

## CONFIDENTIALITY AND IMMIGRANT VICTIMS: RESPONSIBILITIES OF SHELTERS, RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND VICTIM SERVICES PROVIDERS<sup>1</sup>

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A small number of states have passed and attempted to implement state laws designed to make it unlawful to harbor or to transport undocumented immigrants within the state.<sup>3</sup> In July, 2010, a new law aimed at identifying undocumented immigrants existing within the State of Arizona went into effect. The passing of HB 1070 in Arizona has prompted other states to encourage similar immigration legislation. These bills often make it unlawful for individuals or entities to knowingly harbor or transport undocumented immigrants. Some of the bills require local and state law enforcement to ask about the immigration status of an individual if the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the individual is present in the United States without documentation.<sup>4</sup> It is important for domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, and other programs and services that assist immigrant women, children and crime victims to understand how these bills may or may not affect domestic violence programs and shelters, and their ability to comply with confidentiality requirements under state and federal laws. It is also important for programs to understand that federal law can preempt several of the provisions of these state laws and how programs in states with immigration legislation can continue to operate in a manner that is consistent with federal grant funding and antidiscrimination laws. Equally important is to inform victims about their rights and to conduct safety planning for victims to help them stay safe in their environment.

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<sup>3</sup> See Appendix of State Laws

<sup>4</sup> On July 6, 2010, the United States filed a lawsuit against the State of Arizona challenging the constitutionality of SB 1070 and arguing that the legislation interferes with matters that are constitutionally reserved for the federal government, conflicts with federal immigration laws and policy and impedes the implementation of Congressional objectives.<sup>4</sup> On appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld a temporary district court injunction blocking the enforcement of SB 1070's provisions that: (i) require officers to make a reasonable attempt to determine the immigration status of a person stopped, detained or arrested if they possess "reasonable suspicion" that the person is unlawfully present in the United States; (ii) impose criminal penalties for the failure to apply for or carry alien registration papers; (iii) prevent undocumented persons from soliciting, applying for, or performing work; and (iv) authorize the warrantless arrest of immigrants where there is probable cause to believe the person has committed a public offense that makes the person removable from the United States. *United States of America v. State of Arizona*, No. 10-01413 (D. Ariz. *prelim. injunction granted* July 28, 2010); *prelim. injunction aff'd*, No. 10-16645 (9th Cir. April 11, 2011).

State immigration legislation may contain provisions regarding harboring of undocumented immigrants, the transportation of such immigrants, and the requirement that law enforcement inquire about immigration status when an individual has been stopped and the officer believes that the person may be undocumented. There are differences between these state immigration bills, for example some provide greater protections for service providers than others, so it is important to know the specific laws that apply to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and other crimes, and the programs that serve such victims in your state.<sup>5</sup>

Federal law affords immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and other crimes special protections to encourage them to report crimes and help bring cases against their abuser without fear of being deported.<sup>6</sup> However, state immigration laws may undermine the ability of domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers and other victim service providers to bring a victim to court, to meetings with prosecutors or to the hospital to receive critical treatment for injuries. Furthermore, because shelter employees are not specifically granted immunity from prosecution for harboring or shielding undocumented immigrants, under some of the new state laws there is nothing under these bills that would prevent law enforcement officials from stationing themselves outside of a domestic violence shelter, a rape crisis center despite the fact that under federal law immigration enforcement activities are prohibited by VAWA Confidentiality provisions.<sup>7</sup>

In light of the enactment of this type of state immigration legislation, it is imperative for shelter employees to understand the federal and state safeguards currently in place with respect to the protection of confidential victim information as well as what to do in the event a law enforcement officer arrives at a shelter and asks about an individual or requests to inspect the facility.

### **Federal and State Victim Confidentiality Safeguards**

Under the federal Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA),<sup>8</sup> the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA),<sup>9</sup> and the Victims of a Crime Act (VOCA),<sup>10</sup> any shelter, rape crisis center, domestic violence program or similar victim services program that receives either FVPSA, VAWA, VOCA, or Office of Violence Against Women (OVW) funding is barred from disclosing to anyone any information about a victim receiving services, including any information regarding the victim's location or the fact that the victim is currently or has ever received services from the shelter. Compliance with FVPSA, VAWA, state confidentiality laws, and VAWA special immigration confidentiality provisions is a requirement of all entities receiving funding. Release of confidentially

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<sup>5</sup> See State Confidentiality Chart. Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/state-confidentiality-laws>

<sup>6</sup> The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has issued a series of policy memoranda designed to prevent the arrest, detention, and removal of non-citizen crime victims and witnesses. For more information on these memos go to <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/government-documents>.

<sup>7</sup> LESLYE E. ORLOFF ET AL., *VAWA Confidentiality: History, Purpose, and Violations VAWA Confidentiality Protections*, in EMPOWERING SURVIVORS: LEGAL RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Ch. 6, available at <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/training-materials/Ch3-SA-Man--Confidentiality.pdf>, See also, NIWAP, VAWA Confidentiality Statutes, Legislative History and Implementing Policy (2.23.17), available at <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/vawa-confidentiality-statutes-leg-history/>

<sup>8</sup> The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-457 (codified in 42 U.S.C. Section 10401, et seq.); Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-320 (codified in 42 U.S.C. 5101, et seq.)(amending and reauthorizing the FVPSA)..

<sup>9</sup> The Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-222, Title IV, 108 Stat. 1902-55 (codified in scattered sections of 8 U.S.C. and 42 U.S.C.) (hereinafter, *VAWA*); Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 ("VAWA 2000"), Pub. L. No. 106-386, Div B, Title V, §1513(d) (2000); Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 ("VAWA 2005"), Pub. L. No. 109-162, Title VIII, Subtitle B, §817 (2006).

<sup>10</sup> Victims of a Crime Act, 42 USC 10601 *et seq.* (grantees must certify that they will comply with regulations set forth by 28 CFR Part 22 which prohibits the disclosure of personal identifying information of crime victims).

protected information places the programs' funding in jeopardy.

The VAWA immigration confidentiality protections have three prongs:

1. **Nondisclosure Provisions:** The Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice and the Department of State cannot disclose any information contained in or about the existence of an immigration case filed by a crime victim seeking VAWA, T-Visa or U-Visa immigration relief.<sup>11</sup> This protection ends only when the application for the immigration benefit is denied based on the substance of the application and all opportunities to appeal have been exhausted.
2. **Prohibited Source Limitations:** Stops immigration enforcement agencies from using information provided solely by an abuser, trafficker or U visa crime perpetrator, a relative, or a member of their family,<sup>12</sup> to take an adverse action regarding admissibility or deportability against an immigrant victim, without regard to whether a victim has ever filed or qualifies to file for VAWA related immigration relief.<sup>13</sup> The victim does not need to have filed an immigration case based upon victimization to be eligible.
3. **Location Prohibitions:** Prohibits enforcement actions at any of the following locations: domestic violence shelter; victim services program; family justice center; supervised visitation center; or courthouse if the victim is appearing in connection with a protection order case, a child custody case or other civil or criminal case related to domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, or stalking. If any part of an enforcement action took place at any of these locations, DHS must disclose this fact in immigration court proceedings, and must prove that such action did not violate VAWA confidentiality. The victim does not need to have filed an immigration case based upon victimization to be eligible.

The prohibited source and locational prohibitions protect all crime victims regardless of immigration status. The non-disclosure VAWA confidentiality provision protects individuals who are eligible for a VAWA self-petition, battered spouse waiver, VAWA Cuban adjustment, VAWA HRIFA, VAWA NACARA, VAWA cancellation of removal and VAWA Suspension of deportation.<sup>14</sup> VAWA Confidentiality protects all immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and all U visa covered crimes whether or not the victim ever qualifies for or files a VAWA, T or U visa immigration case.

Additionally, most states have their own confidentiality requirements enacted by statute.<sup>15</sup> These state and federal confidentiality and non-disclosure rules and laws, remain unchanged by the enactment of new state immigration legislation. Confidentiality protections were designed to prevent batterers and other crime perpetrators from using the immigration system as a tool of power and control over, or to retaliate against victims. Violations of confidentiality rules create serious, and sometimes life-threatening, dangers to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human

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<sup>11</sup> IIRAIRA Section 384 (a)(2); 8 U.S.C. 1367(a)(2).

<sup>12</sup> *Non-Disclosure and Other Prohibitions Relating to Battered Aliens: IIRAIRA Section 384.* May 5, 1997, Office of Programs, /s/ Paul W. Virtue, Acting Executive Associate Commissioner. ("Virtue memo"). Available at: [http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/c\\_VAWAConf\\_DHSGuidanceSec%20384\\_05.05.97\\_FIN.pdf](http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/c_VAWAConf_DHSGuidanceSec%20384_05.05.97_FIN.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> IIRAIRA Section 384 (a)(1); 8 U.S.C. 1367(a)(1).

<sup>14</sup> For a description of each of these forms of immigration relief see LESLYE E. ORLOFF ET AL., *Introduction to Immigration Relief for Immigrant Victims of Sexual Assault and Glossary of Terms*, in EMPOWERING SURVIVORS: LEGAL RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANT VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, Ch. 6, available at <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/immigration/introduction-to-immigration-relief-for-immigrant-victims>

<sup>15</sup> See State Confidentiality Chart. Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/state-confidentiality-laws>

trafficking, and compromise the trust that immigrant victims have in the effectiveness of services and legal protection developed to help crime victims. Violations of confidentiality restrictions lead federal and state officials to unknowingly help crime perpetrators to harm, manipulate or retaliate against their victims or otherwise undermine criminal prosecutions. Accordingly, it is important for shelter personnel to continue to abide by these confidentiality safeguards even after a state local immigration enforcement legislation.

### **How to Respond to Law Enforcement Requests for Confidential Victim Information**

Notwithstanding the confidentiality safeguards set forth above, it is conceivable that state or local law enforcement officials or the federal Department of Homeland Security officials may physically arrive at a domestic violence shelter or other program asserting to see crime victims. These federal, state, or local law enforcement officials may cite provisions of recent state immigration legislation or allege that they are given power under federal to seek out and arrest undocumented immigrants, in an attempt to ask about a specific victim or request to inspect the facility. In furtherance of their request, law enforcement officials may present shelter employees with (i) a subpoena, (ii) a court order, (iii) a search warrant or (iv) an arrest warrant.

It is important for programs to understand the difference between these documents and how a domestic violence or victims services program should respond to each in a manner that best protects victims and protects the programs from being at risk to lose funding for violating confidentiality laws or discriminating among program participants or applicants for services.

A *subpoena* is an order that can be requested by an attorney for any reason and is issued by a court clerk requiring a person to appear at a certain date, time, and place to testify as a witness about a case. A subpoena also may require the production of documents.

A *court order* is a legal document issued by a court ordering a person to perform a specific act, prohibiting a person from performing an act, setting a court date, or otherwise legally establishing something.

A *search warrant* is an order signed by a judge, which gives the authorities the limited right to search a specific place for a specific object or materials. A search warrant is issued after the District Attorney or a law enforcement official conveys to a judge that there is “probable cause” to believe that the use of a search warrant will produce evidence. The search must generally be limited to what the search warrant states can be searched.

An *arrest warrant* is a judge’s order to law enforcement officers to arrest and bring to jail a person charged with a crime. An arrest warrant founded on probable cause gives the arresting officer the limited authority to enter a dwelling in which the suspect lives when there is reason to believe the suspect is within. Before entering an establishment to execute an arrest warrant, an officer must have a reasonable belief that the suspect resides at that location and have reason to believe that the suspect is present at the time the warrant is executed.

## Shelter Confidentiality Step by Step Guide

### If Police, Sheriffs, or Department of Homeland Security Enforcement Officials Come to a Shelter or Service Provider...

1. Ask for the officer's name, badge number, and what department they work for. Do this first because you may not be able to obtain this information at a later point.
  - a. Name \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Badge Number \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Department \_\_\_\_\_
2. State that you can not confirm or deny whether anyone is in your facility or has received services from your program. This statement protects your program from putting your federal and possibly state funding in jeopardy. (State confidentiality laws vary. Please see the attached chart).<sup>16</sup>
3. If the officer is a federal agent, direct them to the attached Department of Homeland Security memorandums.<sup>17</sup> Particularly point out the memo that describes "victims of domestic violence, trafficking or other serious crimes," as a certain class of individual that warrants particular care when exercising prosecutorial discretion.<sup>18</sup> Also give them a copy of the one page notice from the Department of Homeland Security describing how complaints for violations of VAWA confidentiality are filed.<sup>19</sup>
4. Inform your supervisor that the police or DHS enforcement officials are on the premises and have requested to enter or have requested information.
5. Ask the police how you might be able to get in touch with them in the future.

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<sup>16</sup> The State Confidentiality Law Chart is attached in this packet. It is current through June 2011. Please make sure to independently confirm your state laws if this chart is used significantly after the above date. Federal Laws that put victim service program funding in jeopardy include the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). 8 U.S.C. § 1367; 42 U.S.C. § 10402. State Confidentiality Chart available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/state-confidentiality-laws>

<sup>17</sup> DHS Broadcast Message on New 384 Class of Admission Code; Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/government-documents/message%20to%20DHS%20384%20COA%20Final%2012.21.10.pdf/view> (This DHS memo directs DHS officials to identify victims with pending or approved VAWA confidentiality protected cases and to not initiate enforcement, detention or removal actions against these victims); *Memorandum of John P. Torres, Director of the Office of Detention and Removal Operations, Interim Guidance Relating to Officer Procedure Following Enactment of VAWA 2005*, Jan. 22, 2007. (VAWA confidentiality provisions prohibit the government from relying on information given by the abuser, from disclosing information relating to any immigrant that has filed for a VAWA self-petition, U-Visa, or T-visa, and from enforcing actions at shelters, rape crisis centers, victim services programs, community based organizations, courthouses, supervised visitation centers, or family justice centers without certification under oath that the other provisions have not been violated.) Available at: [http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/VAWA%20CONF\\_Torres%20ICE%20VAWA%20Confidentiality%20Memo\\_1.22.07.pdf](http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/VAWA%20CONF_Torres%20ICE%20VAWA%20Confidentiality%20Memo_1.22.07.pdf) *Memorandum of John Morton, Director, Prosecutorial Discretion: Certain Victims, Witnesses, and Plaintiffs*, June 17, 2011. Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/government-documents/Morton-CertainVictimsWitnessesandPlaintiffs-Memo-06-17-2011.pdf/view>; *Memorandum of John Morton, Director, Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens*, June 17, 2011. Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/government-documents/Morton%206.17.11prosecutorial-discretion-memo.pdf/view>; *Memorandum of John Morton, Assistant Secretary, Guidance Regarding the Handling of Removal Proceedings of Aliens with Pending or Approved Applications or Petitions*, Aug. 20, 2010. Available at: <http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/immigration/enforcement-detention-and-criminal-justice/government-documents/aliens-pending-applications.pdf/view>; U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Guidance for Coordinating the Adjudication of Applications and Petitions Involving Individuals in Removal Proceedings; Revisions to the Adjudicator's Field Manual (AFM) New Chapter 10.3(i): AFM Update AD 11-16 (PM-602-0029) (February 4, 2011)*, available at: <http://www.uscis.gov/USCIS/Outreach/Interim%20Guidance%20for%20Comment/coordination-adjud-removal-proceedings.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> You should consider printing a packet of these materials so that they are readily available to give to any officer that arrives at your program.

<sup>19</sup> See Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Confidentiality Provisions at the Department of Homeland Security at [http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/VAWA%20CONF\\_DHS%20Complaint%20Instructions\\_2008.pdf/view](http://iwp.legalmomentum.org/reference/additional-materials/vawa-confidentiality/government-memoranda-and-factsheets/VAWA%20CONF_DHS%20Complaint%20Instructions_2008.pdf/view)

6. Inform the client and her attorney that the police have been requesting to see her so that she may adjust her safety planning accordingly. This ensures that you maintain confidentiality.
7. Use screening tools to help determine whether the client is eligible for a VAWA self-petition, U visa, or T visa.
  - a. If the victim is eligible but has not filed, help her get assistance filing her VAWA, T or U visa case.
  - b. Any time law enforcement or DHS is seeking a client help the victim locate an attorney with experience representing immigrant victims.
  - c. Let the client and attorney determine the next course of action.
  - d. If the victim has already filed for VAWA, T or U visa relief, contact the officer and inform him or her that under DHS policies the officer is required to check the victim's case against the DHS VAWA 384 computer system. This system was designed to protect crime victims against immigration enforcement action taken against victims and witnesses. Provide the officer with the victim's immigration case "A" number to facilitate locating the case. It can be a violation of DHS policies to pursue enforcement actions against a client after she has filed a VAWA self-petition, U-Visa, or T-Visa.<sup>20</sup>

#### **8. If you are handed a subpoena...**

9. You do not need to let law enforcement enter.
10. State that you cannot let them in without a warrant.<sup>21</sup>
11. Read the subpoena carefully. It will tell you the names of the parties, the date, time, and place to appear, and/or the documents sought, and the location and type of court in which the lawsuit will take place.
12. Contact your supervisor if you have not done so already.
13. If the subpoena requires testimony or documents covered by the confidentiality provisions discussed earlier in this brochure, your program should object to the subpoena in writing. In addition to invoking the confidentiality provisions, you can list any other reasons it would be unfair or unjust to have to appear in court or produce documents. Objections should be filed with the court immediately, not on the date appearance or production is required. It is highly recommended that you program consult with an attorney to ensure that objections are made properly and in a timely manner.<sup>22</sup>

#### **14. If you are handed a search warrant...**

15. You must obey the warrant.<sup>23</sup>
16. Contact your supervisor if you have not done so already.

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<sup>20</sup> *DHS Broadcast Message on New 384 Class of Admission Code.* (The Department of Homeland Security has started a program that requires DHS officers to discontinue enforcement actions against immigrants that have filed for VAWA self-petition, U-Visa, or T-Visa. The information on these petitioners is red flagged in the Central Index System database with a special code by DHS so that officials know not to take action. "Information about the location, status, or other identifying information of any individual with the code "384" may not be released.")

<sup>21</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1229 (e)(1). (It is unlikely that law enforcement will be able to obtain this warrant because under VAWA confidentiality, for an enforcement action to take place at a victim services program or shelter, the law enforcement agency must include certification under oath confirming that none of the VAWA confidentiality provisions have been violated.)

<sup>22</sup> If your program does not have an attorney or wants pro bono assistance in opposing the subpoena many larger law firms have programs that will represent your agency free of charge.

<sup>23</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1229 (e)(1). (It is unlikely that law enforcement will be able to obtain this warrant because under VAWA confidentiality, for an enforcement action to take place at a victim services program or shelter, the law enforcement agency must include certification under oath confirming that none of the VAWA confidentiality provisions have been violated.)

- a. Supervisor should contact legal counsel
  - b. Supervisor should inform the client so that he or she can contact personal legal counsel. This should be done after law enforcement leaves the premises or in a private location in order to maintain victim confidentiality.
17. Ask to see the officer's identification, the search warrant, and the affidavit accompanying the search warrant. Note the scope of the search identified in the warrant.
  18. Make sure the search conducted does not exceed the terms of the search as listed in the warrant. You do not need to grant requests that go beyond the scope of the search warrant.
  19. Take notes of the search so that if there is any impropriety it can be used later to challenge any documents or materials obtained improperly during the search. Be calm, however, and do not do anything that may be interpreted as obstruction.
  20. You are not required to provide the officer executing the warrant any information written or oral that is not specifically listed in the document.
- 21. If you are handed an arrest warrant...**
22. You must obey the warrant.<sup>24</sup>
  23. Contact your supervisor if you have not done so already.
  24. Ask to see the police officer's identification, and the arrest warrant.
  25. Do not offer identifying information about anyone who has stayed at the shelter, or their current location.
  26. While responding to the arrest warrant and locating the client, call the client's counsel to inform them of the arrest.
  27. Ask police where they are taking the client, the name of the jail or detention center, and any other pertinent information so that it can be immediately relayed to the client's counsel.
  28. If possible, counsel for the service provider, counsel for the victim, and the law enforcement agency should work out the details related to the arrest warrant. Some programs will ask to arrange to meet the officer at another location the next day. This gives the client time to make arrangements for safety, for care of her children, and to talk to her attorney.

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<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

## Appendix

**This appendix describes the current state immigration laws with an emphasis on the harboring and transporting provisions that are most likely to concern domestic violence shelters and similar programs.**

### Alabama

In June 2011, Alabama passed its own immigration bill, the Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act, introduced as House Bill 56. HB 56 prohibits undocumented immigrants who are unlawfully present in the United States from receiving state and local public benefits. The statute provides exceptions for primary and secondary school education and state or local public benefits that are listed in 8 U.S.C. § 1621(b) (these are the PRWORA benefits for life and safety). The bill also prohibits undocumented immigrants from enrolling in and attending any public postsecondary education institution in the state. Additionally, the statute makes it illegal to conceal, harbor, or shield, or attempt to conceal, harbor, or shield, or conspire to conceal, or shield an alien from detection in any place in Alabama, including any building or any means of transportation, if the person knows or recklessly disregards the fact that the undocumented immigrant has come to, has entered, or remains in the United States in violation of federal law. Finally, the bill stays enforcement actions against victims of a crime, children of victims of a crime, and criminal witnesses and their children until the conclusion of all related legal proceedings.<sup>25</sup>

### Arizona

Among other things, SB 1070 requires a state or local Arizona law enforcement officer to ask about the immigration status of an individual the officer has stopped or detained for other reasons if the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that the individual is present in the United States illegally.<sup>26</sup> SB 1070 also makes it illegal for individuals or entities to knowingly “harbor” or “shield” illegal immigrants within the state of Arizona.<sup>27</sup>

Although SB 1070 provides law enforcement officers with the discretion not to ask about an individual’s legal status if such an inquiry would hinder or obstruct an investigation,<sup>28</sup> SB 1070 provides no specific legal protection for those operating domestic violence shelters or similar facilities. Instead, the only individuals with immunity from prosecution for harboring or shielding illegal immigrants under SB 1070 are child protective services workers and “first responders,” such as paramedics or emergency medical technicians.<sup>29</sup> Accordingly, SB 1070 may undermine the ability of domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers and other victim services providers to bring a victim to court, to meetings with prosecutors or to the hospital to receive critical treatment for injuries. Moreover, because shelter employees are not specifically granted immunity from prosecution for harboring or shielding illegal immigrants, there is nothing under SB 1070 that would prevent law enforcement officials from stationing themselves outside of a domestic violence shelter or similar crisis center since undocumented women are entitled to the lifesaving services offered by these facilities under federal law.

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<sup>25</sup> Alabama House Bill 56, Beason-Hammon Alabama Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act (2011).

<sup>26</sup> Arizona Senate Bill 1070, Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act (2010) (hereinafter, *SB 1070*).

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*



On July 6, 2010, the United States filed a lawsuit against the State of Arizona challenging the constitutionality of SB 1070 and arguing that the legislation interferes with matters that are constitutionally reserved for the federal government, conflicts with federal immigration laws and policy and impedes the implementation of Congressional objectives.<sup>30</sup> On appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit upheld a temporary district court injunction blocking the enforcement of SB 1070's provisions that: (i) require officers to make a reasonable attempt to determine the immigration status of a person stopped, detained or arrested if they possess "reasonable suspicion" that the person is unlawfully present in the United States; (ii) impose criminal penalties for the failure to apply for or carry alien registration papers; (iii) prevent undocumented persons from soliciting, applying for, or performing work; and (iv) authorize the warrantless arrest of immigrants where there is probable cause to believe the person has committed a public offense that makes the person removable from the United States.<sup>31</sup> The Ninth Circuit's decision did not enjoin the enforcement of SB 1070's prohibitions on the harboring or transportation of undocumented persons and SB 1070 continues to remain the focus of significant political and legal debate.

## Georgia

Similarly, in March 2011, the Georgia state legislature passed the Illegal Immigrant Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011, which was introduced as House Bill 87 and is commonly referred to as "HB 87."<sup>32</sup> HB 87 generally provides that if a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe the suspect has committed a crime, including any traffic offense, the officer is authorized to verify the suspect's immigration status if the suspect cannot provide identification.<sup>33</sup> In addition, HB 87 also imposes criminal liability on anyone who knowingly harbors or transports illegal immigrants while committing another crime or using fake identification to gain employment in Georgia.<sup>34</sup> Although HB 87 will not become effective until July 1, 2011, some commentators have already witnessed its desired impact in Georgia by noting that a number of undocumented persons are making efforts to leave the state before its provisions take effect.<sup>35</sup> On June 2, 2011, the American Civil Liberties Union and other civil rights groups filed a class action suit challenging the constitutionality of HB 87, particularly the provision of HB 87 that permits allows law enforcement officers to check the immigration status of criminal suspects.<sup>36</sup> On June 27, 2011, a federal judge issued a temporary injunction against the section that would require law enforcement officers to check the immigration status of those stopped by police if there is probable cause that the suspect has committed a crime and against the section that makes it illegal to transport or harbor undocumented immigrants. The state of Georgia plans to appeal this decision.<sup>37</sup>

## Indiana

In February of 2011, Indiana also passed an immigration bill, Senate Bill 590. The new law would make it illegal for anyone to harbor or transport an undocumented immigrant for purposes of

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<sup>30</sup> United States of America v. State of Arizona, No. 10-01413 (D. Ariz. *prelim. injunction granted* July 28, 2010); *prelim. injunction aff'd*, No. 10-16645 (9th Cir. April 11, 2011).

<sup>31</sup> *Id.*

<sup>32</sup> Georgia House Bill 87, Illegal Immigrant Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011 (2011).

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*

<sup>35</sup> See, e.g., Jeremy Redmon & Mario Guevara, Many Immigrants Leaving Georgia Behind, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, June 8, 2011, available at <http://www.ajc.com/news/dekalb/many-immigrants-leaving-georgia-967054.html>.

<sup>36</sup> See Stephen Caesar, Georgia Immigration Law Taken To Court, L.A. Times, June 2, 2011, available at <http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jun/02/nation/la-na-georgia-immigration-20110603>.

<sup>37</sup> See Kim Severson, Parts of Georgia Immigration Law Blocked, New York Times, June 27, 2011, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/28/us/28georgia.html>

“commercial benefit or private financial gain.”<sup>38</sup> This law, although similar to the bills passed by Arizona, Utah, and Alabama, indicates that organizations harboring and transporting are only in violation of the law if they stand to gain financially from the act. Domestic violence shelters and similar service providers would not be held criminally liable in this instance.

## Utah

In March 2011, the Utah state legislature enacted the Utah Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act, which was introduced as House Bill 497 and is commonly referred to as “HB 497.”<sup>39</sup> Among other things, HB 497 requires that a law enforcement officer verify the immigration status of a person arrested for a felony or a class A misdemeanor and a person booked for class B or C misdemeanor.<sup>40</sup> HB 497 also provides that, in certain situations where the operator of a vehicle has been detained, passengers in the vehicle may also be questioned and their immigration status verified.<sup>41</sup> Additionally, HB 497 also requires verification of immigration status regarding application for public services or benefits provided by a state or local governmental agency or subcontractor, except as exempted by federal law.<sup>42</sup> In May 2011, a class action lawsuit was filed by two national civil rights organizations in an effort to enjoin, among other things, the provisions of HB 497 that give law enforcement officers the ability to question people they stop about their immigration status.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Indiana Senate Bill 590 (2011).

<sup>39</sup> Utah House Bill 497, Utah Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act (2011).

<sup>40</sup> *Id.*

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> *Id.*

<sup>43</sup> See Julia Preston, Class-Action Lawsuit Says Utah Immigration Law Violates Civil Rights, N.Y. Times, May 3, 2011, at A20, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/05/04/us/04immigration.html>.