZ JOE J-K E TR	4023 SAN LUIS ST	384.06	385.02	235-0-210-135
912	105088	PRICKETT BRANDON S	1 SAN ANTONIO ST	287.44	288.14	235-0-210-185
1018	107952	SCHAAP ROBERT J TR	25 VERDE VISTA DR	383.83	384.78	518-0-022-025
1306	24235	HAMILTON BETTY TR	753 SAN DOVAL PL	384.81	385.76	520-0-204-315
1388	77836	FLIPPEN CHARLES R	695 SAN ANDRES CIR	249.54	250.16	520-0-224-105
1479	28951	BRICKER MARIE C	583 RIO GRANDE CIR BL 23	57.56	57.70	520-0-240-600
1496	28977	BRICKER DEL B	2682 LA PALOMA CIR BL 1	57.56	57.70	520-0-250-010
1680	90825	GAFFGA WILLIAM	2671 VELARDE DR	384.06	385.02	520-0-292-010
1686	74045	TERNETIEFF MARISSA A	2676 CASTILLO CIR	384.06	385.02	520-0-292-070
1866	93775	ESCOVEDO PETER M III-PATRICE	118 SANDEBERG ST	383.97	384.92	521-0-142-035
1889	18049	PROFFER TRUST	196 SANDEBERG ST	383.97	384.92	521-0-152-075
2017	63740	PRESBURGER DANIEL-KAREN	2421 SIRIUS ST	287.57	288.28	521-0-231-085
2070	51235	LEE LARS E-MARIA T	264 LARCOM ST	120.88	121.18	521-0-241-295
3046	124491	HELLIS DIANE C	2350 BURR CIR	120.88	121.18	522-0-052-075
3054	18510	RUTH MAE FAMILY TR	170 PRENTISS ST	255.32	255.94	522-0-053-035
3131	87453	CLAUNCH MERRIDEE A M	2272 DRAYTON AVE	383.97	384.92	522-0-073-035
3379	114284	TREMBLY ERIC-LINETTE	313 TRIANGLE ST	120.88	121.18	522-0-162-145
3508	20223	TARIN RICHARD A SR-NOVHA S	2043 MARICIO CIR	383.83	384.78	522-0-202-175
3540	121256	HANNA MICHAEL N-EVELEN	128 ERTEN ST	383.83	384.78	522-0-221-075
3773	55381	TITCOMB STANLEY C*	1595 NORMAN AVE	190.25	190.72	523-0-024-025
3812	101662	CONRAD SANDRA J	1448 NORWICH AVE	383.97	384.92	523-0-032-105
4021	58769	TITCOMB STANLEY C*	117 W GAINSBOROUGH RD	190.25	190.72	523-0-091-075
4038	98768	PINEDA MIGUEL-SARA D	19 W GAINSBOROUGH RD	383.97	384.92	523-0-092-155
4107	124364	ELROY RICHARD J TR	98 JUNE CT	120.88	121.18	523-0-102-345
4131	124926	MALONE MICHAEL	1321 HENDRIX AVE	163.47	163.86	523-0-112-075
4155	117981	GOOD JOHN J-ESTHER J	176 W GAINSBOROUGH RD	383.83	384.78	523-0-116-125
4165	72275	ASHCRAFT JAMES S-F BEVERLY	290 CAMINO MANZANAS	383.83	384.78	523-0-131-085
4232	109784	RUNYAN DONALD G-RAJEANNA	459 CAMINO MANZANAS	383.83	384.78	523-0-153-095
4255	113991	VARLEY DON F	1463 FORDHAM AVE	383.83	384.78	523-0-155-095
4354	89682	SARANJE RIJAN ET AL	497 BETHANY ST	383.83	384.78	523-0-173-135
4509	21429	SHELLEY WILLIAM R-IRENE TR	1858 MARLOWE ST	34.54	34.62	523-0-211-025
4637	20749	KRAUS ALICE M TR	12 WESTBURY ST	486.61	487.82	524-0-021-065
5998	70535	CASTRO OSCAR	683 PASEO LA PERLA	384.81	385.76	526-0-020-460
6075	93406	SOLARES BELTER	617 AVENIDA DE LA PLATA	384.81	385.76	526-0-040-150
6079	126045	LOMBARDO TANO	613 AVENIDA DE LA PLATA	24.94	25.00	526-0-040-190
6102	69474	SALAS BRUNO O-CARMEN	611 PASEO LA PERLA	384.81	385.76	526-0-050-290
6137	82034	SAMOUHA NABIOLAH B	1686 CALLE TURQUESA	384.81	385.76	526-0-050-400
6148	122399	ZHANG YEQING	1674 CALLE TURQUESA	334.49	335.32	526-0-050-460
6154	74146	ELANCO MARION GASTELUM	1679 CALLE DIAMONTE	384.81	385.76	526-0-050-510
6159	27070	KELLEY CHRISTOPHER C	1691 CALLE DIAMONTE	120.88	121.18	526-0-090-680
6413	88260	CORONA MARICELA*	629 AVENIDA DEL PLATINO	249.84	250.46	526-0-090-760
6421	122996	GITIPITYAPON JAMES	609 AVENIDA DEL PLATINO	57.56	57.70	526-0-100-070
6432	70879	JIMENEZ JESUS H-RAQUEL A	670 AVENIDA DEL PLATINO	384.81	385.76	526-0-100-620
6487	76366	AGUILAR AMELIA R	657 AVENIDA DEL PLATINO	384.06	385.02	526-0-120-305
6560	104695	LESEOS MICHAEL-DEBORAH	1582 GLENBROCK LN			

LOC ID	CUS ID	OWNER NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS	LIEN BALANCE AMOUNT	TAX ASSESSOR AMOUNT	PARCEL NUMBER
7005	107332	LOPEZ JAMIE R TR	3308 BIG SKY DR	121.46	121.76	551-0-051-060
7059	88673	CHIU CHING TSUNG-SU ZEN TR	3327 BIG SKY DR	99.83	100.06	551-0-052-010
7060	61859	SUMERS NANCY I	3325 BIG SKY DR	384.81	385.76	551-0-052-020
7263	76740	BOWIE JENNIFER M	366 RAINANCE ST	384.06	385.02	551-0-091-180
7384	34808	BIERMAN DENYSE B	2846 COLUMBINE CT	384.06	385.02	551-0-133-065
7571	103566	OSBORNE CURT	2872 CONEFLOWER ST	184.06	184.52	551-0-160-145
7687	102768	CHAMPION STEPHEN-ANNE	669 SHENANDOAH ST	190.83	191.30	552-0-011-205
7745	25266	BAKHER HUGH W	502 FARGO ST	384.81	385.76	552-0-013-115
7808	99787	KATES TODD	2460 DILLON CT	383.68	384.62	552-0-021-475
11447	23525	EVRY ARTHUR EST	2267 ADRIAN ST	384.81	385.76	658-0-123-015
11570	77201	SENZIG RANDAL B	2318 YEW DR	312.87	313.64	658-0-143-020
11613	92972	WILLMAN BROCE-TAMARA	52 ILEX DR	378.30	379.24	658-0-144-090
12733	123672	CIPOLLINI ANDREW	868 BOXTHORN AVE	254.44	255.06	661-0-072-155
12771	96426	ROACH KEVIN S-KELLEY E TR	973 LA GRANGE AVE	383.83	384.78	661-0-081-065
12821	97902	CASTILLA CARLOS	906 KNOLLWOOD DR	383.83	384.78	661-0-081-565
12863	23989	RICHARDSON RONALD R-TERRI E	838 DANVERS CIR	334.81	335.64	661-0-091-335
13004	4796	BYRNES LANE A-PIPER L TR	3351 CORNING ST	111.47	111.74	661-0-121-025
13119	66388	BECKSTROM GARY A	589 JUNIPER CT	255.28	255.90	661-0-141-235
13120	93012	BECKSTROM GARY A	593 JUNIPER CT	384.06	385.02	661-0-141-245
13347	116085	IH4 PROPERTY WEST LP	3062 LODGEWOOD ST	147.25	147.60	661-0-190-305
13359	125372	MATTHEWS SUMMER L	867 CONESTOGA CIR	384.06	385.02	661-0-211-135
13406	82531	ROBERTSON GORDON A	930 FAWNGLN PL	35.63	35.70	661-0-232-135
13541	62972	ROBINSON HEATHER L TR	979 LODGESTONE CT	57.56	57.70	662-0-056-155
13887	86565	GARCIA HORACIO*	2516 THERESA ST	384.06	385.02	662-0-062-215
13923	78884	DOUGHERTY THOMAS-CHRISTIAN	280 DEERWALK PL	63.61	63.76	662-0-071-355
13929	107854	SANCHEZ JORGE PERSONAL TR	267 EAGLEVIEW PL	254.44	255.06	662-0-080-155
13979	58940	BARTLEY RONALD	2976 SHIRLEY DR	185.06	185.52	662-0-094-010
14050	35045	DUDIK RUTHANNE K	2821 MICHAEL DR	389.80	390.76	662-0-142-015
14206	119380	JENSEN CAROL A	440 CALLE YUCCA	58.46	58.60	663-0-201-065
14301	95544	ENGLISH CHRISTOPHER-TAMMY TR	1245 CALLE ARROYO	389.97	390.94	663-0-281-085
14428	72928	HARPER MATTHEW C-NICOLA A	615 CAMINO VERDE	61.96	62.10	663-0-283-035
14490	85047	TRAUB DAVID TR	712 CALLE SEQUOIA	193.51	193.98	663-0-312-015
14496	44412	RABIEE MOHSEN-ROXANE G TR	653 CALLE SEQUOIA	389.97	390.94	663-0-321-095
14519	58455	FRANCIS EDWARD A JR TR	1304 MARIAN AVE	58.75	58.88	663-0-341-165
14530	19841	CLIFTON SUSAN L RENFREW	1228 CALLE YUCCA	184.78	185.24	663-0-463-035
14592	105628	GHANEM B-ALZEIN Z TR	912 CALLE PLANTADOR	383.97	384.92	665-0-100-485
14871	118411	PARIS JONATHAN M	1836 MARIAN AVE	249.83	250.44	665-0-131-065
15323	44535	RUVALCABA CATHY	395 DANVILLE AVE	384.81	385.76	665-0-161-175
15426	44500	JACOBELLIS GREGORY-JOANNE TR	365 GREENWAY AVE	384.81	385.76	665-0-162-055
15527	107398	DONATONI BUD	3866 GREENWOOD ST	384.81	385.76	665-0-162-165
15535	104415	VILLELA FREDERICK D	3954 BLACKWOOD ST	384.81	385.76	665-0-192-155
15546	81434	YOUNG STEPHANIE E	3851 ELKWOOD ST	191.40	191.86	665-0-204-085
15689	117369	SIPIN GEORGE-FLORENTINA	4087 ELKWOOD ST	384.81	385.76	665-0-214-225
15753	71696	KNAPP PAUL M-WENDY	964 WINFIELD ST	384.81	385.76	665-0-224-205
15822	62189	GUIRAUT MICHAEL J	4153 W POTRERO RD	191.70	192.16	666-0-022-395
15891	80657	HAWKESWOOD MICHAEL J	4236 DALEWOOD CIR	384.81	385.76	666-0-022-455
15921	87973	BLANCO GINGER R	4231 W POTRERO RD	383.47	384.42	666-0-022-465
16064	77247	OTTO WINIFRED M TR	30 SANDRA CT	184.78	185.24	666-0-022-475
16070	111293	OATMAN DAWN	3307 JESSICA ST	49.25	49.36	666-0-022-485
16071	21992	JACKSON MARY J TR	19 N WENDY DR	383.83	384.78	666-0-040-375
16176	86703	POPA BRIAN J	93 N DEWEY AVE	191.86	191.86	666-0-052-225
16212	79327	LANZET BARBARA K IRREV TR	3449 FARRELL CIR	383.83	384.78	666-0-072-225
16305	22257	GRINNELL KENNETH A-MARGARET L	3577 KIMBER DR			

LOC ID	CUS ID	OWNER NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS	LIEN BALANCE AMOUNT	TAX ASSESSOR AMOUNT	PARCEL NUMBER
16336	99106	OBERLE JEROLD E-CAROL A TRUST	3466 KIMBER DR	383.83	384.78	666-0-084-055
16337	80689	GUARDADO OSCAR-MARIA	3458 KIMBER DR	383.83	384.78	666-0-084-065
16352	22068	GALL ROBERT G-LINDA A	3410 KIMBER DR	138.83	139.16	666-0-092-065
16434	25194	HACKETT JOSEPH A-SUZANNE R	11 DONALD AVE	384.81	385.76	666-0-121-125
16449	25219	PARKE AUDREY M	68 DONALD AVE	384.81	385.76	666-0-123-085
16603	76921	DEFTLOFF KYLE	116 CINDY AVE	384.06	385.02	666-0-153-425
16750	88460	BRAMBILA LIONEL	3207 BEAR CREEK DR	384.06	385.02	666-0-201-035
16804	72887	ROSSI CHRISTIAN M-REBECCA F	330 FAIRHAVEN CT	384.06	385.02	666-0-212-175
16976	125207	NORRIS JOSEPH D	531 BRISBANE AVE	97.66	97.90	666-0-262-065
17241	125578	MEYERS WILLIAM R	2049 WHEELWRIGHT LN BL 5	54.68	54.80	667-0-150-355
17392	92318	BURNS DOUGLAS SR	3457 GLORIA DR	128.62	128.94	668-0-103-155
17395	68110	MODET EMILIO	3499 GLORIA DR	122.77	123.06	668-0-103-185
17506	16994	DICKEY BERTA V	631 JENNY DR	74.96	75.14	668-0-131-045
17671	59334	CLARK JAMES A-JENNIFER	566 LOUIS DR	187.37	187.82	668-0-162-105
17673	86107	VAZQUEZ LOIS	542 LOUIS DR	389.97	390.94	668-0-162-125
17813	124555	CHAWLA AMIT K	3361 MICHAEL DR	187.37	187.82	668-0-200-045
17831	79179	WILLIAMSON JEREMY D-SARAH L	275 CAY CT	389.97	390.94	668-0-200-225
17869	17566	AMERSE DEBORAH B	291 N WENDY DR	68.60	68.76	668-0-217-015
17890	17571	GOMEZ ELMER-BEATRIZ	209 N WENDY DR	389.97	390.94	668-0-223-035
17891	114111	ABER CHRISTOPHER-CHRISTINA	191 N WENDY DR	12.61	12.64	668-0-223-045
17915	121664	LABICKI JAN	169 DENA DR	389.97	390.94	668-0-224-045
18009	101134	ROSS GREGORY P	851 VERN AVE	253.13	253.76	668-0-245-035
18222	76060	VASQUEZ NORIS-AMERICA V	510 DEBBIE ST	389.97	390.94	668-0-294-025
18236	78126	EHLERT RICK	507 KITTY ST	234.91	235.48	668-0-301-015
18237	17679	WELLS MARVIN C	3125 LYNN CT	375.92	376.92	668-0-302-015
18315	94803	TORRES AMILCAR E	3068 LISA CT	389.97	390.94	668-0-321-145
18433	107775	BEST THOMAS N	3602 CORDOVA CT	384.06	385.02	668-0-342-135
18647	55994	SABZI MAHMOOD	918 PUESTA DEL SOL	390.09	391.06	663-0-151-125
24131	667	FASULO FRANK-DEBERA L	635 CALLE MARGARITA	284.80	285.50	675-0-252-025
24133	665	ADAIR DAVID H	673 CALLE MARGARITA	384.22	385.18	675-0-252-045
26526	56871	TITCOMB STANLEY C	767 ENCINO VISTA DR	126.93	127.24	678-0-214-025
27645	25551	ENGEL ELI TR	2756 GREAT SMOKEY CT	384.81	385.76	680-0-093-135
27777	85426	CASTLE JENNIFER TR	2966 GREAT SMOKEY CT	374.57	375.50	680-0-113-235
27864	94974	HOUSEMAN REBECCA J	2970 BEAR RIVER CIR	384.81	385.76	680-0-132-275
27959	73514	EWELL CORNELL-CHERYL A	3105 SIERRA DR	35.44	35.52	680-0-148-095
27964	109082	CARMANDALIAN STEVE-DEBRA	3124 BLACK HILLS CT	255.88	256.50	680-0-148-145
28164	85520	ANANTHARAMAN SAVITHA M	3304 SAWTOOTH CT	382.93	383.88	680-0-177-015
28438	68136	SILBERBERG DEANNA L	282 GREEN LEA PL BL 8	384.06	385.02	681-0-080-165
28493	69636	OSER MARIE	214 GREEN HEATH PL BL 20	362.75	363.64	682-0-013-035
28783	118673	FARRANT NORMA C TR ET AL	307 CHARRO AVE	184.78	185.24	682-0-022-045
28826	80047	CACCIATORE WILLIAM JR ET AL	159 VENADO AVE	123.28	123.28	682-0-043-125
28901	85950	BRAVATTI EDWIN	913 BALLINA CT	250.00	250.62	682-0-133-055
29265	125107	MADDEN KEVIN J-KAREN	252 YELLOWSTONE AVE	383.83	384.78	682-0-142-125
29334	71543	DICKEY FRANCESCA J	823 CAPITAN ST	384.06	385.02	682-0-200-625
29622	90015	O BRYAN TANYA E	252 PEBBLE BEACH DR	384.06	385.02	682-0-200-635
29623	69954	DEKKER FRANK	260 PEBBLE BEACH DR	384.06	385.02	682-0-231-305
29734	97080	PERRY MAURICE A TR	338 CHERRY HILLS CT	126.64	126.94	682-0-260-395
29842	74127	NELSON KIMBERLEY I	572 SPYGLASS LN	339.34	340.18	690-0-180-335
30348	100891	DAVIS REGINALD W	1588 RYDER CUP DR	384.07	385.02	690-0-180-745
30389	36371	BELL ELIZABETH	1681 PLUM HOLLOW CIR	63.90	64.04	690-0-402-215
30884	118644	HADJIAGHAI MAHSA	4824 COYOTE WELLS CIR	384.08	385.04	518-0-080-155
36021	111541	TOBIAS KATHY	39 MC AFEE CT BL 3	64.08	64.24	518-0-090-285
36075	125382	NAHANI BEHZAD	87 MC AFEE CT BL 7			

LOC ID	CUS ID	OWNER NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS	LIEN BALANCE AMOUNT	TAX ASSESSOR AMOUNT	PARCEL NUMBER
37239	92188	WYMAN THERESE J TR	191 VIA COLINAS BL 24	57.85	57.98	689-0-170-345
37260	46335	CZLONKA JUDITH	204 VIA COLINAS BL 28	129.29	129.60	689-0-180-135
37291	54716	STEUER RICHARD H	276 VIA COLINAS BL 36	384.07	385.02	689-0-190-125
37616	121657	WRIGHT THOMAS J	528 VIA COLINAS BL 54	384.07	385.02	689-0-220-085
37666	38142	AGUIRRE ISRAEL T-RAQUEL A	617 VIA COLINAS BL 67	382.94	383.88	689-0-230-125
37701	82744	NUZBACK JENNA M	655 VIA COLINAS BL 72	190.54	191.00	689-0-230-475
39030	60680	VOLGENAU CRYSTAL T U*	3997 SANTA MONICA CT	249.25	249.86	235-0-240-075
39399	112460	MCMAHON JOHN M-AYLENE I	3011 E HILLCREST DR BL 8	384.07	385.02	680-0-350-455
39713	87803	CANO FERNANDO-MARIA	634 PASEO ESMERALDA	57.56	57.70	526-0-090-040
40291	99917	KATZ LARRY S-KAREN L ET AL	2262 WATERTOWN CT	121.17	121.46	552-0-090-305
42050	101429	RAMOS CUANITA TR	736 HANOVER AVE	249.83	250.44	661-0-122-025
42630	84282	RIVETTI CHAD	140 VIA COLINAS BL 14	382.94	383.88	689-0-160-135
43901	89612	KAVKANI NOUSHIN S	597 KALINDA PL	384.07	385.02	663-0-060-175
44495	72317	FIELD MATTHEW A	674 WARWICK AVE BL 4	184.78	185.24	525-0-320-205
45082	118397	CHISUM JOHN C	1041 CACTUS CT	249.53	250.14	667-0-191-155
45158	113659	HARTO ANDREW	1315 DEL VERDE CT	58.14	58.28	667-0-203-375
45549	42423	FLEMING FRANCIS R JR-PATRICIA	4169 DAN WOOD DR	384.07	385.02	690-0-310-285
45739	73736	GREENBAUM LAWRENCE ADMIN	1721 BLOSSOM CT	383.22	384.16	667-0-181-355
46944	52677	LITWIN ROBERT J	1635 FOX SPRINGS CIR	42.34	42.44	667-0-221-035
47853	103121	MEDASANI SWARUP-ANITA N	1848 ROCK SPRING ST	384.07	385.02	667-0-243-085
47872	55732	ALEXANDROV NICKOLAIN	1404 OAK TRAIL ST	376.40	377.34	667-0-253-025
48681	119061	MURRY ODELL	1536 SAPPANWOOD AVE	190.12	190.58	667-0-262-325
49187	93873	BASHFORTH MARK-NINA S	1057 VIA ANITA	313.16	313.94	236-0-041-285
49462	74050	TITCOMB TODD	1621 GLIDER CT	121.17	121.46	665-0-113-155
49507	123825	CHAN VERNON R-VICTORIA R	476 KNOLLWOOD DR	383.79	384.74	236-0-120-535
49636	89975	OROZCO ERNIE-VICTORIA	725 CAMINO DEL SOL	57.65	57.78	236-0-070-075
49881	65797	FRASHER DOUGLAS H-KATHERINE	4639 VIA GRANDE	223.22	223.76	236-0-151-265
51022	73924	HOLT TIMOTHY-JENNIFER	4660 CALLE SAN JUAN	63.90	64.04	236-0-152-105
51040	78329	D AMICO DERIN C	4571 CALLE NORTE	384.07	385.02	667-0-333-035
51144	104258	HANSON-BONNEY JOANNE E	1828 SEABREEZE ST	384.07	385.02	236-0-272-155
51208	89564	AMUZIE IFEANYICHUKWU	5332 VIA JACINTO	384.07	385.02	236-0-222-025
51414	90232	MACIAS FRANK A JR-KATHY G	5315 VIA RINCON	384.07	385.02	236-0-280-185
53141	99818	GUNTHER RICHARD-SUZANNE	4228 VIA AZUL	126.93	127.24	236-0-310-115
53709	117302	ZATPARVAR NADER TR	4323 VIA ENTRADA	249.25	249.86	236-0-340-045
53998	74931	MORRIS KIMBERLY J TR	421 VIA CRESTA	384.07	385.02	236-0-350-165
54039	90258	STEIN LYNNE J	5081 VIA CAMINO	91.33	91.54	236-0-380-355
54118	125225	NEZHAD HAMOON K	446 VIA GREGORIO	186.61	187.06	668-0-360-080
58471	124228	TELAIR-WENDY ROAD LLC	3311 OLD CONEJO RD			

NUMBER OF PARCELS..... 197

\$ 54,605.69 \$ 54,740.42

From: Juris Riekstins [<mailto:riekstins@verizon.net>]

Sent: Saturday, May 26, 2018 12:56 PM

To: albertcadam@gmail.com; Joel Price <JPrice@toaks.org>; cnclmanfox@aol.com;
claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com; Rob McCoy <RMcCoy@toaks.org>; Linda.Parks@ventura.org;
City General Email Account <City@toaks.org>

Subject: SB54

Dear Honorary Officials,

Please lend your support to opposition of California SB54 in Ventura County/Thousand Oaks.

"Sanctuary" per SB54, I believe, provides illegal immigrants safety and immunity in opposition to government efforts to fully enforce the laws of our nation.

My family and I immigrated to the U.S. by following the lawful immigration process.

The promotion of non-cooperation with US law enforcement agencies with the purpose of allowing potential immigrants to illegally jump the line should be unacceptable.

With respect,

Juris Riekstins

Thousand Oaks / Westlake

2018 JUN -5 AM 8:01
CITY CLERK
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Bruce S. Benson [mailto:bsbprog49@gmail.com]

Sent: Friday, June 01, 2018 5:20 PM

To: Mina Layba <MLayba@toaks.org>

Subject: SB54 - Letter & Proposed Resolution in support of

2018 MAY 35 AM 9:06

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Ms. Layba

Timing makes this somewhat urgent after discovering today that the City offices were closed, when I tried to drop the attached documents off at the Thousand Oaks City Council offices. I am sending these to you as an additional assurance that they are received. I will also drop them off Monday, 06-04-18, at the TO CC offices, as well as present them at the council meeting on Tuesday, 06-05-18.

Please find attached:

- A two page letter from me stating support for SB54 by myself and as well as more than 20 local organizations (listed on the 2nd page),
- A two page resolution of support for SB54, where we urge the TO CC to consider adopting the proposed Resolution and supporting the State of California as an amicus partner in ***United States of America v the State of California.***

Thank you,

Bruce S. Benson

bsbprog49@gmail.com

805.402.2054 (C)

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

June 1, 2018

Attn: Mina M. Layba
Legislative Affairs Manager
2001 Thousand Oaks Blvd
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Honorable Members of Thousand Oaks City Council,

On behalf of the organizations within Thousand Oaks and Ventura County listed below we collectively submit a resolution for your consideration. We ask that the city of Thousand Oaks declare its strong support for SB54, the California Values Act. We urge you to consider adopting this Resolution and supporting the State of California as an amicus partner in *United States of America v the State of California*.

We offer the attached resolution, requesting that you direct the City Attorney to join and file an amicus brief in support of the Defendants (i.e. the State of California). We ask that the Resolution be entered into the record on or before the June 5th, 2018 Thousand Oaks City Council meeting.

Further, the organizations listed below are concerned by recent efforts of individuals and political groups attempting to pressure the Honorable Members of Thousand Oaks City Council to take an official stand against SB54, The California Values Act. We draw attention to the fact that SB54 is state law, as voted in the affirmative by our local and state representatives; California Assembly Person Jacqui Irwin, California Senator Henry Stern and Governor Brown. Research makes clear the need for trust between local law enforcement and the communities they serve, which is integral to crime prevention and to public safety for all residents.

Any official statement of nonsupport will not change the application of SB54. We believe an action opposing SB54 would damage the welcoming and respectful community spirit of Thousand Oaks and would repel many of the very people the city should be seeking to attract to contribute to the economy and cultural life of the city.

If the City Council decides not to adopt our proposed resolution of support for SB54, we would request that the city take a neutral stand and leave the issue to the purview of state legislators. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or feedback.

Respectfully,



Bruce S. Benson
Social Justice Fund of Ventura County (Board of Directors, member)
301 Hickory Grove Dr
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320
805-402-2054

Supporting Organizations

SJFVC (Social Justice Fund for Ventura County)

ACLU of Ventura County

Indivisible Conejo

Indivisible Ojai Valley

Indivisible Ventura

Indivisible of Simi Valley

SWAN (Suburban Women's Advocacy Network)

Democratic Moms of Camarillo

Democratic Club of Conejo Valley

Democratic Club of Moorpark

Democratic Club of Camarillo

Ventura County Democrats

Democratic Club of Simi Valley

Buen Vecino

CLUE (Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice Ventura County)

Ventura County Oversight Committee

SURJ (Showing Up for Racial Justice Ventura County)

Ice Out of California

EVC3 (East Ventura County Concerned Collective)

CAUSE (Central Coast Alliance United for a Sustainable Economy)

MICOP (Mixteco Indigena Community Organizing Project)

Defend SB54 Thousand Oaks Committee

City of Thousand Oaks
Resolution in Support of Senate Bill 54

Whereas, immigrants are a vital part of California's heart and soul and contribute profoundly to the economic and social fabric of the City by establishing and patronizing businesses, participating in the arts and culture, achieving significant educational accomplishments, and to bettering our communities;

Whereas, in our efforts to build downtown areas that will become a draw for people from all over Southern California, we want to affirm our commitment to be an inclusive community that welcomes the commerce of people of all backgrounds;

Whereas, we recognize the humanity of all people who call our community home, and acknowledge that all people should be treated fairly, no matter what they look like or where they were born;

Whereas, The City of Thousand Oaks is committed to remaining one of the safest cities in the United States and understands that our communities are most safe when we know our neighbors, when we can protect our neighbors, and when neighbors have access to the services they need to feel safe;

Whereas, the City of Thousand Oaks maintains a strong commitment to public safety, and sanctuary jurisdictions have lower rates of violent crime on average than those without sanctuary policies, and according to a study by the University of California, San Diego, in 2015, the typical large metropolitan area in a sanctuary county experienced 15 percent lower overall crime rate than similar metro areas in non-sanctuary counties;[2]

Whereas, the threat of deportation puts victims and witnesses of crime at risk, with reports of domestic violence and sexual assault plummeting in several cities in 2017 compared to the previous year;[1]

Whereas, The City of Thousand Oaks seeks to continue to foster trust between City officials and residents to protect limited local resources, to encourage cooperation between residents and City officials, including law enforcement officers and employees, and to ensure public safety and due process for all;

Whereas, Senate Bill 54 (De León), the California Values Act, protects state and local resources by preventing diversion of California's law enforcement agencies to Federal immigration control and enforcement tasks;

Whereas, Senate Bill 54 (De León), the California Values Act shields state and local law enforcement officials from tearing families apart, and limits immigration enforcement actions at public schools, hospitals and courthouses;

Whereas, Senate Bill 54 (De León) is a model of civic engagement, having embraced and incorporated the invaluable input of the California Police Chiefs Association, addressing the Chiefs' key concerns and adding over 800 crimes for which local officials can transfer immigrants to Federal officials, and resulting in the Chiefs dropping their opposition to the bill;[3]

Whereas, the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution makes clear that the federal government cannot force states to use state resources to carry out federal programs and policies;

Whereas, SB 54 is consistent with federal law, fully constitutional, and helps protect due process for all Californians, including immigrants;

Whereas, our community refuses to use California resources to separate children from their parents and detain and deport millions of hard-working mothers and fathers, neighbors, co-workers and friends; and

Whereas, the City of Thousand Oaks values all members of our community, embraces compassion, equality, and inclusion, and proudly defends the rights of all residents, including immigrants; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the City of Thousand Oaks is in strong support of the California Values Act and directs the City Attorney to file/join an amicus brief in support of the Defendants in *United States of America v. The State of California et al.*

[1] <http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-immigrant-crime-reporting-drops-20170321-story.html>

[2] <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2017/01/26/297366/the-effects-of-sanctuary-policies-on-crime-and-the-economy/>

[3] <https://www.vcstar.com/story/news/2017/09/12/california-police-chiefs-drop-fight-against-sanctuary-bill/660402001/>

From: Thomas Adams <tom.atpac@gmail.com>

Subject: No SB54

Date: June 4, 2018 at 8:59:52 AM PDT

To: claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com

2018 JUN -5 AM 8:01

CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Dear TOCC,

A few points I'd like to make in regards to the coming vote on SB54 actions... or inaction, as the case may be. I brought up the topic of "The Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrate" to a council member, and decided to reply to all 5 of ou, rather than just the one. The Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrate states:

"When a superior or higher level authority makes an unjust or immoral law or decree, the 'lesser' or lower ranking civil authority has BOTH THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY to refuse obedience to that authority"

This concept goes back thousands of as years and was first practiced on our continent in Jamestown in 1603 and is woven into all three branches of government. This is why the "just following orders" defense doesn't work in some situations. Rather than turn this into an essay, here's a link:

<https://lessermagistrate.com>

I contacted "FAIR" over the weekend regarding some updated stats on specific crime rates perpetrated by illegal aliens... hoping to hear back today. While I was online, I saw that the LA Times posted an article that gang crime was up 27.5%... we'll put that in the hopper for later.

In addressing the issue of SB54, there are a few things that bother me about the statements coming from TOCC.

1. "Irwin fought to include more exclusionary felonious crimes" Response: Why not all crimes? Is she saying that if an illegal alien commits 20 misdemeanors, well, that's OK? If your car gets smash-n-grabbed 5 times are you just going to shrug it off?
2. "We could get sued" Answer: Then make an official statement that isn't actionable.
3. "It's an election year" Answer: You're going to irritate people either way, so turn towards your oath to the Constitution and make a stand. I believe that if you don't stand for something, you'll fall for anything.
4. "Based on how the courts and Sacramento work, a vote to resist would be symbolic" Answer: Does that excuse you from your oath? Hasn't every major culture-changing trend started with actions that were symbolic? When the first black woman drank from a "white" water fountain, did it initially budge the south? When you keep getting bigger and louder, eventually "they" can't help but to hear you.

The fourth big reason for inaction is unspoken, in my opinion. In short, the opposition to progressive policies hasn't been very tenacious in the past. When we've lost, we have ultimately just picked up our marbles and gone home. I sincerely don't think that's going to happen this time. Look at the movement across the state. Our little autonomous collective is now in touch with dozens of organizations across California and we keep growing in size and support locally. We are tired of the hubris of government. Win or lose, we're not going away. Not this time.

Sincerely,

Thomas Adams

Thousand Oaks resident since 1998

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Sandee Saurman <whirlyderv@msn.com>

Subject: Letter from President Trump

Date: June 4, 2018 at 9:11:15 PM PDT

To: "Rmccoy@toaks.org" <Rmccoy@toaks.org>, "Aadam@toaks.org" <Aadam@toaks.org>, "Cnclmanfox@aol.com" <Cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "Jprice@toaks.org" <Jprice@toaks.org>, "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "tnoonan@toaks.org" <tnoonan@toaks.org>

My Dear City Council Members,

Our group has faithfully been contacting the President. Please read the most recent response. Please consider this response with an open mind and heart.

Respectfully,

Sandee

Subject: Response to Your Message

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:40
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Thank you for taking the time to express your views regarding sanctuary cities.

Sanctuary cities refuse to cooperate with Federal immigration enforcement by declining to share information relating to potentially removable aliens and rejecting "detainer" requests from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Detainers are used to request that a State or local law enforcement agency hold a criminal alien in custody for up to 48 hours after their scheduled release on State charges to allow ICE to take custody of the alien and initiate removal proceedings. This dangerous and unlawful refusal to share information with Federal immigration officers or honor detainer requests threatens the safety of all Americans.

Sanctuary policies endanger the safety of our communities by obstructing immigration enforcement actions that can prevent further crime. Too many families residing in sanctuary cities have suffered tremendously due to sanctuary policies, even to the point of losing loved ones at the hands of known criminal aliens who were released by State or local law enforcement. My Administration will continue to pursue strong immigration enforcement based on the rule of law, including standing up to sanctuary cities. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has filed a legal action challenging three California laws that intentionally obstruct Federal immigration enforcement. I also signed an Executive Order that informed sanctuary cities that failure to

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

abide by Federal immigration laws would jeopardize their access to certain Federal grant money. Additionally, the DOJ has laid out new guidelines requiring jurisdictions to cooperate with Federal immigration authorities in order to receive Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants, a leading source of Federal law enforcement funding.

Thank you again for writing. To learn more about the actions my Administration is taking to enforce our Nation's immigration laws, please visit [WhiteHouse.gov/Immigration](https://www.whitehouse.gov/immigration). As President, I will continue to fulfill my constitutional duty to faithfully execute the immigration laws of our Nation.

Sincerely,

[Privacy Policy](#) | [Contact the White House](#)

On Jun 4, 2018, at 15:04 PM, Blaise Simqu <BLAISE.SIMQU@sagepub.com> wrote:

Dear Mayor McCoy, and Councilmembers Fox, Adam, Bill-de la Pena, and Price—

I am the President & CEO of SAGE Publications in Thousand Oaks. I am contacting you regarding SB54, the California Values Act, and whether or not the City of Thousand Oaks will join the pending lawsuit against SB54.

SAGE Publications has been a major employer in the City of Thousand Oaks since 1986. While I cannot speak on behalf of all of our employees, I do not personally believe that the City of Thousand Oaks should join the suit. In addition, SAGE Publications was founded by Sara Miller McCune in 1965 and she continues to serve as our Executive Chairperson, and believes unequivocally “that this position challenges our company’s values and is antithetical to them.”

Please take our views into consideration at the meeting tomorrow, Tuesday, June 5th.

Blaise R. Simqu
President & CEO
SAGE Publishing
2455 Teller Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91320
USA
T: 805-410-7520
blaise.simqu@sagepub.com

www.sagepublishing.com

Los Angeles | London | New Delhi
Singapore | Washington DC | Melbourne

2018 JUN-4 PM 5:11
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: brine-73732@mypacks.net [mailto:brine-73732@mypacks.net]

Sent: Monday, June 04, 2018 6:27 PM

To: cnclmanfox@aol.com; Rob McCoy <RMcCoy@toaks.org>; Al Adam <AAdam@toaks.org>; claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com; Joel Price <JPrice@toaks.org>; Cyndi Rodriguez <CRodriguez@toaks.org>; Andrew Powers <APowers@toaks.org>; Tracy Noonan <TNoonan@toaks.org>

Cc: brine-73732@mypacks.net

Subject: THOUSAND OAKS CITY COUNCIL - REASONS WHY YOU NEED TO FILE FORMAL OPPOSITION TO California SANCTUARY policies.(SB54, AB405 & AB103)

DATE: 2018-06-04

TO: CITY COUNCIL, City Clerk, City Manager & City Attorney

REASONS WHY YOU NEED TO FILE FORMAL OPPOSITION
TO California SANCTUARY policies.(SB54, AB405 & AB103)

Please see attached PDF...also see below.

Sincerely,

CONCERNED CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA

"Patriots fostering "rule of law" and upholding the U.S. Constitution"

=====

Sacramento politicians have OVERRIDDEN FEDERAL LAW in 3 different bills passed—
AND STOLEN LOCAL AUTHORITY!

You need to take back "local control"....

FYI...in addition to SB54 and the horrible effects of this unconstitutional over-reach, please take note that UNDER AB 450, there are OTHER salient points adversely affecting BUSINESSES and employers (private & public) in California.

- **AB450 – Restrictions on Cooperation with Workplace Immigration Enforcement**
"Workplace Raid" law
Sections 7285.1, and 7285.2 of the California Government Code and Sections 90.2 and 1019.2 of the California Labor Code, violate the Supremacy Clause as

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

applied to private employers, and are invalid.... discriminating against federal immigration enforcement.

Under AB-450, Unions, LAW ENFORCEMENT AS WELL AS EVERY Public and private employer in California, or ANY PERSON ACTING ON THE EMPLOYER'S BEHALF can be fined!

For example, California employers are **prohibited from “updating” employee information based on a lawful change in name, social security number, or federal work authorization document.** (Labor Code Section 1024.6); incurring, a civil penalty of \$10,000-\$25,000 per violation!

AB 450 also **makes unlawful some E-Verifying** for an employer and/or employee on an existing employee, or a job applicant (Labor Code Section 2814)...again, incurring THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS in fines!

*The complexities of U.S. immigration law make complying with AB 450 very difficult for businesses...imposing civil fines on ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per violation **for a variety of things**...as well as other fines from \$10,000 to \$25,000 for A DIFFERENT SET OF VIOLATIONS!*

AB 450 should have been called, the “Have Your Immigration Lawyer on Speed Dial Act,” because that is the reality! This new CA law is so bad that the **Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM)** steadfastly opposed AB 450.

However well intentioned, AB 450 causes **SUBSTANTIAL harm to public & private workers, their unions, and business operations.**

AB 450 penalties raise major ADVERSE BUSINESS GROWTH IMPLICATIONS for companies considering moving to California...and/or considering expansions into the local communities.

Unless you're a lawyer, it's nearly impossible to understand the complexities involved with DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN a subpoena with similar official govt. seals, etc. and a judicial warrant... pity the unsophisticated BUSINESS OWNER, or EMPLOYEE and/or HR manager who violates California law if s/he complies with on-site inspections...in a manner that is inconsistent with AB 450 requirements but complies with federal requirements... for they will suffer massive fines and legal fees!

_____ JAMES O.
_____ O'NEILL
_____ HING SHIMSON

By complying with OTHER federal laws, businesses AND THEIR EMPLOYEES are subject to AB 450 violations by their very compliance...for example,.. the Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Directorate of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) conducting routine & unannounced “on-site compliance reviews” of federally required documents...PUTS BOTH THE BUSINESSES and the govt. employees conducting the on-site compliance reviews AT RISK OF FINES for merely doing their jobs...for something as simple as looking for “benefit fraud.”

Many workers in the state do not speak English well, but do speak a native language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Armenian, Khmer, Farsi, or Russian, among others.

A Notice of Inspection (NOI) of Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9s and other records are required to be maintained under federal immigration regulations in order to verify employment eligibility. Heaven forbid – for example – that ICE serves an NOI on a Friday.

This will likely leave many an employer scrambling first to draft the AB 450 notice, and then to find weekend translators capable of quick turnaround to produce the required translations. Perhaps competent translators can be found, but probably only at a premium price for speedy, after-hours delivery.

California lawmakers made no provision for extension of the posting deadline in AB 450.

It therefore doesn't take a Hollywood scriptwriter to visualize how this might play out:

(Scene 1) Mid-day on a Friday afternoon, ICE serves the employer with the NOI,

(Scene 2) As the weekend is about to begin, the employer scrambles to find a lawyer begins who will help word the AB 450 notice,

(Scene 3) At the same time, the employer scrambles to locate translators to prepare translations into multiple relevant languages,

(Scene 4) On Monday afternoon, just hours before the 72-hour deadline in AB 450, the employer posts the translations on the employee bulletin board,

(Scene 5) Later that afternoon, the workers read the posting, interpret it as a “run notice,” and flee the building,

(Scene 6) Minutes later, ICE officers – aware of the California statutory deadline – are already poised in the parking lot to apprehend the fleeing workers and process them for deportation, and

(Scene 7) Tuesday morning, the factory is idle and quiet, except for the angry voices of union bosses complaining to management about unfair labor practices.

- **AB103** - oversees enforcement activities of federal agents.
*AB103 seeks to give state officials the “unilateral” POWER TO 2nd GUESS FEDERAL DETERMINATIONS regarding “WHICH aliens” WARRANT REMOVAL. This violates the doctrine of intergovernmental immunity, under which a State cannot regulate federal officers in the performance of their duties .See *Johnson v. Maryland* , 254 U.S. 51, 56-57 (1920).*
- **SB54** – GREATLY LIMITS the scenarios in which California State or local law-enforcement agencies may transfer a detained individual to the custody of federal immigration authorities.
SB54 requires DHS to GO FURTHER THAN FEDERAL LAW... AND PROCURE A JUDICIAL WARRANT. It is “ obstacle-preempted under *Arizona*. E.g., *Arizona*, 567 U.S. at 402, 406, 408. ALSO...the limited subset of criminal violations is narrower than those provided by Congress that render an alien inadmissible or removable.See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a)(2), 1227(a)(2). Entirely absent from California’s list of exceptions is any provision for aliens who are inadmissible on the grounds that they were convicted of multiple criminal convictions for which the aggregate sentences were five years or more. See § 1182(a)(2)(B). Such an alien could be subject to detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c)(1)(A), regardless of whether the convictions were in the past five or fifteen years,see Cal. Gov’t Code § 7282.5(a)(3).

Under the principles articulated in *Arizona v. United States*, California **CANNOT impede federal enforcement of immigration laws**. California itself said in *Arizona*, “ Amici States may have differing views about precisely what removal priorities and enforcement practices would be optimal, but they agree that, where removal is concerned, Congress and the Executive Branch are the appropriate bodies for determining these national policies.”

**NO, NO, NO SANCTUARY STATE!
CONCERNED CITIZENS
OF CALIFORNIA**

WANT

**CRIMINAL-OUT
ILLEGAL
ALIENS**



and all other CA cities:

SB54 protects CRIMINAL illegal ALIENS!

Criminal vs. Non-Criminal Alien “ARRESTS”

* An “administrative arrest” of a criminal alien IS LITERALLY the arrest of an ALIEN with a KNOWN CRIMINAL conviction.

FROM January 20 to September 30, 2017,
ICE arrested 105,736 ALIENS with KNOWN CRIMINAL convictions
FROM A TOTAL OF 29 total CATEGORIES in
110,568 TOTAL “administrative arrests”
INCLUDING:

Homicide	Kidnapping	Commercialized Sex Offenses	OTHER Sex Offenses
Weapons Offenses	Dangerous Drugs	Sexual Assault	OTHER Assault

92% of the TOTAL 110,568 arrests had:

- a criminal conviction,
- a pending criminal charge,
- were an ICE fugitive,
- or were processed with a reinstated final order

* ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report (ERO) for Fiscal Year 2017
<https://www.ice.gov/removal-statistics/2017#wcm-survey-target-id>

32 PAGES OF “charging” CODES (includes plea-bargain strategy)

CALIF. **ILLEGAL** alien **CRIMINALS** **NOW GET CHARGED** **WITH LESSER** non-deportable **CRIMES** (partial list BELOW)

“Aggravated felony” is a term of art in immigration law, defined at 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43). www.ilrc.org/practice-advisory-aggravated-felonies

QUICK REFERENCE CHART

www.ilrc.org/chart

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DRUG POSSESSION & sale,• BATTERY on a peace-officer, fireman, etc.;• child PORNOGRAPHY;• ARSON, burning, malicious or reckless;• Possess flammable material WITH INTENT TO BURN• GANG MEMBER• FLIGHT from peach officer WITH WANTON• DISREGARD FOR SAFETY (i.e.: freeway chase)• Burglary, non-residential• Receiving STOLEN PROPERTY or VEHICLE• OPERATE CHOP SHOP, traffic in vehicles WITH ALTERED VINS• Vehicle TAKING, permanent or temporary• DISPLAY improper registration with INTENT TO AVOID REGISTRATION• TAMPERING with phone lines, malicious• TAMPERING with cell phone to prevent contact with law enforcement• VANDALISM• DISTURBANCE of public assembly;• DISTRUBING the peace;• Failure to disburse;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possession of ILLEGAL KNIFE• Possession of weapon WITH INTENT TO ASSAULT• Petty theft <i>with</i> A PRIOR FAILURE to appear FOR A FELONY• FALSE STATEMENT to DMV• FALSE info. to peace officer• FLIGHT from peace officer• Driving WITHOUT A LICENSE• Driving WITH SUSPENDED LICENSE• DRIVING under the influence (felony)• DUI causing BODILY INJURY• Hit & Run FELONY (or misdemeanor)• RECKLAS DRIVING & use of alcohol or drugs• RECKLAS DRIVING injury• THROW object INTO TRAFFIC (i.e.: tossing large rocks/boulders INTO WINDSHIELDS to cause crashes on freeways)• FALSE ID,• WELFARE FRAUD• (elder abuse) THEFT, FRAUD, FORGERY;• Forgery UNDER \$10,000• Bad check with intent to defraud (UNDER \$10,000)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

DENYING THE BLOODY REALITY

DEFYING FEDERAL LAW and SECTION 1373

Sanctuary policies KILL

5 AMERICANS burned alive & DIED
in L.A. building ARSON FIRE on June 13, 2016
at the hands of **ILLEGAL ALIEN** from HONDURAS,

YOMI (Johnny) JOSUE SANCHEZ, 21

who FALSIFIED BIRTHDATE to enter as a "juvenile" UAC, then was arrested 3 times for criminal offenses including kicking woman in head 10 times ... OMIG



Tierra Straburny 18



Joseph Proenke 24



Mary Ann Davis 44



Jerry Clemons 59



Deandre Mitchell 35



R.I.P.

Beaten, strangled, tortured,
& then SET ON FIRE!
KILLED BY ILLEGAL ALIEN

Nov. 16, 2010



Joshua Wilkerson, 18

Murder by THROWN
PAINT-ROLLER
into CAR WINDOW & SKULL
KILLED BY ILLEGAL ALIEN
gang-bangers



Oct 15, 1993
Steven Woods, 17

ROBBED & killed
SHOT-in-BACK by
ILLEGAL ALIEN



August 7, 2010
Shatoria Anderson, 14

VIOLENT RAPE,
BEAT & KILLED
by ILLEGAL ALIEN



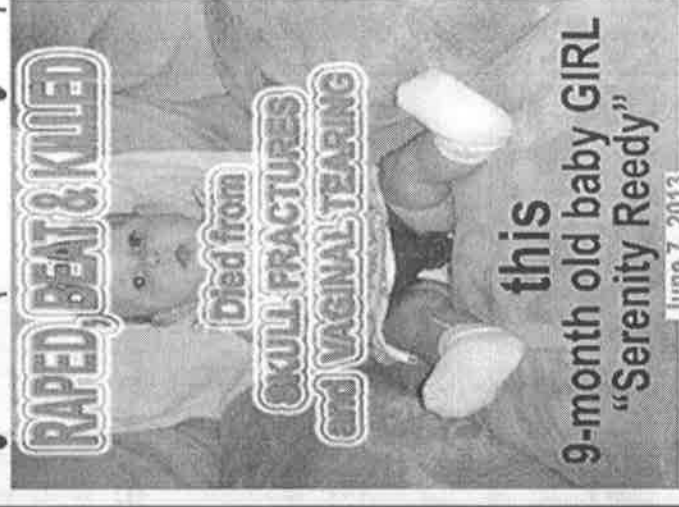
July 24, 2013
Louise Sollowin, 93

Run over -DUI
by ILLEGAL alien
LEFT TO DIE



KENDRICK OWENS, 13

Illegal Alien (Jose Luis Aguilar)



June 7, 2013

ILLEGAL and VIOLENT: their FACES OF EVIL

This is a part of the 'cultural diversity' being imported into America

JUST A SAMPLING OF CRIMES ACROSS THE USA

Alejandro Benitez



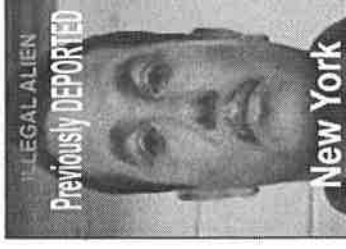
Sodomized,
RAPED & MURDERED
BABY BOY
17-months old

Manuel Anthony Lopez



Sodomized,
RAPED & MURDERED
BABY BOY
2-years old

Juan Galindo



RAPED & MURDERED
BABY GIRL
1-month old

Juan LORENZO Galindo



CRACKED RIBS, bleeding BRAIN
BITE MARK on cheek
RAPED & MURDERED
BABY GIRL
1-month old
REPEATED ANAL & VAG.
TEARING & HEALING 4 WKS.

Mario Vasconcelos



Buggery/Sodomy
ANIMAL RAPIST
Farm animals:
Donkey & Goat
DNA verified

Elijah Fernandez



BRAIN INJURIES +
RAPED & MURDERED
BABY GIRL
4-months old

Why are we PROTECTING this depraved behavior in CA & the USA?

SANCTUARY = ENABLING THE CARNAGE

FEDERAL Bureau of Prisons DATA - based on prior month's data -- Last Updated: 28 April 2018

Offense	# of Inmates	% of Inmates
Banking and Insurance, Counterfeit, Embezzlement	475	0.3%
Burglary, Larceny, Property Offenses	8,113	4.7%
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	376	0.2%
Drug Offenses	79,190	46.2%
Extortion, Fraud, Bribery	10,961	6.4%
Homicide , Aggravated Assault, and Kidnapping Offenses	5,559	3.2%
Immigration	12,115	7.1%
Miscellaneous	1,275	0.7%
National Security	66	0.0%
Robbery	6,320	3.7%
Sex Offenses	16,154	9.4%
Weapons, Explosives, Arson	30,104	17.6%

Inmate Citizenship

Country	# of Inmates	% of Inmates
Colombia	1,672	0.9%
Cuba	1,170	0.6%
Dominican Republic	1,445	0.8%
Mexico	23,583	12.9%
Other/Unknown	9,066	4.9%
United States	146,479	79.9%

**4 TIMES DEPORTED. KILLED
MY WIFE WITH A HAMMER**



Juan de Luna
Vasquez

**I AM JUAN DE LUNA VASQUEZ
AND I AM A DREAMER**

ILLEGALS killed our DREAMS

KENDRICK OWENS, 13 years old



RUN OVER & left to die by ILLEGAL alien with prior DUI's & assaults.

SHATAVIA ANDERSON, 14



ROBBED & SHOT in back by ILLEGAL alien on 8-07-2010.

CHRISTOPHER LANIER, 15



Killed by ILLEGAL ALIEN driving drunk.

ANNA DIETER-ECKERT, 6 years old



Killed in his front yard by ILLEGAL ALIEN hit & run driving.

KELLYNN BYRD, 2 yrs. old



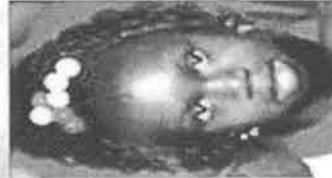
Kicked to death by ILLEGAL ALIEN.

GRACE AGUILAR, 6 years old



HIT & RUN with DUI by 2x's DEPORTED KILLED by ILLEGAL alien with prior DUI's.

DARNES BROWN, 10 yrs. old



Killed by ILLEGAL ALIEN driving drunk.

JOSH MORROW, 4 yrs. old



Run over by ILLEGAL ALIEN.

MARTIN KUDLIS, 3 yrs. old



Killed by ILLEGAL ALIEN driving drunk.

FRANKIE BROOKS, 6 yrs. old



Killed in his front yard by ILLEGAL ALIEN driving drunk.

Where was OUR SANCTUARY?

UNCONSTITUTIONAL OVER-REACH

SB54 ALLOWED THIS!



Maximino Delgado Lagunas

KILLED

6-yr. old Grace Aguilar

"HIT & RUN" with DUI

2x's DEPORTED illegal ALIEN

MEXICAN NATIONAL

Prior DUI's

3X'S BLOOD ALCOHOL LIMIT

Feb. 17, 2018 Fullerton, CA

CA LAWMAKERS COMPLICIT!

GANG MEMBERS RELEASED DUE TO 'SANCTUARY' POLICIES

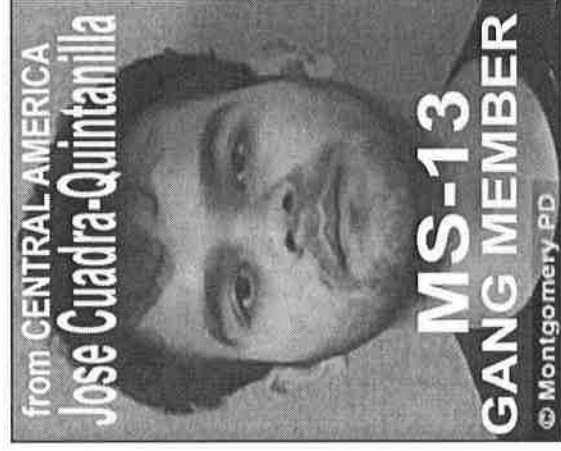


"CULTURAL DIVERSITY" being imported into America

Why are we **PROTECTING THIS DEPRAVED BEHAVIOR** in the USA?

THEY ARE "ANIMALS"
In 2016, she lured young man into woods:

They STABBED HIM 153 TIMES (boy died)



Jose Coreas-Ventura (left) and Jose Cuadra-Quintanilla (center) are awaiting trials in Villagran Morales' murder. Oscar Delgado-Perez (right), who had been deported twice, faces federal charges related to immigration violations. A fourth suspect not pictured is a minor

SANCTUARY = ENABLING THE CARNAGE

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4559578/MS-13-vixen-Vanesa-Alvarado-gets-40-years-gang-slaying.html>

MS-13 gang members are UN-REDEEMABLE "MONSTERS"

WHERE CRIME IS SOARING – This is sobering!

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2018/03/09/25-cities-where-crime-soaring/409912002/>

FBI 2016 data for nearly 200 metropolitan areas NATIONWIDE identified TOP 25 cities where crime is soaring:

#19. CHICO, California

- 5-yr. violent crime rate change: **+35.7%**
- 2011 violent crime rate: 258.8 per 100,000 (total: 576)
- 2016 violent crime rate: 351.2 per 100,000 (total: 790)

The violent crime rate in Chico rose from 259 incidents per 100,000 residents in 2011 to 351 per 100,000 residents in 2016. The 35.7% increase in violent crime was the third largest of any metro area in California and **one of the largest in the country**. There was **also a substantial increase in property crime** in the city. The property crime rate rose 34.5% over the past five years, from 2,415 instances of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft per 100,000 residents in 2011 to 3,248 property crimes per 100,000 residents in 2016 — **the second largest increase in the nation**.

#9. EL CENTRO, California

- 5-yr. violent crime rate change: **+43.8%**
- 2011 violent crime rate: 270.7 per 100,000 (total: 478)
- 2016 violent crime rate: 389.3 per 100,000 (total: 701)

The violent crime rate in El Centro, California, increased by 43.8% in the last five years, a larger increase than **in all but eight other U.S. metro areas**.

#5. San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA

- 5-yr. violent crime rate change: **+58.7%**
- 2011 violent crime rate: 249.3 per 100,000 (total: 680)
- 2016 violent crime rate: 395.6 per 100,000 (total: 1,115)

The violent crime rate in the San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande metro area climbed by **58.7% over the last five years**.

CALIFORNIA 43 CITIES and 12 COUNTIES

“opting out” of SANCTUARY POLICIES

AS OF 04 JUNE 2018

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Cities</u>	
1. Amador County 2. Butte County 3. Calaveras 4. Kern County 5. Mariposa County 6. Orange County 7. San Diego County 8. Shasta County 9. Siskiyou County 10. Tehama County 11. Tulare County 12. Tuolumne County	1. Adelanto 2. Aliso Viejo 3. Anderson 4. Apple Valley 5. Barstow 6. Beaumont 7. California City 8. Carlsbad 9. Colusa 10. Corona 11. Costa Mesa 12. Dana Point 13. Escondido 14. Fountain Valley 15. Glendora 16. Hanford 17. Hesperia 18. Hemet 19. Highland 20. Huntington Beach 21. Laguna Niguel 22. Lake Elsinore 23. Lake Forest 24. Lincoln 25. Los Alamitos 26. Mission Viejo 27. Newport Beach 28. Orange 29. Ridgecrest 30. Ripon 31. San Jacinto 32. San Juan Capistrano 33. San Marcos- signed onto amicus	34. Santa Clarita 35. Simi Valley 36. Upland 37. Villa Park 38. Waterford 39. Westminster 40. Wildomar 41. Yorba Linda 42. Yuba City 43. Yucaipa

FOX NEWS POLL
19 APRIL 2018

Tehama County

YUBA CITY

WATERFORD

HANFORD

San Diego County

**43 CITIES and 12 COUNTIES “opting out”
of CA SANCTUARY POLICIES!**

Adelanto
ALISO VIEJO, Anderson
APPLE VALLEY, Barstow
Beaumont, CALIFORNIA CITY
COLUSA, Corona, Costa Mesa
CARLSBAD, Dana Point
Escondido
Fountain Valley, GLENDORA
HANFORD, Hesperia, HIGHLAND
HEMET, Huntington Beach
Laguna Niguel
Lake Elsinore, Lake Forest
Lincoln
Los Alamitos
Orange
Ripon
Mission Viejo, NEWPORT BEACH
Ridgecrest
San Jacinto
San Juan Capistrano
San Marcos, SANTA CLARITA
Simi Valley
Upland
Villa Park
Waterford, WESTMINSTER
Wildomar
Yorba Linda
YUBA CITY, Yucaipa

California



OFFICIAL SANCTUARY STATE

Felons, Illegals and MS13 welcome!

- Democrats **NEED** the votes -

A DISGRACE!

From: CLIVE PARRY <cliveparry@btopenworld.com>

Date: June 4, 2018 at 19:57:41 PDT

To: "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>

Subject: Discussion of SB54 at Council on Tuesday night

Reply-To: CLIVE PARRY <cliveparry@btopenworld.com>

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Dear Councilmember Claudia Bill-de la Peña:

I understand that discussion of whether to join the lawsuit against SB54, The California Values Act, will come up under the City of Thousand Oaks Legislative Program item on June 5th.

I would ask that Thousand Oaks does not join in this lawsuit for two reasons:

1. While perhaps not perfect, SB54 does draw a sensible division between local authorities' actions and federal immigration enforcement action. It has appropriate exceptions to address violent criminals, but I believe this division is important to maintain trust within immigrant communities of local law enforcement and other agencies. If that trust were to break down, vulnerable people - not necessarily undocumented immigrants themselves, but perhaps those close to them - are likely to be less willing to contact authorities, increasing risk of harm to them or of inability to access services important to their well-being, and reducing the ability of local law enforcement to gain cooperation with the communities they serve for the benefit of all citizens' safety.

2. Support of the lawsuit risks signaling Thousand Oaks as a less tolerant community. This could impact our ability to attract new businesses and retain talented local people. Immigration enhances our cultural diversity, helping make California the vibrant place that it is to live in. The evidence is indisputable that immigration benefits the wealth of our nation. Studies suggest that around 40 percent of Fortune 500 companies were founded either by immigrants, or by the sons and daughters of immigrants, and one study found immigrants started more than half of all billion-dollars startups, and that immigrants made up 70 percent of key management roles in those.

I hope that Thousand Oaks City Council will steer clear of supporting this damaging lawsuit.

Thank you for your consideration.

Best,

Clive Parry
3174 Clarita Ct
Thousand Oaks

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: kelly sutton <iheartbutton@gmail.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 07:15:14 PDT

To: cnclmanfox@aol.com, rmccoy@toaks.org,
aadam@toaks.org, claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com, jprice@toaks.org

Subject: To my City Council: I support SB54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

To Mayor Andrew P. Fox, Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem Rob McCoy, Councilmembers Al Adam, Claudia Bill-de la Peña, Joel Price:

My name is Kelly Sutton, and I have been an active resident of Thousand Oaks since 1983.

I fully support SB54.

As a teacher who has worked locally within the immigrant community for many years, I have experienced countless acts of generosity, kindness, integrity, and fortitude from families who may or may not be undocumented. They risk everything to seek a better life for their families in our safe space, and in doing so they make our very community a more generous, kind, hard working, and righteous. Their contributions are invaluable, and our city is more beautiful and rich because they are here.

I expect my council members to vote to uphold and support ALL the residents of our community, and I am proud to live in a community that shows respect, love and grace to all families no matter where they happen to be born in the world.

I am a highly active, and involved voter, and community member. I have missed only one local election in the 20 years I have been voting (due to the fact I was abroad), since the day I turned 18. This issue is of the highest importance to me. I will be following closely to this conversation, and it will weigh heavily into my choices for the 2018 & 2020 elections.

Thank you for your time,

Kelly Sutton
1025 Greenfield Street
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Marissa Buss <mbuss.remaxinfinity@gmail.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 07:29:37 PDT

To: claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com

Subject: Support SB54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Dear Members of Thousand Oaks City Council,

Please keep the City of Thousand Oaks in compliance with SB 54 The California Values Act. Let's keep our law enforcement agencies focused on criminal activity and enforcement of the law.

If the Federal Government needs assistance with Immigration and Customs Enforcement, let's elect Federal Officials who will protect our borders and enforce our immigration laws with Federal funds.

If the City of Thousand Oaks has excess law enforcement capacity, let's trim our law enforcement assets and use the taxpayers money elsewhere or reduce taxes.

We pay Federal Taxes for Federal Enforcement of Federal Laws. Let's get what we pay for from the Federal Government and use local assets for the work they are supposed to accomplish.

A proud home owner and resident of Thousand Oaks, CA.

Thank you for your time

Marissa Buss

Professional Realtor

The Buss Lampert McKinley Group

Re/Max Infinity

818-515-7131 cell/text

BRE. 01770909

www.Homes4SaleVenturaCounty.com

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Joseph Pagano <joe@paganofinancial.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 07:30:32 PDT

To: "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>

Subject: Please vote NO on SB 54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Hello Council Member,

Please **vote NO** on **SB 54**

Thank you,

Joseph Pagano

Joseph S. Pagano, MSM

Investment Advisor Representative

Pagano Financial

3625 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd. Suite 138

Westlake Village CA 91362

Phone: 805.495.0858

Fax: 805.495.0998

Please visit our website: Paganofinancial.com

Joseph S. Pagano offers Securities and Investment Advisory Services through Woodbury Financial Services, Inc. Member FINRA, SIPC, and Registered Investment Advisor. P.O. Box 64284, St. Paul, MN 55164 (800) 800-2638. CA Ins. Lic. # OA96298. Pagano Financial and Woodbury Financial Services, Inc. are not affiliated entities.

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Terri Pagano <tlpagano@yahoo.com>
Date: June 5, 2018 at 10:40:14 PDT
To: claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com
Subject: SB 54

Dear Ms. Bill-de laPena,
Please vote NO on SB 54.

Thank you,
Teresa Pagano
Newbury Park

Sent from my iPad

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Lisa Megaffin <lmegaffin@sndca.org>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 10:45:13 PDT

To: "cnclmanfox@aol.com" <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "rmccoy@toaks.org" <rmccoy@toaks.org>, "aadam@toaks.org" <aadam@toaks.org>, Claudia Bill-de la Peña <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "jprice@toaks.org" <jprice@toaks.org>

Subject: Senate Bill 54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Hello Mayor Fox, Mayor Pro Tem McCoy, and Councilmembers,

For 42 years, I have lived, worked and voted in Thousand Oaks. The purpose of this email is to let you know that I support SB 54 and I encourage you to refrain from any action that would undermine its provisions.

I believe that the residents and officials of Thousand Oaks should recognize the dignity of each person who calls our state home, no matter their background. As a woman of faith, I believe that we are called to demonstrate respect by welcoming those who are seeking safety. As a Catholic, I believe in the words of Christ, "when I was a stranger, you welcomed me."

When local law enforcement officers act as deportation agents, that further undermines trust and confidence. People are less likely to report crime when victims and witnesses fear that they may be deported when they come in contact with local law enforcement.

For these and other reasons—based on well-researched facts—I support Senate Bill 54.

Thank you for giving this message your serious consideration.

Sincerely,
Sr. Lisa Megaffin

Sr. Lisa Megaffin, S.N.D. | Director of Mission Advancement Services
Sisters of Notre Dame, California Province
1776 Hendrix Ave., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
lmegaffin@sndca.org | www.sndca.org
Office: 805-917-3714 | FAX: 805-494-6861 | Mobile: 805-402-8623



TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: mark lichalk <mlichalk@yahoo.com>

Date: Tue, Jun 5, 2018 at 11:11

Subject: Please do not take a stance on SB 54 (Council Meeting on 6/5/18, Item 9C)

To: cncلمانfox@aol.com <cncلمانfox@aol.com>, rmccoy@toaks.org <rmccoy@toaks.org>, aadam@toaks.org <aadam@toaks.org>, Claudia Bill-de la Peña

<claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, jprice@toaks.org <jprice@toaks.org>

2018 JUN -5 PM 1:52

CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

I ask that you do not take any action or stance in regards to SB 54 as this is a not a city-level issue and follow what Camarillo did by not taking any action at this time. This issue is already complicated and it was wise for Thousand Oaks to defer this to the VCSD in dealing with state and federal law where legal efforts and tax money are already being used to challenge or support existing laws and let the courts decide. There is no need to add one more layer of legal challenges or spend more tax money at the city level. The city has a great reputation and we don't need this grandstanding to tarnish it, both economically or in general. Please continue to focus your attention on things that matter like keeping Amgen in the city and keeping the city economically vibrant, revitalizing the downtown, keeping our open spaces protected, and just creating a great environment to live and work. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Mark Lichalk
Thousand Oaks Resident
838 Bright Star Street
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18

AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C

MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Rebekah Kennedy <rkennedy@sndca.org>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 11:20:26 PDT

To: "cnclmanfox@aol.com" <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "rmccoy@toaks.org" <rmccoy@toaks.org>, "aadam@toaks.org" <aadam@toaks.org>, "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "jprice@toaks.org" <jprice@toaks.org>

Subject: SB 54

Dear Mayor Fox, Mayor Pro Tem McCoy and Council Members,

The purpose of this email is to let you know that as a registered voter I support SB 54 and I ask you to refrain from any action that would undermine the passage of this bill.

The present political tenor of this country is putting the human dignity of any and all human beings at risk. Local law enforcement officials should use their skills and time protecting people, all people, and arresting those who are truly putting themselves and others in danger by breaking laws. We have truly forgotten that we are a country founded by immigrants and strangers to our shores.

Thank you,

Mary Katherine Kennedy (legal voting name)

Sister Rebekah Kennedy, S.N.D.

Assistant Provincial

Sisters of Notre Dame

(805) 496-3243 ext. 725

rkennedy@sndca.org

[Facebook](#) | [Wordpress](#) | [Pinterest](#) | [Twitter](#) | [SNDCA Website](#) | [NDLC Preschool Website](#)



2018 JUN -5 PM 2:14
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Lisa Stupar <lstupar@sndca.org>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 11:53:10 PDT

To: "cnclmanfox@aol.com" <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "rmccoy@toaks.org" <rmccoy@toaks.org>, "aadam@toaks.org" <aadam@toaks.org>, "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "jprice@toaks.org" <jprice@toaks.org>

Subject: Support for SB 54

Mayor Fox, Mayor Pro Tem McCoy and Councilmembers,

As a resident who lives, works and votes in Thousand Oaks, I am writing to affirm that I support Senate Bill 54, and I encourage your support of this measure as well.

I believe in and respect the dignity of every person who lives here among us, regardless of their place of birth. As a Catholic Christian, I believe in the Gospel message that in welcoming the stranger, I welcome Christ.

Further, when victims and witnesses are reticent to report crime to law enforcement officers for fear of deportation, the safety of everyone is compromised.

Thank you for your serious consideration of this message.

Lisa Stupar

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:14
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS
CITY CLERK LEONARD

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: George Daisa <gdaisa@stpatschurch.org>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 11:55:36 PDT

To: claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com

Subject: In support of SB54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Dear Ms. De la Pena,

I am writing in support of SB54, also known as the California Values Act.

As a Thousand Oaks resident, local religious leader and native Californian, I support any legislation which offers positive, compassionate and just ways forward in our civic efforts to understand, and respond to, the issue of immigration in our city, state and nation. Although SB54 is not perfect legislation, I believe that it promotes positive dialogue, and offers all of God's people who live here in Thousand Oaks, and in California, the dignity we all deserve as human beings created in God's own image. Demonizing the stranger or alien in our midst has too long been a blight on our history and threatens our future.

In the Episcopal tradition of my long established Conejo Valley congregation, The Parish of St. Patrick, we make a solemn vow to "strive for justice and peace among all people, and respect the dignity of every human being." We take God's call to us to treat the strangers who live among us as citizens, to "love the alien as yourself," and remember that we have all of us been strangers, (Leviticus 19:33-34). While we as Californians debate and discuss the future of immigration - *indeed, the very soul of our state and nation* - SB54 ensures that we can pursue solutions while at the same time ensuring justice and dignity for all.

I also will suggest that this issue is not a city issue, but a state issue, and therefore, should be left to our elected state officials and the federal government to settle. I know that our City Council has great many important, practical and pertinent local issues to address, for which the Council has my full support and gratitude. If the Council cannot find consensus to support SB54, then I would ask that it remain neutral and focus on the local issues at hand.

Most sincerely,

A concerned Christian, Citizen and Local Resident,

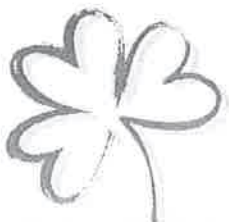
The Reverend George Daisa

**Rector
The Parish of St. Patrick**

(805) 495-6441 office
1 Church Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
gdaisa@stpatschurch.org
www.stpatschurch.org

George's Office Hours
Monday - Thursday - 9:30 am - 5:00 pm
Friday - Sabbath

Pastoral Emergencies: (310) 867-3777



The Parish of St. Patrick

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Pamela Lopez <pamelajlopez@yahoo.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 12:02:48 PDT

To: "cnclmanfox@aol.com" <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "rmccoy@toaks.org"

<rmccoy@toaks.org>, "aadam@toaks.org"

<aadam@toaks.org>, "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com"

<claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "jprice@toaks.org" <jprice@toaks.org>

Subject: I Support SB54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:13

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

To Mayor Andrew P. Fox, Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem Rob McCoy, Councilmembers Al Adam, Claudia Bill-de la Peña, Joel Price:

Hello. I am an 18 year resident of Thousand Oaks and I support SB 54.

Thousand Oaks is famously a family friendly town, and our continued support of SB 54 will keep it that way. It is essential to keep the separation of federal immigration policy enforcement and local law enforcement. This will keep our towns and communities safer - as well as making sure a number of our residents are not living in fear.

If you vote to oppose SB 54 it will send a message that immigrants are not welcome and our community supports groups that have been identified as hate groups by the Southern Poverty Law Center. 25 years Simi Valley still remains tainted from the Rodney King verdict. We will absolutely be tainted by a vote like this.

All indications are that you are planning on remaining neutral on this issue. That is the right response, and I encourage that decision tonight.

As an engaged member of this community, I will be following this issue and your response closely.

Thank you so much.

Pamela Lopez

2915 E. Sierra Drive
Westlake Village, CA 91362

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Alamillo, Jose <jose.alamillo@csuci.edu>

Date: Tue, Jun 5, 2018 at 12:58

Subject: I support SB 54.

To: cnclmanfox@aol.com <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, rmccoy@toaks.org <rmccoy@toaks.org>, aadam@toaks.org <aadam@toaks.org>, claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, jprice@toaks.org <jprice@toaks.org>

2018 JUN -5 PM 1:52

CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

Dear Mayor Andrew P. Fox, Mayor, Mayor Pro Tem Rob McCoy, Councilmembers Al Adam, Claudia Bill-de la Peña, Joel Price:

I live in Newbury Park and I support SB 54.

I was raised in Ventura, California and have always dreamed of living in the Thousand Oaks/Newbury Park area. This dream came through in 2008 when I accepted a professor job at California State University Channel Islands and bought a home in Newbury Park. I love living in my quiet and peaceful neighborhood surrounding by the beautiful Santa Monica Mountains.

This peace has been disturbed by anti-immigrant groups, from outside the area, who attended T.O. city council meetings to oppose SB 54, the California Values Act. These groups are incorrect about their facts about the state law.

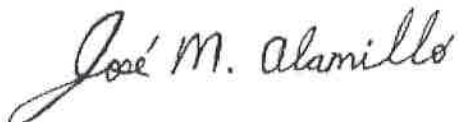
According to one study (Benjamin Gonzalez et al., The Politics of Refuge: Sanctuary Cities, Crime, and Undocumented Immigration, Urban Affairs Review, 20107) found that sanctuary cities do not lead to increase in crime rates. In analyzing crime data from 55 cities, they no found no statistically discernible difference in violent crime, rape, or property crime rates across the cities. This finding provides evidence that sanctuary policies have no effect on crime rates, despite the immigrant-equals-crime narrative heard at the recent city council meetings.

Another recent study (Tom Wong, The Effects of Sanctuary Policies on Crime and the Economy) shows that sanctuary counties demonstrate better economic conditions for all residents. On average, they have higher median incomes by about \$4,000, lower poverty rates, and slightly lower unemployment rates. Overall, the data suggest that when local law enforcement focus on keeping community safe, they make all residents willing to invest in the local economy (as consumers and workers). This, in turn, brings benefits to households, communities and the local economy as a whole. If the Thousand Oaks is planning to create a new downtown entertainment/retail complex near the Civic Center it is important that residents feel safe to spend their money there.

Today, June 5th, 2018, you will take up the issue of whether you want to pass a resolution that opts out of the SB-54 requirements and or to join the federal lawsuit against SB 54. I urge you to not support the lawsuit or to take no position on this matter.

I am a highly motivated voter and this issue is of great importance to me. I will be watching your response closely, and will not forget in the upcoming local elections.

Thank you for your time,



Dr. José M. Alamillo
1002 La Grange Ave.
Newbury Park, CA 91320

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: John Griffin <johnjgriffin@gmail.com>

Date: Tue, Jun 5, 2018 at 12:59

Subject: Sanctuary City Crime Study

To: <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, <rmccoy@toaks.org>, <aadam@toaks.org>, <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, <jprice@toaks.org>, <crodriguez@toaks.org>

2018 JUN -5 PM 1:52

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

To Thousand Oaks Council members and City Clerk,

Please find attached a copy of the report conducted by researchers at UC Riverside, concerning the safety of cities with so-called sanctuary laws.

After examining crime statistics from 55 U.S. cities, the study concludes that, "sanctuary policies have **no effect on crime rates**, despite narratives to the contrary."

I request that this document be given consideration in tonight's discussion concerning the position Council may choose to take regarding California law as enacted in Senate Bill 64.

Thanks!

John Griffin
1271 Lamont Ave
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

The Politics of Refuge: Sanctuary Cities, Crime, and Undocumented Immigration

October 16, 2016

Abstract

This paper assesses the claim that sanctuary cities – defined as cities that expressly forbid city officials or police departments from inquiring into immigration status – are associated with post-hoc increases in crime. We employ a causal inference matching strategy to compare similarly situated cities where key variables are the same across the cities except the sanctuary status of the city. We find no statistically discernible difference in violent crime rate, rape, or property crime across the cities. Our findings provide evidence that sanctuary policies have no effect on crime rates, despite narratives to the contrary. The potential benefits of sanctuary cities, such as better incorporation of the undocumented community and cooperation with police, thus have little cost for the cities in question in terms of crime.

Keywords: Sanctuary Cities; Latino Politics; Immigration

1 Introduction

On June 7th, 1983 the Madison, Wisconsin city council passed Resolution 39,105, officially commending churches in the city that were offering sanctuary to Central American refugees, many (if not most) of whom had arrived illegally. The Madison city council followed this with Resolution 41,075 on March 5th, 1985, officially declaring the entire city a sanctuary for Central Americans fleeing violence in El Salvador and Guatemala. Since then more than a hundred cities nationwide have passed similar laws limiting the participation of local officials in the enforcement of federal immigration law, formally becoming “sanctuary cities.” In this paper, we define a sanctuary city as *a city or police department that has passed a resolution or ordinance expressly forbidding city or law enforcement officials from inquiring into immigration status and/or cooperation with ICE*. While sanctuary policies have received increasing attention over the last year, there has been little academic inquiry into this phenomena and up until recently they received relatively little attention from mainstream media or politicians in the United States.

However, on July 1st, 2015, Kathryn Steinle was shot and killed in San Francisco by Juan Francisco Lopez-Sanchez, an undocumented immigrant who had been convicted of seven felonies and deported seven times.¹ In March of 2015, Lopez-Sanchez had been arrested for an outstanding drug warrant and briefly was in jail in San Francisco where ICE filed a detainer asking that he be released into their custody for deportation. Because of its status as a sanctuary city, the detainer was not honored and instead Lopez-Sanchez was released, as he was not a violent criminal and the city had declined to prosecute the marijuana-possession charge he was being

¹Christina Littlefield, “Sanctuary cities: How Kathryn Steinle’s death intensified the immigration debate.” Los Angeles Times, July 24th, 2014.

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held for.² The shooting of Steinle ignited a firestorm over San Francisco's sanctuary policy, with Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump making opposition to sanctuary policies a major part of his campaign in the fall of 2015. Trump had previously argued that, "When Mexico sends its people, it's not sending their best. They're sending people who have a lot of problems...They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists. And some, I assume, are good people." Trump seized on Steinle's shooting as proof for this statement and a further justification for the border wall his campaign had promised to build if he was elected. On the heels of Trump's statement and the Steinle shooting, nearly all the GOP presidential candidates included opposition to sanctuary policy in their platforms.

However, it remains unclear whether sanctuary policies actually lead to increases in crime, as their opponents argue, or if they increase Latino incorporation and cooperation with police in cities like San Francisco, as their supporters counter.³ Since undocumented immigrants face deportation in addition to criminal charges, it is logical that they would avoid breaking the law to a greater extent than the native born population. Indeed, initial evidence suggests little generalizable support for the claim that sanctuary cities cause increases in crime. In 2013, Lyons et al. (2013) found that those cities with sanctuary policies had lower robbery and homicide rates in neighborhoods with high concentrations of immigrants, suggesting that sanctuary policies are actually associated with lower crime rates.

While Lyons et al. (2013) informs our analyses and expectations, we employ a different analytic approach and have a different hypothesis when it comes to the effect of sanctuary cities on

²Ibid.

³In this paper, we focus primarily on crime, but suggest in the discussion section that future research should examine various aspects of incorporation.

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crime. First, we analyze the city as opposed to the Census tract. We are interested in the broader unit of analysis because political claims and complaints about sanctuary cities are launched at the city level (e.g., Donald Trump and other high profile Republicans talking about San Francisco). Second, instead of employing a hierarchical linear model with instrumental variables – which is regression based in its orientation – we take a causal inference approach that allows us to isolate the effects of the sanctuary city policy itself.⁴

In this paper we look to build upon the findings of Lyons et al. (2013) by looking at the effects of sanctuary policies on different types of crime while also matching cities based on variables like population, the size of the Latino community, economic criteria, and other racial criteria. We also argue that rather than a decrease in crime, we expect to see no statistically significant difference between sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities.

Because most studies have shown that undocumented immigrants tend to commit less crime than the native born (Lyons et al., 2013; Lee et al., 2001; Ousey and Kubrin, 2009; Wadsworth, 2010), we see two possibilities why sanctuary cities might result in lower crime rates. First, the main antecedent to seeing a decrease in city crime as a function of sanctuary policy would be the movement of undocumented immigrants into sanctuary cities post passage. If this in fact was the case, it would suggest that sanctuary cities could have lower homicide rates if there was net in-migration of undocumented citizens into a city after it “became” a sanctuary. We evaluate this possibility and find no difference in in-migration post-passage in our data across the sanctuary/non-sanctuary conditions. Second, some sanctuary policies are premised on the

⁴While causal inference is not a perfect approach in that it – like any observational method – cannot fully account for unobservable heterogeneity – we combine matching with multivariate regression to enhance confidence in our findings.

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idea that the policy will lead to greater cooperation with the police and incorporation of the existing undocumented population. The latter is expected to decrease crime as a result of greater opportunities, as Lyons et al. found in their 2013 study. This is a real possibility, however, we think this is more of a long-term possibility and may also be counterbalanced by an increase in crime reporting precisely because of increased cooperation.

The other possibility – like some candidates have claimed – is that sanctuary cities by virtue of their unique status contribute to increases in crime. This claim rests on two possibilities. First – like the hypothesis anticipating less crime – this argument might be true if undocumented immigrants do commit more crime and then move into sanctuary cities post passage. The first premise does not hold because, as just stated, there does not appear to be a significant difference in in-migration into sanctuary cities relative to similarly situation non-sanctuary cities. In addition, the premise does not square with the extant literature that undocumented immigrants commit less crime than the native born population. Second, we might see more crime as a result of sanctuary policy if undocumented residents already living in a city begin to commit more crime or report more crime because they feel more secure. Again, this premise holds little weight as the vast majority of research on this issue indicates the foreign born commit less crime than the native born or that no difference exists (see for example, Miles and Cox (2014), who examined the rates of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault in counties as Secure Communities was rolled out between 2008 and 2012 and found no statistically significant decrease in crime rates as a result of the implementation or intensity of Secure Communities.).⁵ However, given the design and motivation of most sanctuary policies, it is possible that greater cooperation be-

⁵Intensity was measured by the number of detentions by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

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tween city officials and undocumented immigrants could emerge. This could lead to an increase in crime-reporting, not an increase in crime per se.

Based on the evidence so far, we believe that a statistical examination of sanctuary policy will show that these policies do not lead to either net increases or decreases in crime even when cities are matched to isolate the effect that sanctuary status has. In our analysis, we isolate the effects of sanctuary policy itself not its antecedents per se – therefore we control for the size of the Latino population as well as the Latino non-citizen population (i.e., those most likely to be undocumented immigrants). Thus, our matching procedure allows us to compare similarly situated cities on the aforementioned variables. In this analysis, sanctuary cities – on average – will not have more undocumented immigrants in them compared to their matched city, so the above logic that cities with larger shares of undocumented residents should experience lower crime rates is not applicable.⁶ Instead, we think there should be no net effect on crime as an outcome from a sanctuary city policy.

The majority of the literature to date on sanctuary cities has largely focused on the faith-based movements of the 1980s and 1990s on which many sanctuary policies were based. This paper will focus on sanctuary policies post-9/11, though some of these, like San Francisco's sanctuary policy, have roots that can be traced back to the faith-based movement of the 1980s. To understand sanctuary policies today, it is necessary to know a little about the movement that many of them initially drew upon for inspiration and which enjoyed a brief rebirth on the heels of 9/11.

⁶We conducted several t-tests on non-citizen Latino growth rate (1990-1999, and 2000-2010) between the treatments. There is no statistically significant difference in non-citizen Latino growth rate (percent change) between the different types of cities ($t=-0.045$, $df=106.1$ p -value = 0.963). This suggests that undocumented immigrants are no more likely to move into a sanctuary city relative to a similarly situated sanctuary city.

Thus, this paper proceeds as follows: First, we define what we mean by a sanctuary city. Next we trace the origins and movements of sanctuary cities in the United States. This is followed by a critique of the supposed link between criminality and immigration. We then place these cities into contemporary political context and lay out the claims as to why they are bad or good policy. This leads to a set of hypotheses that we then test in the rest of the paper. We review our data and methods employed to answer the questions posed. Finally, we present our results and finish with a discussion of these results.

2 Defining the Sanctuary City

One initial difficulty inherent in the study of sanctuary cities is that there is no concrete definition of how exactly to define what a sanctuary city is. For instance, the Ohio Jobs & Justice PAC, which maintains a list of sanctuary cities online, also includes “informal” sanctuary cities in their definition. Informal sanctuary cities are where there is no resolution or policy on paper but instead where their classification is based on observed actions, such as lack of enforcement.⁷ However, this classification seems open to subjective, and biased, interpretations of who is illegal and what counts as lack of enforcement.

For those cities with formal policies in place, there is a gradation of sanctuary policies. Some cities or police departments only forbid law enforcement from making immigration inquiries,⁸ while others forbid local officials from doing so in the dispensation of city-level benefits. Some

⁷See the Ohio Jobs & Justice PAC website for a list of some of the actions that can lead to a city being classified as a sanctuary even if no formal policy exists.<http://www.ojjpac.org/sanctuary.asp>

⁸Like the Los Angeles Police Department’s Special Order 40, which was passed in 1979 and thus represents one of the earliest examples of sanctuary policy. The goal of Special Order 40 was not ideological, instead it was simply meant to foster greater cooperation between the Latino immigrant community in Los Angeles and the police

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cities also include direct ideological statements affirming the rights of immigrants or criticisms of federal immigration enforcement and policy. For example, Berkeley's Resolution 63,711-N.S. states, "Whereas, the spirit and intent of Berkeley's refuge Resolutions would be violated if City funds, facilities or staff were utilized to assist the Federal government's inhumane immigration policies and practices."⁹ In cities like Berkeley, sanctuary is declared not just for practical reasons but also as a way of protesting federal immigration policies. Yet not all policies that could be construed as "sanctuary" policies include this ideological aspect or have as their goal protecting the rights of immigrants themselves. As previously stated, we define a sanctuary city as *a city or police department that has passed a resolution or ordinance expressly forbidding city or law enforcement officials from inquiring into immigration status and/or cooperation with ICE*; thus incorporating both ideological and non-ideological cities for the purpose of this analysis. In future work we may return to this to see if there are identifiable differences in effect between the two different "types" of sanctuary cities.

A number of scholars have recently begun an examination of sub-federal immigration policies like Arizona's SB1070, which would have allowed police to ask for proof of citizenship during routine traffic stops (Ramakrishnan and Gulasekaram, 2012; Gulasekaram and Ramakrishnan, 2013; Vasanyi et al., 2012; Newton, 2012). In addition, scholars have examined the expansion of local enforcement and cooperation (e.g., see Capps et al. (2011)), as well as the process of integration (Mollenkopf and Pastor, 2016)). Related to the normative implications of some of this research, sanctuary policies can be thought of as the "other side of the coin" to

⁹<http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/citycouncil/2007citycouncil/packet/052207/2007-05-22%20Item%2034b%20City%20Refuge%20Ordinance%20to%20Prevent%20Cooperation%20with%20Immigration%20Raids.pdf>

policies like Arizona's SB1070. Sub-federal immigration policies like SB1070 have often rested on claims that the federal government is not doing enough, which therefore justifies state or local intervention in immigration policy, leading to what Vasanyi et al. (2012) call a "multilayered jurisdictional patchwork." While sanctuary policies rest on the opposite claim that the federal government is being far too aggressive with immigration enforcement for justification, they also represent a sub-federal level of policymaking when it comes to immigration (Gulasekaram, 2009). Similarly, they also face some of the same critiques that can be leveled at policies like SB1070, particularly to charges that they are driven by ideological considerations rather than negative effects on local immigrant communities or police departments from participation in the enforcement of federal immigration policy (Ramakrishnan and Gulasekaram, 2012; Gulasekaram and Ramakrishnan, 2013). Yet it is unclear if sanctuary policies have negative effects that could justify their repeal, while other sub-federal policies like SB1070 have been shown to have very real negative impacts in terms of the potential for racial profiling and trust between the Latino community and local officials (Waslin, 2010).

3 The Birth and Growth of Sanctuary Cities

To gain an intuition for why sanctuary policies might actually promote incorporation as opposed to crime, it is important to understand their birth and development. The Central American Sanctuary Movement of the 1980s is the ideological precursor to modern sanctuary policy and was motivated by the deportation of those fleeing political violence in El Salvador and Guatemala. The Central American Sanctuary Movement would provide safe harbor to many of these immi-

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grants via a network of churches and synagogues spread across the nation, despite the potential consequences of this open defiance of U.S. immigration policy through the blatant harboring of undocumented immigrants. The Sanctuary Movement encompassed a number of religious and faith-based groups around the country, with additional support coming from university campuses, civil rights organizations, lawyers, and a host of other concerned parties (Golden and MacConnell, 1986). The Sanctuary Movement grew into a nationwide phenomenon and its members did not shy from the public eye despite the illegality of their actions. Rose Cruz Villazor cites some astounding figures in relation to the number of individuals involved with the Sanctuary Movement. She notes that, “At the height of the sanctuary movement, an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 church members and more than 100 churches and synagogues participated in the sanctuary movement, making the conflict between the church and state inevitable” (Villazor, 2008). In addition, the movement had tremendous public support according to Villazor, including governmental support from forty-seven members of Congress.¹⁰

This was followed by the New Sanctuary Movement that came into existence following the September 11th attacks and the passage of the Patriot Act. The New Sanctuary Movement drew on Central American Sanctuary Movement for inspiration for its resistance to more aggressive immigration enforcement on the part of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) that often led to the separation of families (Freeland, 2010). Both were founded by church and faith-based groups and sought to address what was perceived to be inequities in the enforcement of U.S. immigration policy. Most sanctuary policies were based on the intentions behind these faith-based interventions on behalf of undocumented immigrants and refugees though some, like Los

¹⁰Ibid.

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Angeles' Special Order 40 which was passed in 1979, were based simply on fostering greater cooperation with authorities on the part of the Latino community.

The U.S. Patriot Act, the Clear Law Enforcement for Criminal Alien Removal (CLEAR) Act, and the Homeland Security and Enhancement (HSEA) Act that came on the heels of September 11th led many cities to adopt sanctuary policies in response to what they believed were the abuses inherent in this legislation and the burden it imposed on local law enforcement by having them enforce federal immigration law. While these policies were based on the sanctuary policies passed during the Central American refugee crisis in the 1980s they differed significantly in the group they were meant to protect. While refugees fleeing political violence elicited some sympathy, modern sanctuary cities protected an oft-demonized group: undocumented immigrants. It is those cities who passed sanctuary policies in the wake of 9/11 that this paper will focus on because of their place in the larger debate about undocumented immigration. With nearly 12 million undocumented immigrants currently in the United States and a regular scapegoating of this group as job-stealing criminals who refuse to assimilate (and speak English) the existence of sanctuary cities is argued to drive up crime, increase unemployment rates, and encourage further undocumented immigration.

Besides having passed sanctuary ordinances, sanctuary cities vary from one another on many socioeconomic variables – including population size, noncitizen Latino population, partisanship, and poverty levels. For instance, two sanctuary cities Gaston, Oregon; and New York City, New York, vary considerably. Gaston is about 45 minutes (by car) outside of Portland, and is essentially a farming community. In the year 2000, Gaston had just 600 people; whereas New York City recorded over 8 million people and is the cultural and financial capital of the United

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States. As of 2000, the percent of the population that was noncitizen Latino in New York was roughly seven percent but the overall Latino percent was about 21 percent Latino. In Gaston, the percent of noncitizen Latinos was about four percent with a total Latino population of about 15 percent. Likewise, the areas vary on partisanship; in the 2000 election Gaston resided in a swing county (50 percent of Washington County voted in favor of Republican George W. Bush), whereas New York went over 74 percent for Democrat Al Gore. Thus, not all sanctuary cities are simply liberal enclaves with large non-citizen populations. Finally, Census records indicate that 1999 poverty levels for individuals 18 and older in Gaston was 5.9 percent, and over 18.4 percent in New York. Clearly, sanctuary cities are not uniform.

Despite sharing sanctuary status, each of these cities passed slightly different ordinances at slightly different times. According to the NILC, in April of 2002 Gaston's City Council Resolution No 03-01 made "detecting or apprehending persons of foreign citizenship based only on violation of federal immigration law" illegal for city employees and departments.¹¹ Similarly, while New York City long had sanctuary policies favorable to undocumented immigrants, the city reasserted its support for sanctuaries with Executive Order 41. Passed in August 2003, the order "[p]rohibits city officers or employees from disclosing confidential information, including information concerning immigration status" in all but the most extreme situations where the individual is either wanted for non-immigration crimes or is a known terrorist.¹²

¹¹Footnote for the NILC document, page 16, <http://www.ailadownloads.org/advo/NILC-LocalLawsResolutionsAndPoliciesLimitingImmEnforcement.pdf>

¹²Footnote referring to NILC data, page 15. <http://www.ailadownloads.org/advo/NILC-LocalLawsResolutionsAndPoliciesLimitingImmEnforcement.pdf>

4 The Myth of Immigrant Criminality & Sanctuary Policy

The idea that sanctuary policies drive up crime rates is premised to a large extent on the notion that undocumented immigrants tend to offend at higher rates, something that has been disproven time and again. In fact, many studies find an inverse relationship between immigration, undocumented or otherwise, and crime rates. One of the earliest examples of this was the 1931 report by the Wickersham Commission on crime and the foreign born, which specially examined the relationship between Mexican immigration and crime. The commission found that the native born actually offended at higher rates in most instances than did Mexican immigrants (National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, 1931). Even in those cities where Mexicans were found to offend at higher rates than the native born, the offense was often cultural rather than criminal. Indeed, many of the arrests were for violations of Prohibition laws, which makes sense since alcohol consumption was legal in Mexico at the time.

In 2001, Lee et al. (2001) examined homicide rates in three border cities with large immigrant communities and high levels of immigration between 1985 and 1995. Examining 352 neighborhood census tracts in Miami, El Paso, and San Diego, the authors found that the percentage of new immigrants in these tracts had no relationship to homicide rates, with the exception of El Paso, where there was an inverse relationship between the two. Rather than immigration, the only consistent predictor of homicide in the three cities was, unsurprisingly, poverty. In a longitudinal study of homicides in San Diego from 1980-2000, Martinez et al. (2010) found that neighborhood homicide rates in San Diego were, as was the case in El Paso, negatively associated with the percent foreign born who were present in the community. In 2010 Tim Wadsworth

expanded on these studies by drawing on homicide and robbery data for 459 cities nationwide and using a pooled cross-sectional time series model, which allowed him to examine the effect that changes in immigration had on crime rates between 1990 and 2000. Wadsworth found that the size of the new immigrant population, defined as those who had been in the U.S. five years or less, had an inverse relationship to rates of both robbery and homicide (Wadsworth, 2010).

Indeed, if anything, undocumented immigrants may actually be more likely to be victims of crime, rather than perpetrators of crime (Kittrie, 2006). This is because – regardless of legal formalities, many undocumented immigrants may fear that turning to local police will result in deportation. For example, undocumented women have been shown to be reluctant to call the police in cases of domestic violence due to fear that either they or their partner will be deported (Crenshaw, 1995; Menjivar and Salcido, 2002; Menjivar and Bejarano, 2004). In addition, the immigrant population – especially the undocumented – may experience cultural and language problems interacting with the state; leading some to remain in the shadows as victims (Davis and Erez, 1998). Indeed, research shows that non-Hispanic whites are less likely than Anglos, Blacks, American Indians, and Asians to report violent crime perpetrated against them (Rennison, 2007).

These studies suggest that immigrants tend to offend at lower rates than the native-born population, which we would expect to apply to the undocumented community as well. Sanctuary policies could help with incorporation, which Lyons et al. argue could lead to lower crime rates in sanctuary cities. However, the positive benefits associated with greater Latino incorporation could be hidden insofar as crime rate is concerned, as cooperation could lead to a concomitant rise in crime reporting – regardless of actual changes to crime levels. Moreover, the data suggests that an increase in the size of the immigrant population in a city should decrease crime even if

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incorporation is not assisted by sanctuary policies. Because the presence of immigrants seems to be positively related to lower crime rates, we would expect that unless sanctuary cities draw in a larger number of immigrants, there would be no relationship between sanctuary policies and crime. As mentioned earlier, we did evaluate the in-migration in both sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities in our study and did not find a significant difference. Since sanctuary policies do not seem to increase the number of immigrants in a city, we would expect them to have little effect on the crime rate.

However, the record on sanctuary cities remains very unclear. While there are a number of blogs and websites such as that maintained by the Ohio Jobs & Justice PAC that cite examples of immigrant criminality, the potential effect sanctuary policies could have on labor, and other issues, there is little statistical evidence for this thus far. The examinations of crime in sanctuary cities thus far have found the exact opposite in fact. For instance, Josh Harkinson notes that San Francisco's crime rate has been falling despite its status as a sanctuary city and that when compared to similar, non-sanctuary cities, San Francisco actually has a lower crime rate.¹³ Lyons et al. found that crime rates in neighborhoods in cities designated as sanctuaries were actually lower than in non-sanctuary cities when they looked at 89 cities nationally with a population of more than 100,000.

Both of these findings suggest that sanctuary cities may actually reduce crime rates, or at the very least not lead to the increases their opponents claim they do on the heels of tragedies like the Kathryn Steinle shooting. However, in the case of the Mother Jones piece, all the author did was

¹³Josh Harkinson. "Actually, Sanctuary Cities are Safer", Mother Jones, July 10th, 2015. <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2015/07/sanctuary-cities-public-safety-kate-steinle-san-francisco>

compare crime rates between San Francisco and cities of similar size that are not sanctuaries, which really only provides anecdotal evidence.

5 Expectations and Hypothesis

Given the above logic and that explicated in the introduction, we evaluate the following hypothesis: Compared to other similarly situated cities, we find it unlikely that sanctuary cities will have more crime – be it violent, property, or rape, as claimed by some political candidates and opponents of sanctuary cities. However, again, in comparison to similarly situated cities we doubt that undocumented immigrants move to cities because of that city’s sanctuary status thereby reducing the crime rate. Many costs are associated with moving even for later immigrants (Amundsen, 1985; Carrington et al., 1996), and it is unclear whether undocumented immigrants or the public more generally are broadly aware the sanctuary status of a city. In examining the in-migration of Latinos we found no difference in matched sanctuary/non-sanctuary cities and thus we would not expect any population effect on crime rates based on sanctuary status alone.

6 Data and Methods

To evaluate our hypotheses, we conduct two types of analyses. The first analysis is a simple difference of means t-test at the individual sanctuary-city level. Taking crime data from all 55 cities in our dataset that passed sanctuary city laws post 9/11, we compare crime rate in the year following implementation of a sanctuary policy to the crime rate in the year preceding the

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implementation of a sanctuary policy. We do this for the following types of crime: violent crime, property crime, and rape crime.

The second analysis is more involved. We employ a matching causal inference strategy to test the claim that sanctuary cities are associated with more crime than are non-sanctuary cities. This approach lets us control for – and thereby rule out – a variety of confounding factors that might lead to the making of a sanctuary city in the first place. Because we want to know the effects of a sanctuary city-as-policy we want to compare similarly situated cities (treatment = sanctuary; control = non-sanctuary) where everything is the same across the cities prior to the enactment of the sanctuary policy. Differences between the treatment and control in crime rates following the enactment can then be attributed to the policy – as opposed to economic conditions, differences in the size of the Latino population, and other characteristics that might predict why a city may initially invoke sanctuary policies.

This approach is sensible because sanctuary cities – on their face – are quite distinct from non-sanctuary cities (which are most cities). Indeed, Table 1 indicates that sanctuary cities – compared to non-sanctuary cities – are larger, less white, more racially and ethnically diverse, have lower median incomes, have higher levels of poverty, have larger foreign-born populations, and are more Democratic. Specifically, in our data, the Latino population in sanctuary cities as of the year 2000 was 17.3 percent, whereas in non-sanctuary cities it was 14.08. And among the foreign born population in sanctuary cities, 40.08 percent were from Latin America, whereas in non-sanctuary cities this percentage was 35.36. The percentage of the non-citizen Latino population was also a bit higher in sanctuary cities than non-sanctuary cities but overall the numbers are small. Thus, a simple comparison of sanctuary cities to non-sanctuary cities is unbalanced. Any

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resulting difference in crime might be associated with underlying socio-economic differences between city types as opposed to sanctuary policies, specifically.

We base our list of sanctuary cities on data provided by the National Immigration Law Center (NILC).¹⁴ All sanctuary cities included in the study passed sanctuary laws after or during the year of 2002. We time-bound our analysis for a variety of reasons. First 9/11 quite possibly changed the tenor and nature of immigration-related politics, such that a sanctuary city pre/post 9/11 might well have different motivations. In addition, some cities that became sanctuary cities prior to 9/11 were often responding to different crises (i.e., those in Central America) and received far less publicity and negative attention than did cities post 9/11. In addition, Immigration and Customs Enforcement was created as part of the Department of Homeland Security on the heels of 9/11 and has generally been much more aggressive in enforcement via workplace and neighborhood raids than its precursor Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS). The effect of sanctuary policy may have differed under the INS and thus we confine our analysis to those cities whose policies were specifically created in reaction to ICE in the post-9/11 period.

Because we look at a variety of data by year (across time), the total number of sanctuary cities varies depending on the availability of crime data from the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). On an independent basis, city police departments provide the FBI with annual crime reports for most or all categories of crime. Therefore, due to incomplete, missing, or inaccurate data, matching analysis of crime between sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities was conducted on an annual basis by crime type in order to maximize the amount of observations per year. Only those cities that had crime data listed before and after passing sanctuary city legislation were used

¹⁴For more detailed information see Lyons et al. (2013)

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for our analysis in each year, in order to accurately test the before and after effects of sanctuary legislation.

Given the aforementioned restrictions, analysis of crime data was maximized between 48 and 55 sanctuary city observations annually. In total, we matched the sanctuary cities against roughly 4,000 non-sanctuary cities across 20 states and the District of Columbia. Figure 1 maps out the geographic location of the sanctuary cities that we analyze. The geographical distribution of cities reveals that most are clustered in specific regions, including the Northeast to Mid-Atlantic corridor, around the Great Lakes, and along the West Coast. However, there are also a few cities in the Southwest and in Alaska deemed as sanctuaries.

[INSERT FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE]

For our crime data match, we also gather data on all other cities in these 20 states and the District of Columbia so that we can compare cities in similarly situated locations. We use the genetic matching algorithm from the MatchIt package as specified in Ho et al. (2007). This algorithm matches treatment to control using a series of propensity scores and weights to find the most similar control city to the treatment city.¹⁵

With our list of cities and key variables outlined, we built up the dataset with relevant Census data. Because we are interested in examining all cities post 2002, we use data from the 2000 Census as our baseline comparison. The variables included in the match are total population, percent white, percent black, percent Asian, percent Hispanic, percent unemployed, median household income, percent poverty, percent college degree (25 years old plus), percent foreign born, percent

¹⁵See appendix for a list of the cities.

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foreign born not citizen, percent foreign born from Latin America, percent Latino non-citizen, and percent new city residents (mobility). On total population, larger cities are substantively different than smaller localities so it is important to take these qualitative differences into account in the matching process. For instance, San Francisco, a city of nearly 900,000 people could have similar percent estimates for a variety of demographic and economic indicators as a small town of 10,000 but it stretches credulity to say these cities are comparable. Race/ethnicity is important to account for in the match because racial characteristics may influence cities to implement sanctuary policies. Likewise, economic indicators such as median household income, unemployment, and poverty are all important control variables (Cantor and Land, 1985). While we do not control for age and gender in the match, we do control for that in the post-match regression, because these variables should be more important to predicting crime than predicting sanctuary city status. That is, places with lots of young males may be more predisposed to higher crime (Farrington, 1986; Hirschi and Gottfredson, 1983). Finally, a measure of latent ideology (percent Gore 2000) is included to guard against the possibility that more Democratic cities may be more prone to passing sanctuary laws. The appendix includes our coding procedure for the aforementioned variables.

Tables 1 and 2 show the balance improvement across the match control variables. All variables show a dramatic increase in balance post-match. But the balance is not perfect, which is why after our analysis with matched data we also complete a regression analysis to control for small imbalances across treatment and control.

[INSERT TABLE 1 AND 2 ABOUT HERE]

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Our main outcome variables of interest are the various indicators of crime. With respect to this, we gathered the following data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): violent crime rate, property crime, and rape between the years 2000-2012. These data are gathered by year so we can assess whether there is any change in crime over time, possibly because the effects of a sanctuary policy may be delayed. In addition, sanctuary cities come into being at different points in time across our spectrum of analysis. Again, the motivation behind gathering these data is that they are statistics that opponents of sanctuary cities purport to be caused by sanctuary policies.

The next section discusses our results, where we employ mean comparisons and regression analysis. Both indicate little difference on our outcomes of interest by treatment (sanctuary) or control (non-sanctuary) condition.

7 Results

As specified in the data/methods section, we analyze the crime data in two ways – first at the individual-city level by observing whether crime rates change in the year following the implementation of a sanctuary policy within the city. Our second method is to conduct a match between sanctuary cities and similarly situated cities that do not have sanctuary policies, then examine whether crime is different across the two groups.

Beginning with our pre-post city-level analysis, recall that our hypothesis is that there are no systematic differences on crime rates following the passage of a sanctuary policy within a city. If we are correct, we will observe two possible sets of outcomes: 1) there will be no change whatsoever at the city-level, or 2) there will be some change post sanctuary implementation but

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some cities will experience higher crime, other cities lower crime. To test this, Figures 2, 4, and 6 plot each city's change in crime rate (violent, property, rape) following adoption of a city sanctuary policy.¹⁶ For instance, if a city passed a sanctuary ordinance in 2006, our measure subtracts that city's crime rate in 2005 from that city's crime rate in 2007. Dots that are to the right of 0 show increases in crime, whereas dots to the left of 0 show decreases in crime following implementation of a sanctuary policy.

The plots clearly reveal that some cities experience mild increases in various assortments of crime, whereas other cities experience drops in crime. There is no clear generalizable pattern based on these graphs – but what is clear is that the individual-city level plots are supportive of our hypothesis that sanctuary policy as a general rule does not lead to more crime.

[INSERT FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE]

[INSERT FIGURE 3 ABOUT HERE]

[INSERT FIGURE 4 ABOUT HERE]

[INSERT FIGURE 5 ABOUT HERE]

[INSERT FIGURE 6 ABOUT HERE]

[INSERT FIGURE 7 ABOUT HERE]

To buttress these findings, we also conducted a difference of means t-test where one group is all city crime rates before sanctuary implementation, and the other group is all city crime

¹⁶Additionally, we visualize the data with maps in Figures 3, 5, and 7

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rates post implementation. The results of the t-test show that for violent crime (t-stat = -0.133 , p-value = 0.894), property crime (t-stat = 0.996 , p-value = 0.321), and rape crime (t-stat = -0.733 , p-value = 0.465) there is no statistical difference across the two groups. Indeed, the mean difference for violent crime and for rape are very near to zero.

We begin our second analysis with an examination of crime data by year. Recall that in contradistinction to public claims that sanctuary cities cause crime to increase, our hypotheses suggest no such effects. If we are correct – then there will be no statistically significant evidence that sanctuary cities look different than non-sanctuary cities in crime-related statistics after the sanctuary policy has been implemented. Based on previous research and existing data, we believe undocumented immigrants are less likely to commit crime because they do not want to be deported. Thus, to the extent that sanctuary cities may draw in more undocumented immigrants precisely because of their sanctuary policies, if anything, crime rates should drop. However, we doubt such movement occurs as the process of inter-city moving can be taxing, and people tend to follow jobs as the primary motivator for moving (however, we do control for mobility). In addition, as we noted earlier, we find no difference in non-citizen Latino immigration rates between matched sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities, providing evidence that sanctuary cities in and of themselves do not attract undocumented immigrants.

We conducted a series of difference of means t-tests between our matched treatment groups. Figures 8, 9, 10 largely confirm our hypotheses. The first plot shows the difference in violent crime rate between non-sanctuary and sanctuary cities. If the two lines for each year cross each other at any point, then the relationship between violent crime and city-type is not statistically significant. While there is a mild tendency to have slightly more crime in sanctuary cities, these

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effects are very small, and are not statistically significant. In general, the crime rate per 100,000 people differs between 100-200 incidents a year; however, again, these effects remain statistically insignificant.

[INSERT FIGURE 8 ABOUT HERE]

On property crime we see a very similar pattern. In general, sanctuary cities tend to have slightly less property crime but there is no statistical confidence in such a claim as most of the point estimates are relatively close to the 0 line and in no case do the error bars not cross the line. Years 2007 and 2008 reveal property crime to be higher in non-sanctuary cities, although, again, this finding is not statistically significant. These results corroborate findings from violent crime, and support our central hypotheses. Sanctuary cities are no different from non-sanctuary cities on property crime during the years that we analyzed.

[INSERT FIGURE 9 ABOUT HERE]

Finally, we evaluate whether rape is higher in sanctuary cities, as some political figures have claimed. Recall, the argument that has been advanced by some is that sanctuary cities have become a haven for criminals and rapists. In this scenario the implicit causal mechanism is that would-be rapists are more likely to congregate or attack in these cities because they think their chances of getting away with an act are higher. To us, this logic seems fanciful;¹⁷ we argue that sanctuary cities and non-sanctuary cities should witness similar incidents of rapes because the only difference between these cities – in general – is the policy itself.

¹⁷It is possible that sanctuary cities have more rapes that go unreported, but it is hard to imagine a causal mechanism that explains why that would be, when the whole point of the sanctuary is to communicate to citizens broadly that the government is more on the side of the most vulnerable.

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Similar to Figures 8 and 9, our data reveal no significant relationship between sanctuary cities and rape (see Figure 10). In terms of point estimates, there is no clear pattern whether sanctuary cities have more or less crime. What remains consistent, however, is that no statistically significant relationship between sanctuary city and rape emerge. Again, these findings support our hypothesis – that there are no differences on crime rates.

[INSERT FIGURE 10 ABOUT HERE]

Thus far, we have shown no difference by treatment on violent crime, property crime, and rape, which are collectively supportive of our hypothesis. Sanctuary policy thus has no demonstrable effect on crime rates, in terms of either increasing or reducing them. Again, this runs counter to the current narrative by some in the Republican Party that sanctuary policies lead to increased crime. We find no support for this regardless of whether we are looking at violent crime, property crimes, or rape.

However, while the match is designed to control for differences between treatment cities on variables that may induce sanctuary status, the post-match balance table (Table 2) shows that our two treatment groups are not perfectly balanced. This is a clear limitation of matching – i.e., the matching procedure and balancing process is never perfect, and there are possibly unobservable differences between our treatment and non-treatment cities. Following Ho et al. (2007), one way to improve the confidence in our results, though, is to conduct a multivariate regression analysis post match. Therefore, we also conducted a regression analysis of our matched data on our three dependent variables. Table 3 presents results for this analysis for crime rates in 2012. If our hypotheses are correct, similar to our t-test analyses, we should not see a statistically significant

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coefficient for our treatment variable. This is precisely what we find for violent crime, property crime, and rape crime, respectively.¹⁸

Moreover, these results hold controlling for a plethora of variables that may theoretically affect both sanctuary city adoption and crime rate. These controls are important to the assessment of sanctuary policy because, fitting with other literature, compositions of cities tend to contribute to variation in crime rate as opposed to sanctuary status. Fitting with expectations, poverty is associated with higher rates of violent crime but not necessarily property crime. Unemployment rates actually have the opposite effect, as places with higher levels of unemployment have more property crime but actually a bit less violent crime. These results make sense because poverty tends to be more long-term and endemic leading to greater violence. At the same time these areas are places with relatively low property values. Race is also related to crime but not necessarily in ways fitting with popular expectations. Once we control for a host of factors, places with increasing amounts of whites, blacks, and Hispanics tend towards slightly lower rates of violent, property, and rape crime. Interestingly, the only significant and positive predictor is percent Asian and property crime. This makes sense when we consider that a increasing number of Asian Americans live in higher-income neighbors. In the end, though, our main concern and result is that sanctuary policies themselves appear to have no effect on subsequent crime rates.

[INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE]

¹⁸We conducted this analysis for all years for all cities that had passed a sanctuary law up to that point in time. We find null results for our sanctuary city indicator variable in every case.

8 Discussion and Conclusion

Our findings suggest that sanctuary policies themselves do not affect crime rates, which contradicts the primary narrative for their repeal. The positive benefits of sanctuary policy for immigrant incorporation could disappear based on little more than fear-mongering if Congress does manage to pass a bill like the *Enforce the Law for Sanctuary Cities Act*, which cleared the House before dying in committee in the Senate. This bill would have stripped federal law enforcement funds from cities with sanctuary policies, endangering the trust these policies can help to create between undocumented immigrants and city officials.¹⁹ The justification for the *Enforce the Law for Sanctuary Cities Act* relied heavily on the narrative of criminality despite having no empirical support for claims that sanctuary cities increased crime and our findings suggest that the reason for this lack of supporting evidence is simply because it does not exist.

Sanctuary cities were initially designed to provide aid to and then incorporate people into American life from war-torn Central American countries. The policies have a strong basis in empathy, often with the backing of churches and local aid organizations. Thus, the policies are designed to assist people in extremely vulnerable positions in the United States in navigating their way to a life that is as safe and healthy as possible. However, in recent years, a few high profile incidents where undocumented immigrants have committed horrific crimes have led some political candidates – generally on the right – and other actors to make sweeping negative claims about the deleterious effects of sanctuary cities. The argument is that sanctuary cities bring crime: undocumented immigrants who are by definition criminals, go to these cities to commit

¹⁹<http://www.politico.com/story/2016/07/senate-rejects-sanctuary-cities-defunding-225181>

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their crimes because they know their chances of deportation are much lower. Despite evidence to the contrary (i.e., Lyons et al. (2013) or Ridgley (2008)), these voices argue that sanctuary policies lead to more crime and general destabilization.

We found these claims highly dubious on their face given evidence beginning in the 1930s and continuing until today that immigrant populations tend to produce less crime because these populations are more concerned with deportation and running afoul of the law relative to the native-born population. While other research certainly indicates that relative to other cities, sanctuary cities, on average, produce less crime or no crime, we felt compelled to re-examine this question taking a different analytical approach. We did this in part because we want to evaluate the sanctuary policy definitively. Given the political saliency of the issue, we found it necessary to assess sanctuary cities using a causal inference method, in this case matching. This approach lets us isolate the direct effect of a sanctuary policy on a variety of outcome variables – while controlling for several confounding variables.

To test these claims we collected city-level data from the U.S. Census, including population size, age, gender, education, income, ethnicity, and citizenship status. These are all variables thought to either influence criminal activity or weigh on the selection decision by a city to become a sanctuary city. That is, we control for both confounding variables as well as rule out possible selection effects. We then used a genetic match, which allows us to compare each sanctuary city in our data against another sanctuary city within the same state. Once we controlled for these variables, the difference between our sanctuary cities and non-sanctuary cities on the matching variables reduced to essentially zero. The result indicates that there is no discernible difference on each type of crime we measured between sanctuary and non-sanctuary cities. Thus, when

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it comes to crime, we conclude that sanctuary cities have essentially no impact one way or the other.

Our findings have clear normative democratic implications. Sanctuary policies in terms of leading to crime do not appear to be a problem. In fact, as we pointed out in our earlier review of the literature, almost all research that assesses links between immigration and criminality find an inverse relationship. The argument advanced by some politicians that immigration – namely “illegal” immigration – is somehow linked to crime in any sort of meaningful way is simply not true. Our findings, in addition to findings from others (e.g., Lyons et al. (2013)) suggest that sanctuary policies do not on their face lead to increase in crime. To the contrary, sanctuary cities as a policy should be enhanced – they can act as what Sidanius and Pratto (2001) call hierarchy attenuating structures. In general, these policies help aid and protect people in often very precarious situations. Indeed, the long-run impact of sanctuary policy may increase Latino and other immigrant incorporation leading to a more democratic polity.

While our main goal here was to assess whether sanctuary cities lead to crime, future research should move beyond this dependent variable to examine more in-depth the myriad aspects of Latino incorporation. Especially as the number of sanctuary cities and perhaps counties expand, we can begin to examine – over the long run – whether foreign born Latinos in sanctuary cities become U.S. citizens, register, and vote at higher rates than similarly situated Latinos in other cities. While some literature might suggest otherwise (see Pantoja et al. (2001), who show that Latino political participation surged in California in the 1990s in response to Republican Pete Wilson and his support for the anti-immigrant proposition 187), it’s also quite plausible that sanctuaries are viewed as more welcoming, which, in the long run, leads to greater political and

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civic participation (Pedraza, 2014).

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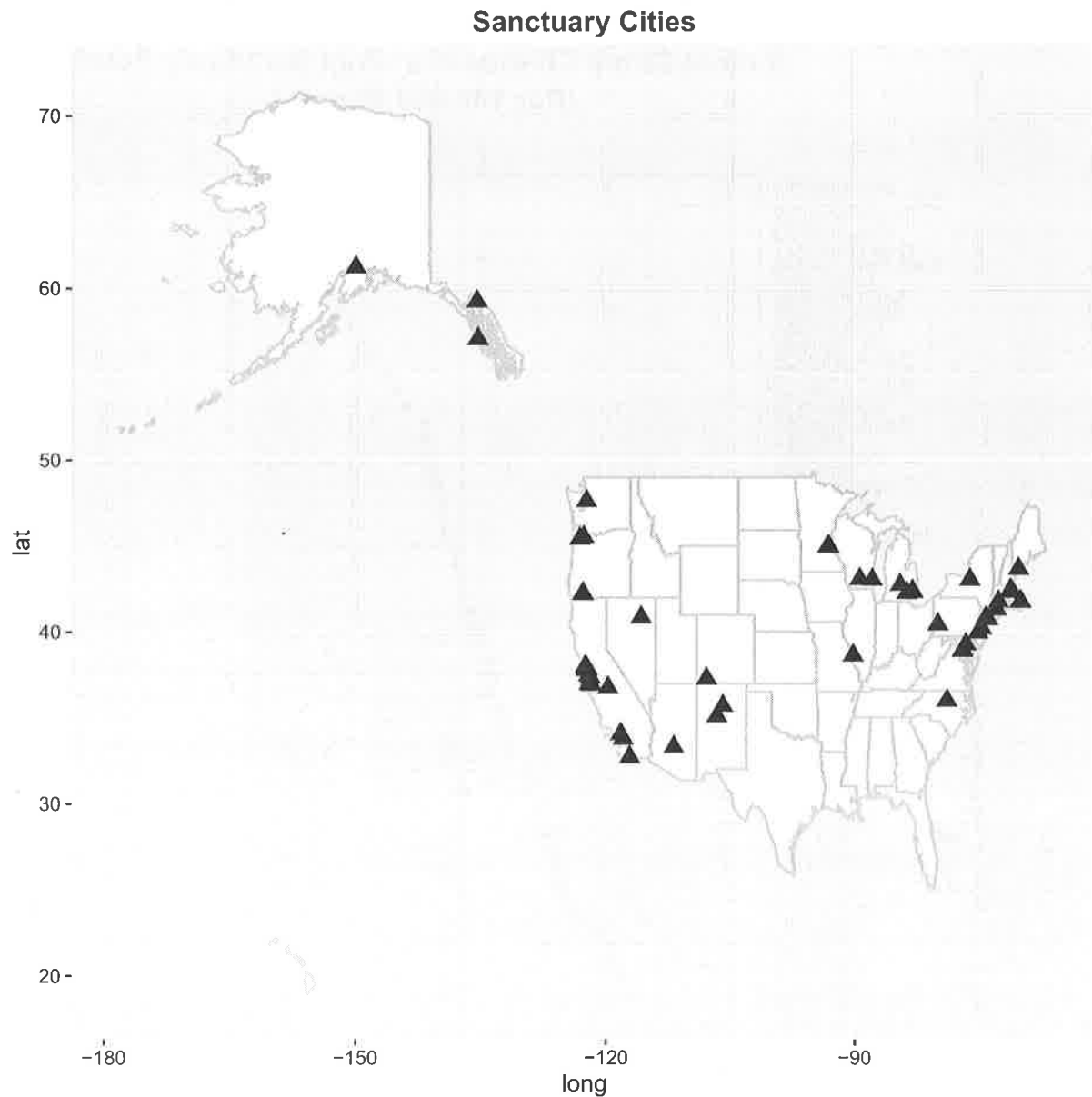
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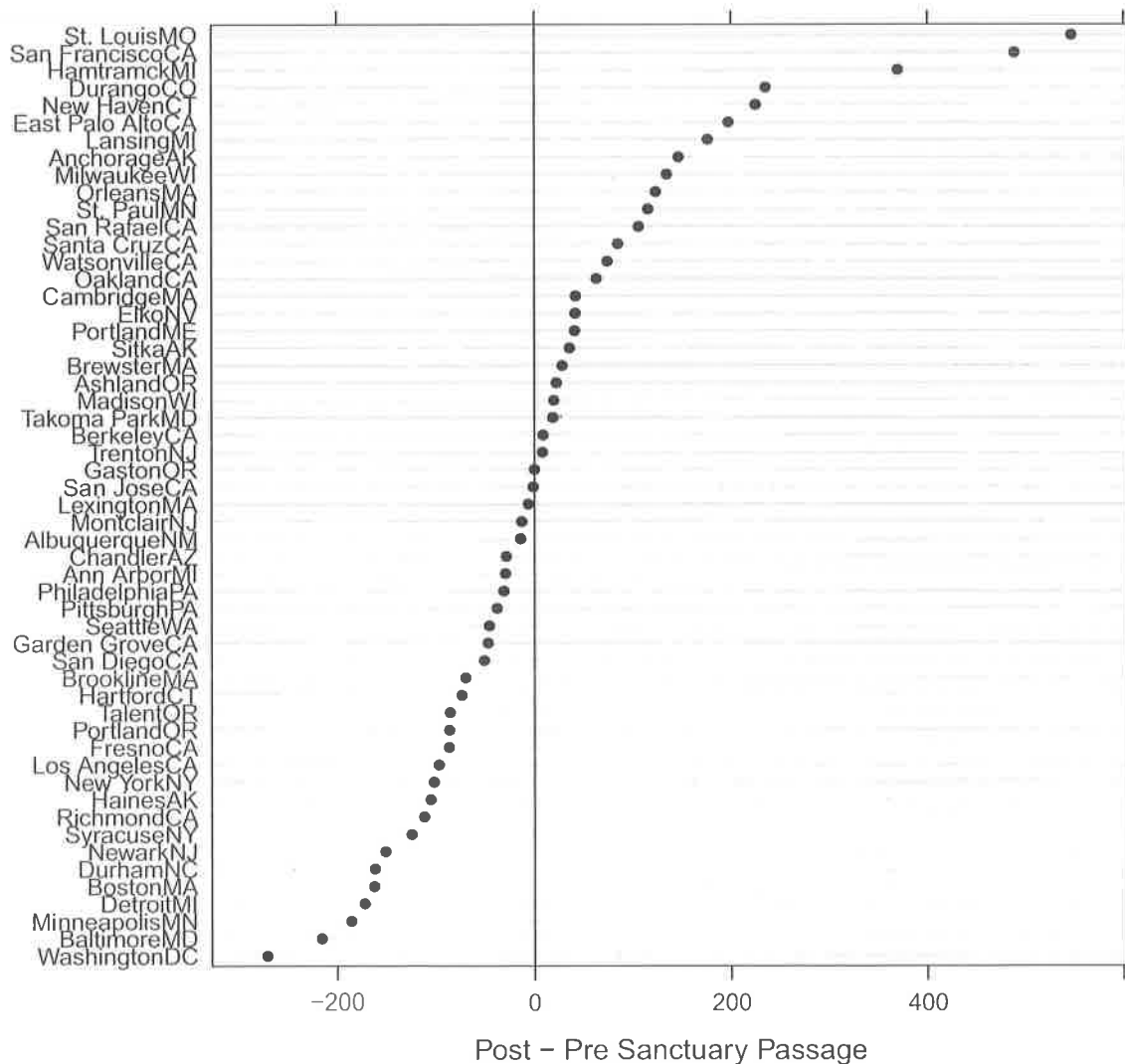
9 Figures



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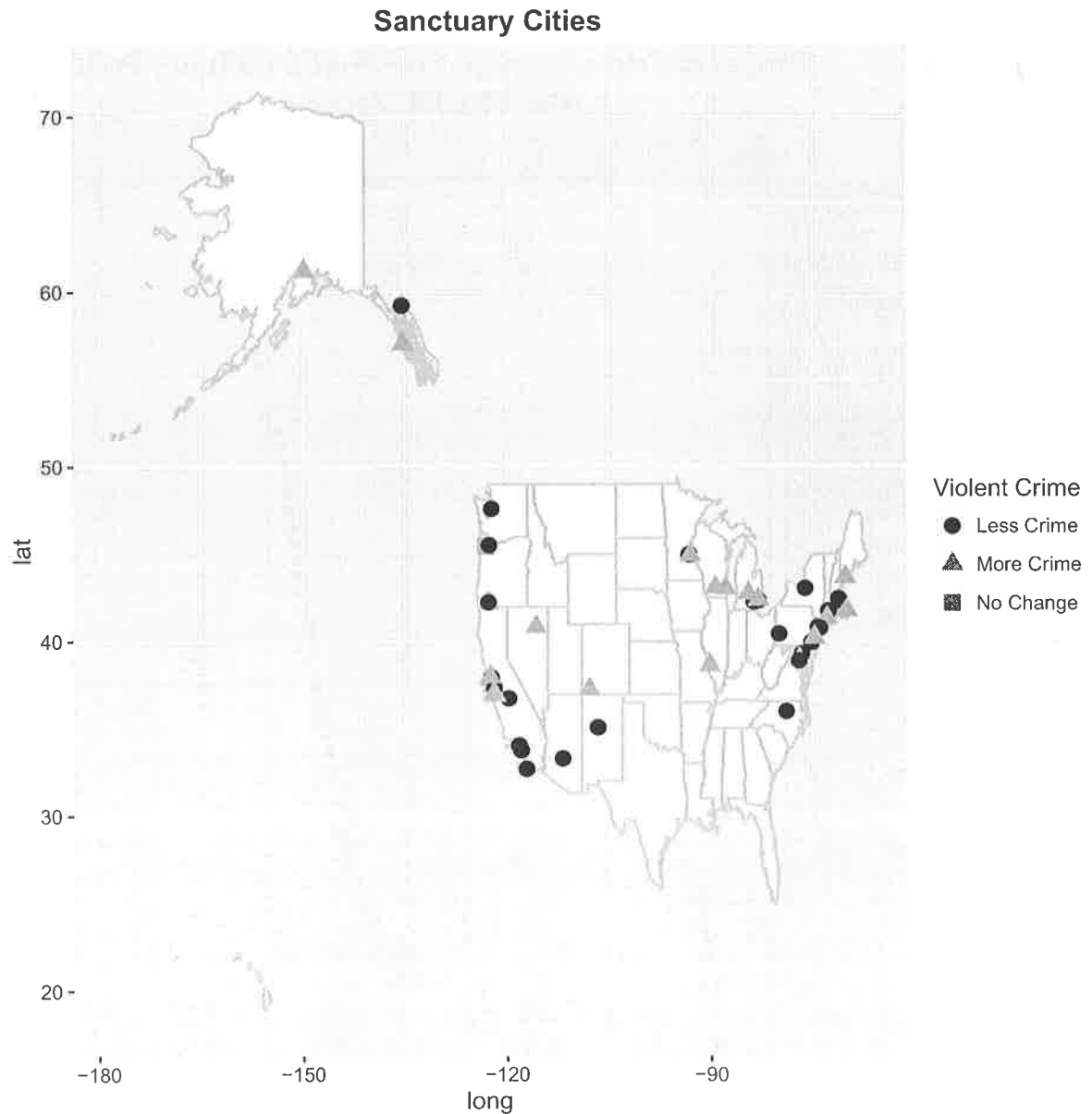
Figure 2: City-level violent crime pre/post passage of post 9/11 sanctuary policy. Dots indicate an annual decrease (left of 0) or increase (right of 0) in crime rates post passage sanctuary policy enforcement. There is no clear discernible pattern in terms of violence following passage of such policies. Some cities see small increases in overall violent crime, others see small decreases in overall violent crime.

Violent Crime Change Pre-Post Sanctuary Policy (Per 100,000 People)



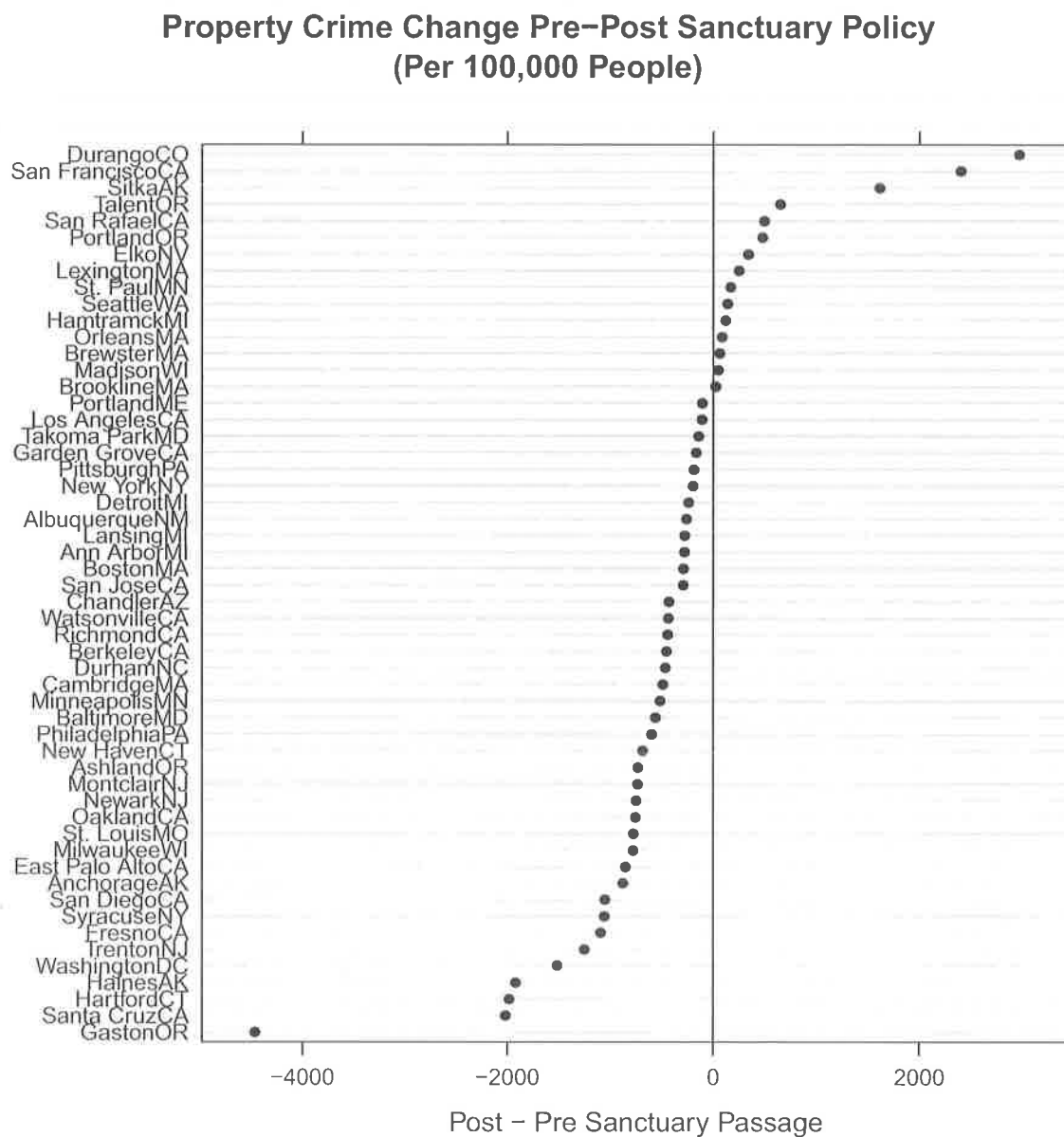
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Figure 3: The geographical distribution of sanctuary cities with indication as to the change in rate of violent crime (per city) after passing sanctuary city legislation. There appears to be no distinct geographical pattern to explain increases or decreases in crime.



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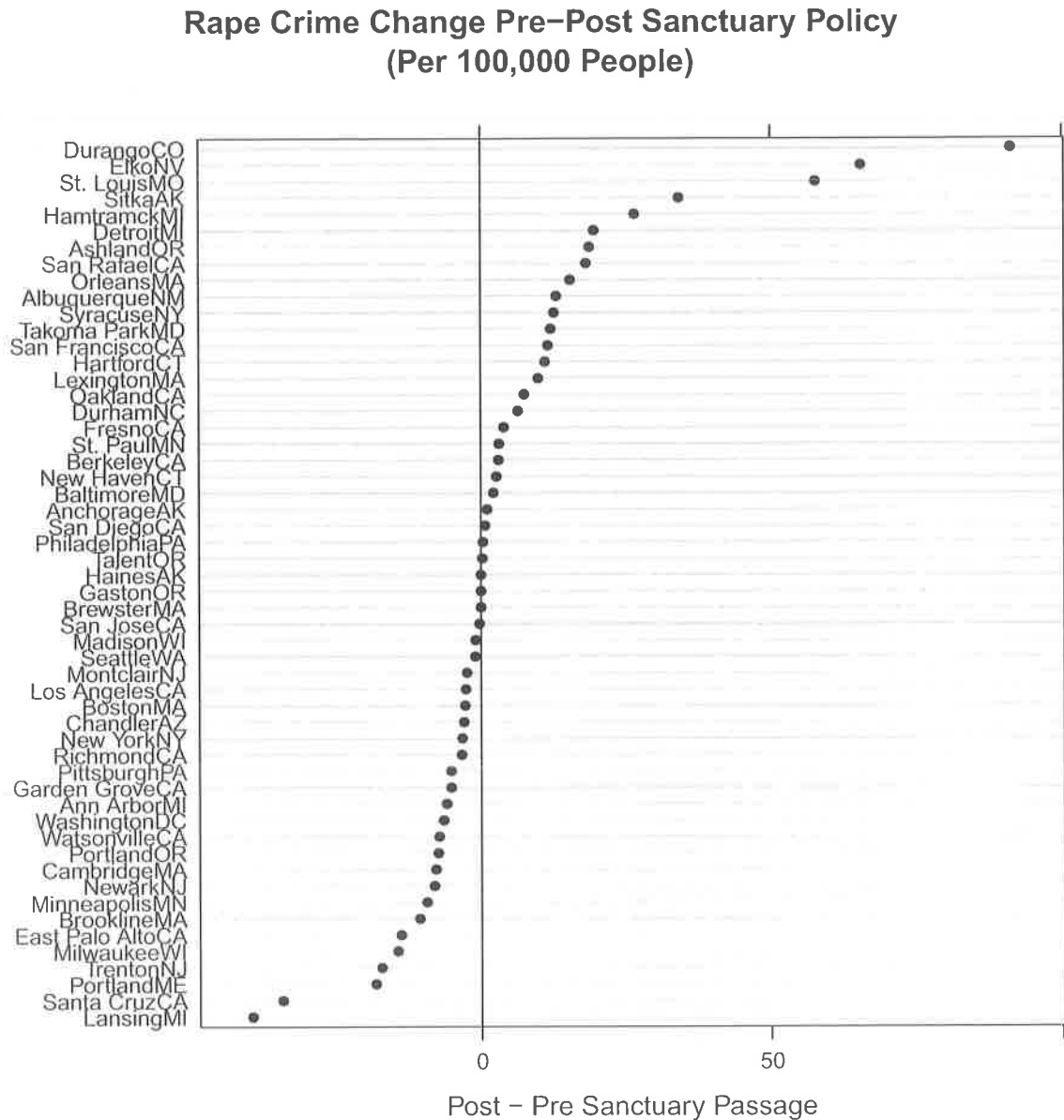
Figure 4: City-level property crime pre/post passage of post 9/11 sanctuary policy. Dots indicate an annual decrease (left of 0) or increase (right of 0) in crime rates post passage sanctuary policy enforcement. There is no clear discernible pattern in terms of property crime following passage of such policies. A few cities see small increases in overall property crime, whereas most cities see either no change or a slight drop in overall property crime.





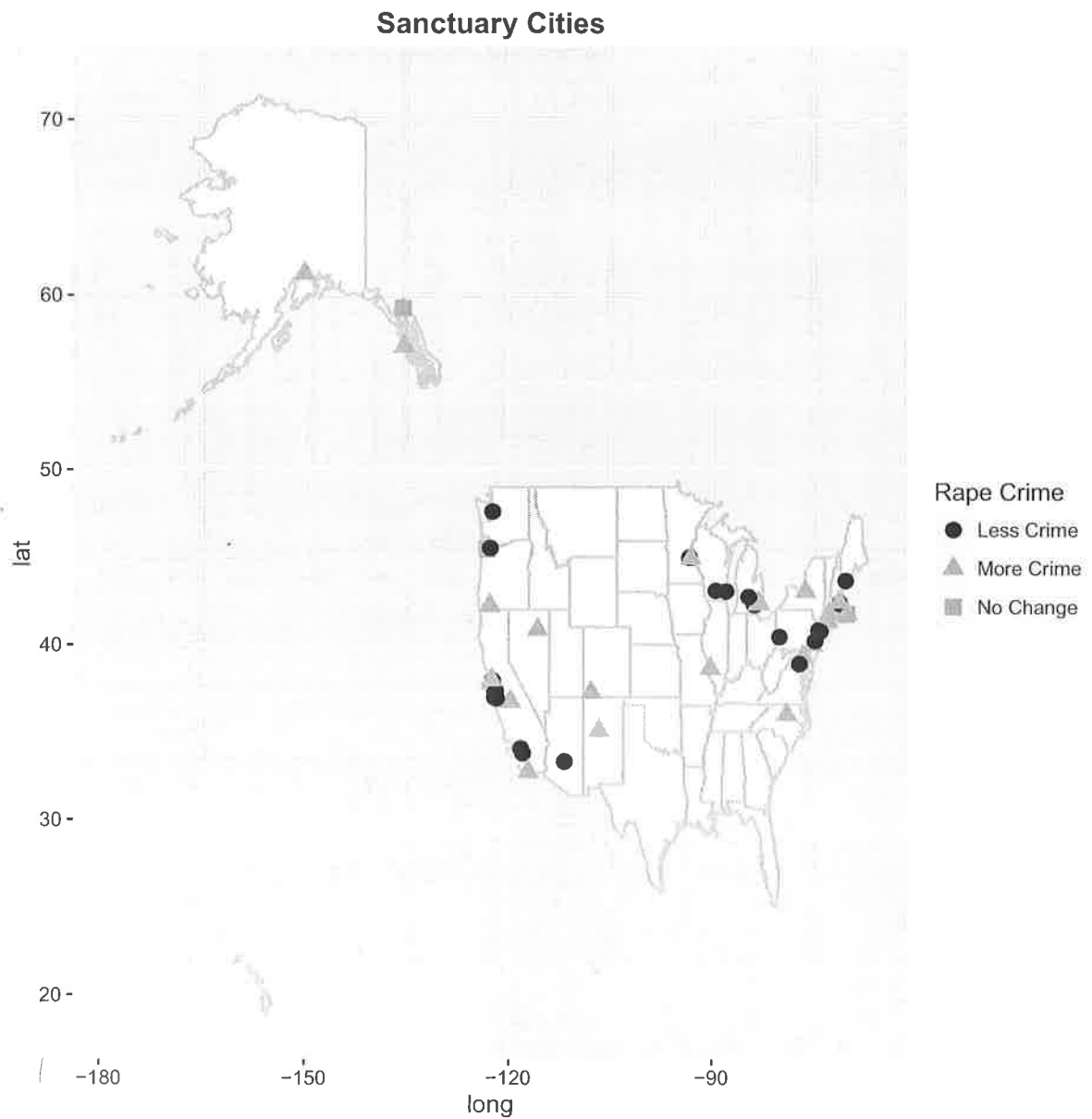
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Figure 6: City-level rape crime pre/post passage of post 9/11 sanctuary policy. Dots indicate an annual decrease (left of 0) or increase (right of 0) in crime rates post passage sanctuary policy enforcement. About half of the cities show slightly higher rape crime post policy implementation, whereas the other half show a drop in rape crime



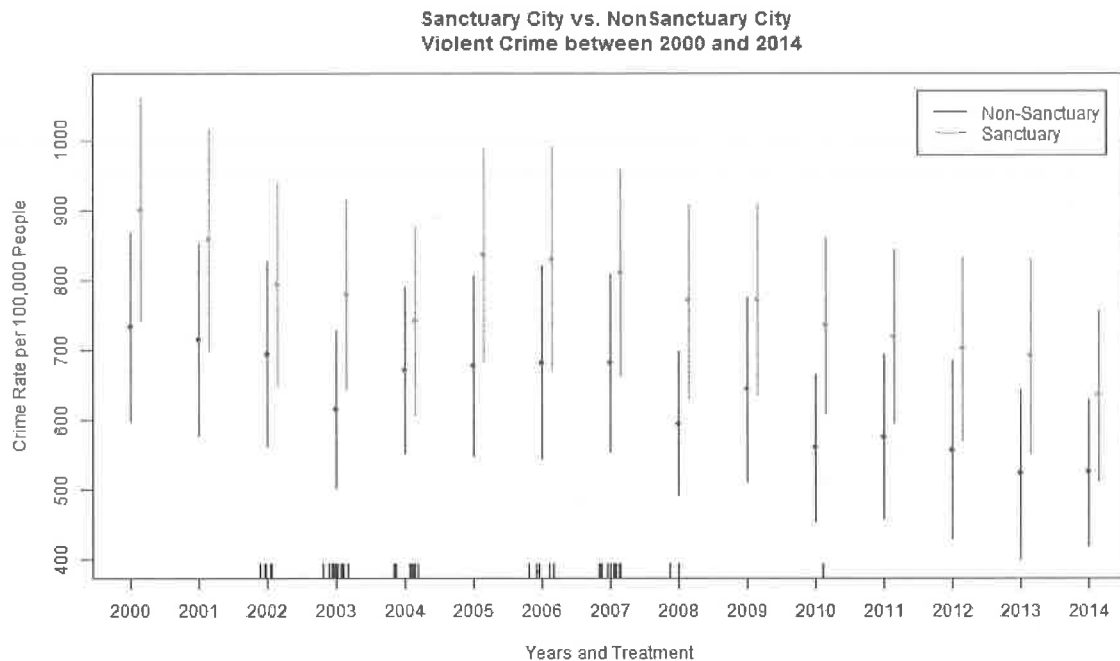
Sanctuary Cities

Figure 7: The geographical distribution of sanctuary cities with indication as to the change in rate of rape crime (per city) after passing sanctuary city legislation. There appears to be no distinct geographical pattern to explain increases or decreases in crime.



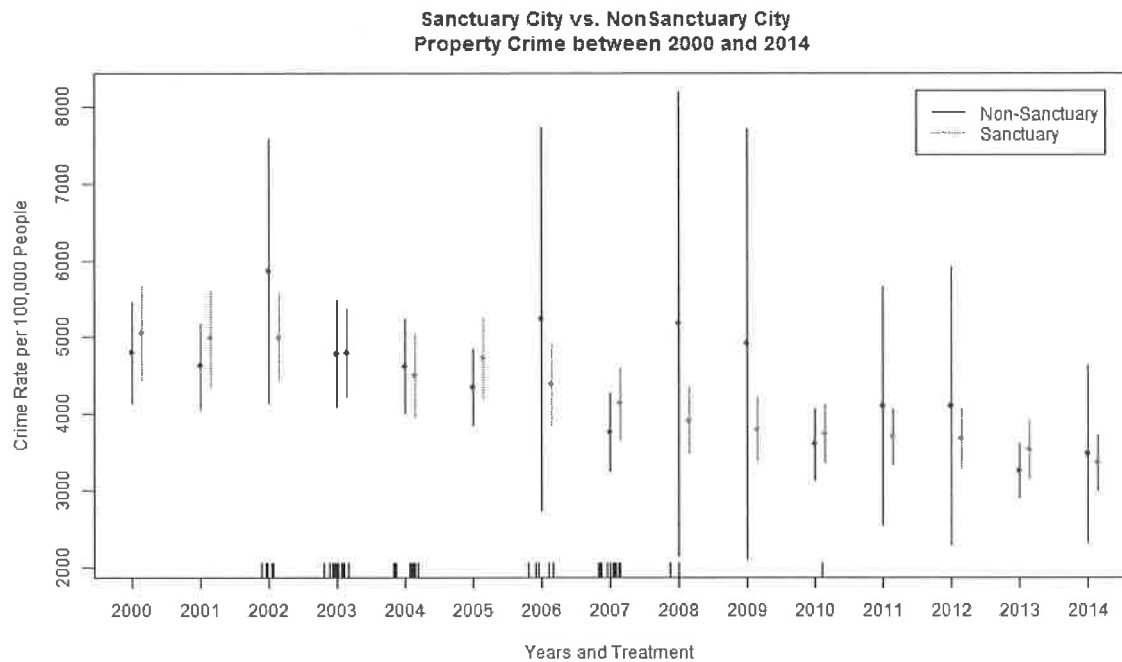
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Figure 8: Violent crime rate by sanctuary and non-sanctuary city. No statistically discernible difference in violent crime rate emerges across the two treatment conditions. The rug at the bottom indicates the point in time when cities became sanctuaries. The rug is measured annually but ticks were given a slight amount of random noise to prevent complete overlap and provide visual perspective of the amount of sanctuary policies passed per year.



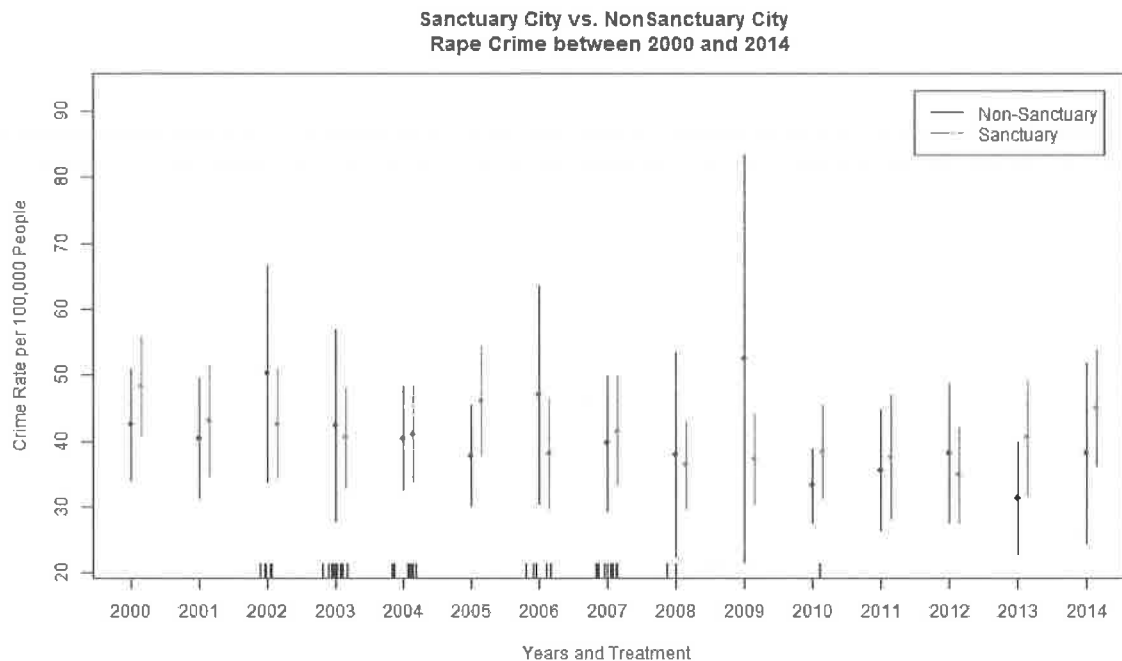
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Figure 9: Property crime rate by sanctuary and non-sanctuary city. No statistically discernible difference in property crime rate emerges across the two treatment conditions. The rug at the bottom indicates the point in time when cities became sanctuaries. The rug is measured annually but ticks were given a slight amount of random noise to prevent complete overlap and provide visual perspective of the amount of sanctuary policies passed per year.



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Figure 10: Rape crime rate by sanctuary and non-sanctuary city. No statistically discernible difference in rape crime rate emerges across the two treatment conditions. The rug at the bottom indicates the point in time when cities became sanctuaries. The rug is measured annually but ticks were given a slight amount of random noise to prevent complete overlap and provide visual perspective of the amount of sanctuary policies passed per year.



10 Tables

	Means Treated	Means Control	SD Control	Mean Diff	eQQ Med	eQQ Mean	eQQ Max
distance	0.43	0.02	0.07	0.40	0.35	0.39	0.94
Total_Pop_2000	539373.33	41927.99	64399.29	497445.34	157917.50	475981.46	6687233.00
Pct_White_2000	59.01	78.00	18.88	-19.00	19.70	18.66	30.40
Pct_Black_2000	20.11	6.96	12.27	13.15	9.20	12.73	33.60
Pct_Asian_2000	7.13	4.79	7.22	2.34	1.85	3.02	30.90
Pct_Hisp_2000	17.30	14.08	18.89	3.21	4.05	4.92	22.30
Pct_Unemployed_16Plus_2000	4.74	3.66	2.10	1.08	1.20	1.62	23.60
Median_Income_1999	42654.77	49719.77	20264.11	-7065.00	6167.00	9006.38	96332.00
Pct_Poverty_18Plus_1999	15.04	9.73	6.71	5.31	6.30	5.94	23.90
Pct_EDU_25Plus_BAPlus_2000	34.20	27.64	15.91	6.56	6.95	6.41	10.40
Pct_ForBorn_2000	17.87	13.02	11.57	4.85	5.10	5.35	21.00
Pct_ForBorn_NotCit_2000	11.34	7.53	7.61	3.81	4.00	3.88	8.50
Pct_ForBorn_LatinAm_2000	40.08	35.36	27.19	4.72	8.90	8.66	17.70
Pct_Latino_Not_Citizen_2000	5.36	3.98	6.61	1.38	1.18	1.58	9.91
Pct_New_City_Residents_2000	23.23	28.08	8.82	-4.84	4.78	5.00	21.86
PGORE	58.67	51.49	9.90	7.18	7.60	7.44	13.10

Table 1: Pre-Match: Example covariate balance table shows that the match brings treatment control into relative alignment

Sanctuary Cities

	Means Treated	Means Control	SD Control	Mean Diff	eQQ Med	eQQ Mean	eQQ Max
distance	0.43	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.47
Total_Pop_2000	539373.33	184489.17	228230.82	354884.17	87319.50	354963.46	6687233.00
Pct_White_2000	59.01	62.42	20.55	-3.42	3.20	4.31	10.50
Pct_Black_2000	20.11	17.12	19.39	2.99	2.70	3.41	13.80
Pct_Asian_2000	7.13	5.48	7.11	1.65	1.00	2.00	9.40
Pct_Hisp_2000	17.30	18.48	18.05	-1.18	1.55	2.88	23.50
Pct_Unemployed_16Plus_2000	4.74	4.45	1.81	0.28	0.30	0.32	0.90
Median_Income_1999	42654.77	42292.56	13028.64	362.21	1372.00	1989.17	8717.00
Pct_Poverty_18Plus_1999	15.04	14.04	5.81	0.99	1.45	1.36	3.90
Pct_EDU_25Plus_BAPlus_2000	34.20	32.28	17.41	1.92	2.85	2.98	8.30
Pct_ForBorn_2000	17.87	16.63	11.10	1.24	1.20	1.85	6.90
Pct_ForBorn_NotCit_2000	11.34	10.63	7.56	0.71	0.90	1.15	6.30
Pct_ForBorn_LatinAm_2000	40.08	46.46	24.30	-6.38	6.50	6.38	13.50
Pct_Latino_Not_Citizen_2000	5.36	5.28	7.05	0.08	0.29	0.58	6.05
Pct_New_City_Residents_2000	23.23	25.59	8.52	-2.36	2.41	2.58	6.17
PGORE	58.68	54.39	10.47	4.28	3.95	4.67	13.70

Table 2: Post-Match: Example covariate balance table shows that the match brings treatment control into relative alignment

Sanctuary Cities

Table 3: Regression analysis post-match, modeling various types of crime for year 2012. Findings corroborate the earlier findings, there is no evidence for an effect for sanctuary city policy.

	Crime Type		
	Violent	Property	Rape
Sanctuary (Treatment)	84.840 (55.097)	-830.597 (595.049)	-2.796 (8.867)
Population Size	-0.00004 (0.00003)	-0.0004 (0.0004)	-0.00000 (0.00001)
Percent White	-15.914*** (3.412)	-28.238 (34.780)	-5.337*** (0.544)
Percent Black	-9.146** (3.479)	-115.709*** (38.299)	-5.538*** (0.572)
Percent Asian	1.995 (7.082)	282.489*** (79.321)	-4.176*** (1.242)
Percent Hispanic	-9.869** (4.792)	-66.199 (49.268)	-3.939*** (0.784)
Percent Unemployed	-28.822* (15.141)	1,928.772*** (165.997)	-0.493 (2.440)
Median Income	-0.001 (0.005)	-0.094** (0.042)	0.0002 (0.001)
Poverty (Over 18)	31.646*** (11.530)	-415.281*** (117.185)	1.616 (1.742)
BA or Greater (25+)	-3.316 (3.926)	96.981** (37.941)	0.328 (0.640)
Percent Foreign Born	-27.993* (14.424)	-563.896*** (146.861)	-3.271 (2.339)
Percent Foreign Born w/o Citizenship	14.703 (22.684)	748.087*** (233.805)	2.255 (3.669)
Percent Foreign Born Latin American.	2.998 (2.055)	70.046*** (22.512)	0.607* (0.326)
Latino Not Citizen	-2.214 (12.679)	-169.784 (130.954)	0.483 (2.087)
Mobility	-15.101*** (5.028)	-231.417*** (56.682)	-1.549* (0.836)
Gore Vote (2000)	4.239 (3.175)	72.535** (33.115)	-0.129 (0.493)
Percent Male 15-19	56.494 (35.161)	-1,019.732*** (308.888)	-1.359 (5.453)
Percent Male 20-24	-38.024* (21.527)	494.330** (203.327)	1.722 (3.119)
Percent Male 25-29	44.939 (37.475)	-129.336 (413.826)	-5.123 (5.277)
Percent Male 30-34	16.563 (44.046)	-408.006 (494.855)	11.240 (6.802)
Constant	1,487.174*** (631.806)	14,143.280*** (6,162.528)	511.970*** (97.314)
Observations	110	110	110
R ²	0.756	0.717	0.715
Adjusted R ²	0.701	0.653	0.651
Residual Std. Error (df = 89)	264.853	2,899.324	42.932
F Statistic (df = 20; 89)	13.762***	11.277***	11.170***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

11 Appendix

Number	City	State	Year
1	Anchorage	ALASKA	2003
2	Haines	ALASKA	2003
3	Sitka	ALASKA	2003
4	Chandler	ARIZONA	2006
5	Berkeley	CALIFORNIA	2007
6	East Palo Alto	CALIFORNIA	2007
7	Fresno	CALIFORNIA	2003
8	Garden Grove	CALIFORNIA	2007
9	Los Angeles	CALIFORNIA	2007
10	Oakland	CALIFORNIA	2007
11	Richmond	CALIFORNIA	2007
12	San Diego	CALIFORNIA	2008
13	San Francisco	CALIFORNIA	2002
14	San Jose	CALIFORNIA	2007
15	San Rafael	CALIFORNIA	2003
16	Santa Cruz	CALIFORNIA	2007
17	Watsonville	CALIFORNIA	2007
18	Durango	COLORADO	2004
19	Hartford	CONNECTICUT	2007
20	New Haven	CONNECTICUT	2006
21	Washington	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2003
22	Portland	MAINE	2004
23	Baltimore	MARYLAND	2003
24	Takoma Park	MARYLAND	2007
25	Boston	MASSACHUSETTS	2006
26	Brewster	MASSACHUSETTS	2003
27	Brookline	MASSACHUSETTS	2006
28	Cambridge	MASSACHUSETTS	2002
29	Lexington	MASSACHUSETTS	2004
30	Orleans	MASSACHUSETTS	2003
31	Ann Arbor	MICHIGAN	2003
32	Detroit	MICHIGAN	2002
33	Hamtramck	MICHIGAN	2008
34	Lansing	MICHIGAN	2004
35	Minneapolis	MINNESOTA	2007
36	St. Paul	MINNESOTA	2004
37	St. Louis	MISSOURI	2004
38	Elko	NEVADA	2004
39	Montclair	NEW JERSEY	2004
40	Newark	NEW JERSEY	2006
41	Trenton	NEW JERSEY	2004

Sanctuary Cities

42	Albuquerque	NEW MEXICO	2007
43	New York	NEW YORK	2003
44	Syracuse	NEW YORK	2003
45	Durham	NORTH CAROLINA	2003
46	Ashland	OREGON	2003
47	Gaston	OREGON	2002
48	Portland	OREGON	2003
49	Talent	OREGON	2003
50	Philadelphia	PENNSYLVANIA	2002
51	Pittsburgh	PENNSYLVANIA	2004
52	Seattle	WASHINGTON	2003
53	Madison	WISCONSIN	2002
54	Milwaukee	WISCONSIN	2004

Table 4: List of sanctuary cities by state and year

Sanctuary Cities

Variable	Type	Coding
Total Population (2000)	numeric	raw count
Percent White	numeric	percent
Percent Black	numeric	percent
Percent Asian	numeric	percent
Percent Hispanic	numeric	percent
Percent Unemployed (2000)	numeric	percent
Median Income (2000)	numeric	city median
Percent poverty (1999)	numeric	percent
BA or Greater (25+)	numeric	percent
Percent Foreign-Born	numeric	percent
Percent Latino Non-citizen (2000)	numeric	percent
Percent Foreign Born Latin American (2000)	numeric	percent
Gore Vote	Numeric	percentage
Percent Age Male 15 -19 (2000)	numeric	percent
Percent Age Male 20 - 24 (2000)	numeric	percent
Percent Age Male 25 - 29 (2000)	numeric	percent
Percent Age Male 30 - 34 (2000)	numeric	percent
Violent Crime	numeric	per/100,000
Property Crime	numeric	per/100,000
Rape Crime	numeric	per/100,000

Table 5: Variable Coding

From: Ann Carla Costello <acostello@sndca.org>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 13:12:26 PDT

To: "cnclmanfox@aol.com" <cnclmanfox@aol.com>, "rmccoy@toaks.org" <rmccoy@toaks.org>, "aadam@toaks.org" <aadam@toaks.org>, "claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com" <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, "jprice@toaks.org" <jprice@toaks.org>

Subject: A concern

Dear Mayor Fox, Mayor Pro Tem McCoy, and Councilmembers,

Since 1961, I have lived, worked and voted in Thousand Oaks. The purpose of this email is to let you know that I support SB 54 and I encourage you to refrain from any action that would undermine its provisions.

Over the years, Thousand Oaks has welcomed persons of many ethnicities to call it home and that diversity provides a richness that reflects how peoples of a diverse world can live together. I believe that the residents and officials of Thousand Oaks should continue to recognize the dignity of each person who calls our state home, no matter their background. As a woman of faith, I believe that we are called to demonstrate respect by welcoming those who are seeking safety. As a Catholic, I believe in the words of Christ, "when I was a stranger, you welcomed me."

When local law enforcement officers act as deportation agents, that further undermines trust and confidence. People are less likely to report crime when victims and witnesses fear that they may be deported when they come in contact with local law enforcement.

For these and other reasons—based on well-researched facts—I support Senate Bill 54.

Thank you for giving this message your serious consideration.

Sincerely,
Sr. Ann Carla Costello, SND
Sisters of Notre Dame

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: LINDA WALKER <lwalker736@gmail.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 13:21:28 PDT

To: aadam@toaks.org, claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com, jprice@toaks.org

Subject: Support SB54

Greetings from Washington State! I have family in Thousand Oaks who is a recent graduate of CLU and is going on to graduate school there and is very engaged in her community. I would appreciate your vote in support of SB54. I believe this city could be a shining example to the rest of the nation. Thank you for your time.

Linda and Jim Walker

1018 N. Heron Drive

Ridgefield, Washington 98642

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:14
CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: <sheilas45@roadrunner.com>

Date: June 5, 2018 at 13:39:56 PDT

To: to <claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com>, to cit <aadam@toaks.org>, to city <rmccy@toaks.org>, to ct <jprice@toaks.org>, TO ity <cnclmanfox@aol.com>

Subject: Underwood Farms Save our Farmers Support SB54

<https://www.cnn.com/video/2017/02/16/the-next-american-farm-bust.html>

I have lived in Ventura County all of my life (73 yrs) and know the farmers and their workers have made this county great! Please think of how God will judge you by treating all his people with respect. Sheriff Dean and the county website says out of the 25,000 people they arrested in 2016 only 238 were undocumented and turn over to ICE, under 1% so this was before SB54.

I shop, eat and get my hair done in Thousand Oaks, so I hope your support will allow me to continue supporting T. O.

Thank you,
Sheila and Carl (Vietnam Veteran) Smith
2890 Waverly Ave.
Camarillo, Ca 93010

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:14
CITY CLERK DEBARTHEM
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: rhodesmantwo@aol.com

Date: June 5, 2018 at 14:14:42 PDT

To: cnclmanfox@aol.com, rmccoy@toaks.org,

aadam@toaks.org, claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com, jprice@toaks.org

Subject: Citizen Request for Your Support for SB54

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:27

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

;laskdjfa

My Dear Elected Officials,

I urge you to act in support of SB54 and to act against the Jeff Sessions' lawsuit against California, first with a reminder of the words of Pastor Martin Niemöller:

"First they came for the Socialists, and I did not speak out—

Because I was not a Socialist.

Then they came for the Trade Unionists, and I did not speak out—

Because I was not a Trade Unionist.

Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—

Because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me—and there was no one left to speak for me."

Please refrain from action that furthers a fascist, authoritarian regime.

Next, for those of you who have follow Christ, I remind you of Holy Scripture in Matthew 25:31-46, emphasizing 44-46:

44 *"They also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or thirsty or a stranger or needing clothes or sick or in prison, and did not help you?'*

45 *"He will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did not do for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.'*

46 *"Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the righteous to eternal life."*

Please do not be 'goats'.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully Yours,

Eric Rhodes Jr.

PO Box 1217

Thousand Oaks, CA 91358

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

From: Dr. Martha Martinez-Bravo [mailto:marthaam18@hotmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 05, 2018 2:21 PM

To: cncلمانfox@aol.com; Rob McCoy <RMcCoy@toaks.org>; Al Adam <AAdam@toaks.org>; claudia4slowgrowth@roadrunner.com; Joel Price <JPrice@toaks.org>; Anne Mumo <AMumo@toaks.org>; Ellen Rosa <ERosa@toaks.org>

Subject: Support SB54

Dear Thousand Oaks City Council Members:

As you may be fully aware , organized hate groups have been going throughout California to oppose SB54 at city councils. When I first heard about this, I was in disbelief but now that it has been confirmed, I wanted to share the link with you .

I am a resident of Camarillo and we just had our city council meeting where our council members decided to stay neutral; to not take a stance in getting in between a federal and state litigation. I am in agreement with their stance as we have our judicial system which is set up to do its job. I do hope that you follow their lead.

I have been connected with the city of Thousand Oaks for the last ten years. I have made the commitment for these past ten years to drive over the hill for my children to attend school. Your city has always felt like a second home to our family, especially as we have formed close relationships with families there. In addition, my husband works in Thousand Oaks and he serves your community on a daily basis. We love our sister city and we hope that you take a stance to stay neutral in this situation.

The opposition to SB54 portrays undocumented immigrants as criminals, specifically as MS13. This is statistically an outlier or isolated cases. As you may be aware, there is data indicating that undocumented immigrants do NOT commit more crimes than those of legal status. Some research even points to those of undocumented status engaging in less crimes than those of legal status. I have attached those links as well. And as you may be aware, SB54 does not protect those who have committed violent crimes etc.

Furthermore, the dehumanization of undocumented immigrants is something that you have already witnessed from your last meeting (ie referring to immigrants as spreading disease and calling them "illegals") . Dehumanization has been an antecedent in historical genocides. This is not who I want Thousand Oaks to represent.

Additionally, while we are not here to solve a broken immigration system , it is important to note that undocumented immigrants are the backbone to our economy. Ventura County is a highly agricultural county and the labor force of undocumented immigrants is crucial. The problem with a broken immigration system is covered by Mr. Graig Underwood in his interview.

My child came home the other day asking what it meant to be "illegal" because a child said that Mexicans were going to be deported. Anti-immigrant messages are being trickled down to our children, and this negatively affects our children's mental health and community. I believe taking any stance to oppose SB54 would provide this message of hate toward our community. It would further feed into the "us" vs "them" mentality which is not healthy for our communities.

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:40
CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

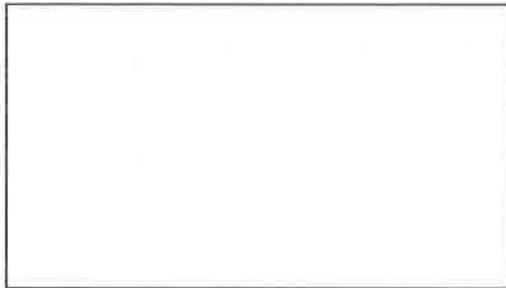
TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18

While I personally support SB54, I ask that you take a neutral stance and that you allow our system of government to take precedence.

I sincerely thank you for your time,

Martha Martinez-Bravo, MA, PsyD
Doctor of Clinical Psychology

<https://www.splcenter.org/hatewatch/2018/05/22/racism-rampant-california-city-council-meetings-sanctuary-policies>



[Racism rampant at California
city council meetings on
sanctuary policies](https://www.splcenter.org/hatewatch/2018/05/22/racism-rampant-california-city-council-meetings-sanctuary-policies)

www.splcenter.org

For the past two months, a campaign orchestrated by national anti-immigrant hate group the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) and its legal arm the ...

<https://www.npr.org/2018/05/02/607652253/studies-say-illegal-immigration-does-not-increase-violent-crime>

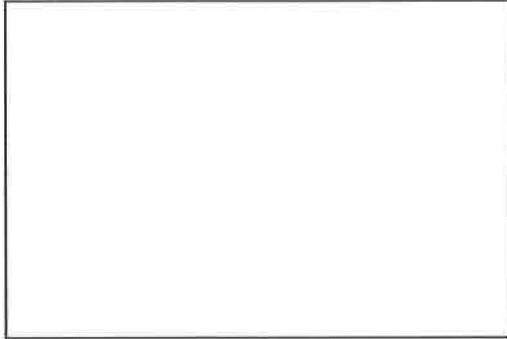


[Illegal Immigration Does Not
Increase Violent Crime, 4 ...](https://www.npr.org/2018/05/02/607652253/studies-say-illegal-immigration-does-not-increase-violent-crime)

www.npr.org

The Trump administration regularly asserts that undocumented immigrants are predatory and threaten public safety. Immigrant advocates say that talk demonizes an entire class of people. Now, four academic studies show that illegal immigration does not increase the prevalence of violent crime or drug ...

<https://www.cnn.com/video/2017/02/16/the-next-american-farm-bust.html>



The next American farm bust?

www.cnn.com

Craig Underwood, a fourth generation farmer in California, weighs in on the farm economy, the competition, rising costs and labor shortages.

SB 54-Sanctuary City

Name	Phone	Support/ Oppose	Notes	Email
Lynn Burtucci	805-358-0011	Oppose	left message on councilmembers voicemails 5/15-wants to opt out	ldahill@callutheran.edu
Robert Hudson	805-208-4334	Oppose	left message on councilmembers voicemails 5/16-wants to opt out	
Joanne Cordia	805-358-6250	Oppose	left message on councilmembers voicemails 5/21-wants to opt out	
Lisa Dahill	614-338-8130	Support	called 5/22 in support of SB 54	
Barbara Marquez-O'Neill	805-746-0391	Support	called 5/23 in support of SB 54	
Sharon Duncan	805-701-4972	Support	called 5/24 in support of SB 54 (Camarillo resident)	
Susan Ebersson	805-341-7556	Support	left voicemail on Andy Fox's voicemail in support of SB 54-5/28	
Dorothy Shevima	805-777-7345	Oppose	left voicemail on councilmembers phones on 6/4 opposing SB-54	
Howard Wenis	805-375-6526	Support	left voicemail on councilmembers phones on 6/4 supporting SB-54	

2018 JUN -5 PM 2:27

CITY CLERK DEPARTMENT
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS

TO COUNCIL 6-5-18
AGENDA ITEM NO. 9C
MEETING DATE 6-5-18