Jomsky, Mark

From: Dale <dlg@dgronemeier.com>
Sent: Sunday, March 26, 2017 5:34 AM
To: Jomsky, Mark
Cc: Tornek, Terry; 'James Macpherson'; 'Skip Elbie Hickambottom'; lmateo@dgronemeier.com; 'Pablo Alvarado'; 'Ed Washatka'; 'Peter Dreier'
Subject: Correspondence re Agenda Items #8 and #12, City Council Meeting March 27, 2017
Attachments: 100%DisentanglementFromICEBestLocalPolicingPolicy.pdf; RedHerringLosingFederalFunds.pdf

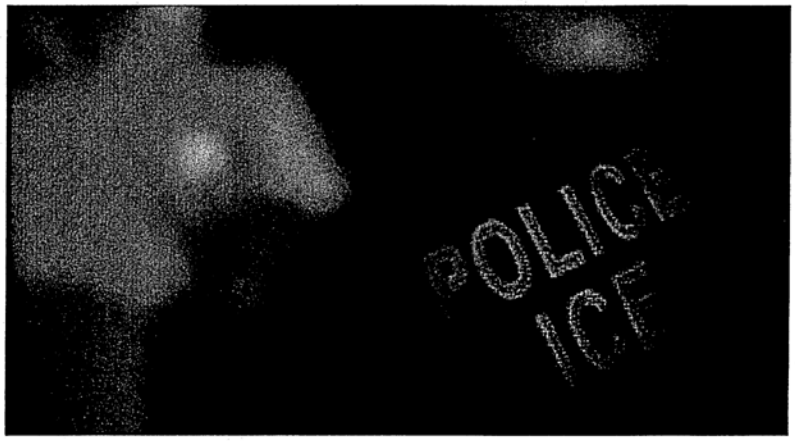
City Clerk Mark Jomsky:

The attached 2 articles by Lizbeth Mateo, Skip Hickambottom, and me are submitted as additional correspondence for Agenda Items #8 and #12 (immigrant protection issues) for the City Council Meeting on March 23, 2017.

Dale Gronemeier

Guest Opinion | The Strongest Local Policing Policy is Total Disentanglement from ICE

Opinion Piece By Lizbeth Mateo, Skip Hickambottom, and Dale Gronemeier
Published : Tuesday, March 21, 2017 | 1:01 PM



Three progressive Pasadena organizations advocate an ordinance completely uncoupling the Pasadena Police Department (PPD) from the federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency (ICE). The PPD's relationship to ICE will be considered by the City Council on March 27. Some critics of the proposal to completely end all contacts between ICE and the PPD argue that it would undermine local law enforcement. The three organizations advocating 100% disentanglement from ICE – NDLON (the National Day Laborers Organizing Network), CLUE (Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice), and POP! (Progressives Organizing for Progress) – argue the opposite and contend that a 100% non-cooperation policy would strengthen rather than weaken local policing.

There is a thoughtful way to determine whether policing in Pasadena would be more effective with or without some PPD contacts with ICE. In this Op-Ed, we first analyze the harm from PPD contacts with ICE. We then discuss the arguable benefits from contacts with ICE. We conclude by comparing the asserted needs for PPD contacts with ICE in comparison to the harms from those contacts.

The harm from PPD contacts with ICE – vulnerable residents non cooperation with local police when they believe the police are in bed with ICE

The extended immigrant community's non-cooperation with local police is the inevitable consequence of contacts with ICE. Knowing that the PPD has relationships with ICE is lethal to the cooperation the PPD needs from the extended immigrant community in order to properly investigate and prosecute crime. The "extended immigrant community" does not just mean the approximate 11 million

undocumented immigrants in the U.S. It also means many millions more residents who are documented non-citizen immigrants whose green cards, visa cards, or other documentation giving them legal status can be revoked. But the extended immigrant community does not end there; it includes many more millions of citizens whose family members, spouses, friends, employers, and neighbors may be reluctant to cooperate with local police for fear that their contacts will expose non-citizen immigrants to deportation. For Pasadena, the extended immigrant community includes the majority of its Northwest Pasadena Latino community, but it extends to some extent throughout the entirety of Pasadena.

The empirical data on non-cooperation with local police because of perceived relationship between them and ICE presents a stark picture. Theodore "Insecure Communities: Latino Perceptions of Police Involvement in Immigration Enforcement" is a 2013 University of Illinois study that extensively surveyed LA County and 3 other counties when they become aware of police involvement in immigration enforcement. Among its conclusions were the following:

70% of undocumented immigrants were less likely to contact the police if they are victims of a crime;
44% of Latinos were less likely to contact police if they were victims of a crime because they fear that police officers will use this interaction as an opportunity to inquire into the immigration status of them or the persons they know;
45% of Latinos were less likely to cooperate with crime investigations or report crime for the same reason.

LAPD Police Chief Charlie Beck was quoted extensively about this phenomenon of non-cooperation in Steve Lopez' January 29 LA Times article "Police Chief Beck won't budge on immigration." Chief Beck indicated that the problem is bigger than refusal to step up as witnesses. "A lot of people think, well, he's talking about witnesses to crime, which I am. But I'm also talking about victims of crimes." Chief Beck explained: "When you create a shadow population that fears any interaction with the law, then you create a whole class of victims, because they become prey for human predators who extort them or abuse them because they know they won't contact the police." (We don't intend to gloss over the disparity between Chief Beck's words and what many of his officers do, but that disparity warrants a whole other article.)

Chief Beck is not alone. The threat to policing from requiring local police to enforce federal immigration law is well-recognized by many progressive police chiefs. The professional organization of police chiefs, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, issued a policy statement on December 1, 2004, opposing any compulsory cooperation with ICE, saying "Many leaders in the law enforcement community have serious concerns about the chilling effect any measure of this nature

would have on legal and illegal aliens reporting criminal activity or assisting police in criminal investigations. This lack of cooperation could diminish the ability of law enforcement agencies to police effectively their communities and protect the public they serve." (The IACP recognized that there are police chiefs who disagree with this view).

In a January 30 LA Times article "Police wary of new duty", LAPD Detective Brent Hopkins illustrated the non-cooperation problem he faces. He was trying to interview witnesses to an incident in which a motorist knocked down a construction worker. He introduced himself to a group of Latino workers. They walked away, with one of them saying "Trump is coming." Hopkins was quoted as saying "It is my job to investigate crimes. And if I can't do that, I can't get justice for people because all of a sudden, I'm losing my witnesses or my victims because they're afraid that talking to me is going to lead to them getting deported."

While it may seem counter-intuitive, there is ample evidence that local policing is harmed by knowledge that local police have contacts with ICE. Any exceptions for the PPD to have contacts with ICE thus carry a heavy burden to demonstrate that the benefit of such contacts outweigh the damage to cooperation with local police that inevitably results from knowledge of those contacts.

The "really bad guy" exception – an exception without a demonstrable need and mission creep

To his credit, Pasadena PD Chief Phillip Sanchez – like LAPD Chief Beck and Detective Hopkins – recognizes that his police have trouble getting cooperation from many Northwest residents for a variety of reasons, and fear that his police are cooperating with ICE is one of them. To his further credit, Chief Sanchez' police have drastically curtailed contacts with ICE since the last PPD-ICE joint operation 1 ½ years ago. In a December 2016, Pasadena Progressive Discussion Group forum Chief Sanchez assured the forum that it was not Pasadena PD policy to work with ICE. However, he referred to working with ICE on certain cases concerning dangerous bad guys and said "Surely, no one would disagree with that."

We do disagree with Chief Sanchez because there is no demonstrable need for ICE/PPD cooperation in going after "really bad guys." It is important to understand that "bad guy" does not mean what many people might assume. Some of those deemed "bad guys" are people who have served their time and have changed their lives. They are members of our communities, churches, and families. This "bad guy" exception has led, even under the previous administration, to the deportations of hundreds of thousands of people with minor infractions, including traffic violations, or who had no criminal record. People who commit serious crimes should be held accountable, and the US criminal system exists to ensure that they do. But the actions of a few should not be used to scapegoat or instill fear in an entire community.

But even if a "really bad guy" is undocumented, ICE does not need the Pasadena PD to detain and deport him. If the PPD has evidence that a "really bad guy" has committed a crime, the PPD has no need to involve ICE to prosecute him. Even though the PPD has apparently believed it had a continuing contractual relationship with ICE (through a series of MOUs that have not been signed by the required higher City authorities), it has chosen not to have any contacts with ICE for 1 ½ years. When the benefit of the PPD voluntarily working with ICE is so infrequent that there have been no ICE-PPD contacts for 1 ½ years, such infrequency indicates that the need for such contacts is insubstantial. But even with such insubstantial need for contacts, the damage to cooperation with local policing has been substantial from (1) the knowledge that there was a joint ICE-PPD operation 1 ½ years ago, (2) the knowledge that the PPD voluntarily entered into an MOU with ICE a week after Trump was elected that purported to obligate the PPD to dedicate officers to ICE investigations and joint operations "to the maximum extent feasible, and (3) the knowledge that Chief Sanchez was acting ultra vires because he ignored the requirement to get the City Manager's signature? The balance between insubstantial need and substantial damages clearly weighs against the "really bad guy" exception.

In addition, there is the problem of mission creep. Reports on ICE sweeps after supposedly "really bad guys" repeatedly refer to "collateral" detainees – i.e., undocumented immigrants who are not "really bad guys" who get swept up in such ICE sweeps. Last year, ICE detained Xochitl Hernadez while doing a ride along with LAPD. ICE made unsubstantiated claims, based solely on racially biased speculations and where she lived, that Xochitl had gang affiliations. However, LAPD later confirmed Xochitl had no gang-related conviction or charges, and she was released after several months. Just last month, ICE came knocking on the door of the Ortiz family, claiming to be the "police" looking for a suspect. The man ICE claimed to be looking for did not live in the Ortiz's house, but that did not stop ICE from taking Carlos Ortiz into custody. Carlos is a loving father and grandfather, a long time resident of Pasadena, and has no criminal convictions. Pasadena's Mayor, City Council Members, City Manager and Police Chief need to think through whether they want to have to justify the next ICE sweep in town when the stories of the "collateral" damage of ICE hauling away hard-working parents, neighbors, friends, and workers flood into City Council meetings.

The "standby" exception – another exception without a demonstrable need

Another exception we've heard is that PPD officers should be on-site for ICE raids so that ICE agents would not have to call the police in the event there is trouble. The most recent permutation of this exception that we heard from a City Council Member was that PPD officers should be close in the event of trouble but far enough away that they wouldn't be seen – implicitly recognizing the harm from any public PPD-ICE interaction but wanting to have it both ways.

The idea that ICE agents are not big boys who can take care of themselves would be laughable if the stakes were not so high in this matter. The simple answer to the "standby" exception is that ICE can take care of itself; if they have to have an extra ICE agent with a cell phone to call the PPD, let Trump's ICE bear that cost, not the taxpayers of Pasadena.

The "Customs" exception – ICE is ICE, and another exception without a demonstrable need

A third exception argued against a 100% ban on voluntary contacts with ICE is that ICE's customs activities should be exempted. ICE's jurisdiction is, of course, immigration and customs enforcement. This exemption recognizes that the problem with ICE arises from its immigration enforcement and seeks to preserve contacts for its customs enforcement. This exemption fails to recognize the damage from any ICE contacts, and its need is even more insubstantial than any need to cooperate with ICE's immigration enforcement.

ICE is ICE to the public – whether it is enforcing the immigration laws or the customs laws. The extended immigrant community is not going to differentiate between PPD contacts with ICE for immigration purposes vs. contacts with ICE for customs purposes. So the damage of non-cooperation with local law enforcement from ICE contacts will be substantially the same irrespective of what section of ICE is involved.

The need for contacts with ICE for customs enforcement appears to be even more insubstantial that any arguable need for immigration enforcement. Pasadena is not Long Beach nor San Pedro with a lot of customs issues at its ports. The most recent PPD-ICE cooperation was apparently for immigration enforcement. We doubt there have been any substantial customs enforcement contacts by the PPD with ICE, but, if there are, the burden of demonstrating such a need is on the proponents to such an exemption. We doubt that there have been any such contacts for a long time – reflecting that the infrequency of customs enforcement indicates an insubstantial need.

The loss of federal funds red herring

Some argue that there is a need to continue contacts with ICE because failure to do so will cause Pasadena to lose federal funds. Rebutting that red herring warranted the full op-ed on the subject by us that Pasadena Now just published. It demonstrates that the law generally does not require municipalities to enforce federal immigration law and that Trump's fantasy that he can cut-off federal funds for state and local governments who choose not to participate in immigration enforcement is clearly fantasy. Somewhere between very little and none of Pasadena's federal funds could be at risk by passing an ordinance prohibiting ICE contacts to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Balancing the non-cooperation downside from PPD-ICE contact and the absence of any meaningful benefit indicates that an ordinance barring all PPD-ICE contacts would strengthen local policing

NDLON, CLUE, and POP! have submitted to the Pasadena City Council a proposed "Pasadena Police Department Immigration Status and Bias-Free Policing Policy" that seeks to protect Pasadena's most vulnerable residents – its undocumented and documented immigrants. Prohibiting PPD contacts with ICE to the maximum extent permitted by law is a cornerstone of that proposed immigrant-protection policy. It is warranted because the exceptions that have been articulated to a 100% ban on voluntary cooperation with ICE have insubstantial benefits. It is also the strongest policing policy for the Pasadena PD because it is the policy that most strongly counters non-cooperation with local policing by the extended immigrant community.

Lizbeth Mateo is an organizer for POP!; Skip Hickambottom and Dale Gronemeier are local civil rights attorneys. Portions of this article have previously been published in the LA Progressive that can be accessed at https://www.laprogressive.com/victor-gordo/;

Thanks to LA Progressive for permission to re-use in this article some verbatim language that has been previously published in that journal.

Guest Opinion | Pasadena Losing Federal Funds? A Red Herring on Pasadena Becoming a Sanctuary City

Opinion piece by LIZBETH MATEO, SKIP HICKAMBOTTOM and DALE L. GRONEMEIER
Published : Thursday, March 16, 2017 | 9:44 AM

Becoming a sanctuary city and ending the Pasadena Police Department's relationship to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will be considered by the Pasadena City Council on March 27. At the City Council meeting, three progressive Pasadena organizations – NDLON (the National Day Laborers Organizing Network), CLUE (Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice), and POP! (Progressives Organizing for Progress) – will advocate a Pasadena policing policy that would take the City completely out of cooperating with the federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency ("ICE") and other measures that would make Pasadena truly a sanctuary City.

Some critics of the proposal to completely end all contacts between ICE and the Pasadena PD contend that it would risk the City's continuing to receive federal funds. With the City already facing a structural budget deficit and its budget including about $35 million in federal funds, there can be no dispute that it would be a significant blow to Pasadena if the Trump administration could retaliate to Pasadena becoming a true sanctuary city by cutting off all federal funds.

But even more clearly than the wrecking of Trump's Muslim travel bans by the law, the Trump administration attempt to cut off all federal funding would be derailed by current law. The actual risk of a retaliatory cut-off of federal funds is somewhere between non-existent to 1% of the $35 million Pasadena receives in federal funds. The possibility of a $35 million cut-off of federal funds is over-blown fear-mongering.

The law – Immigration enforcement is a federal responsibility

Sanctuary policies are consistent with federal law. In 1996, Congress enacted 8 U.S. § 1373(a) , which prohibits local and state governments and agencies from enacting laws or policies that limit communication with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) about information regarding the "immigration citizenship status" of individuals. However, § 1373(a) does not impose an affirmative obligation on local or state governments to collect information regarding the immigration status of certain individuals, nor does it require these agencies to take any steps upon obtaining such information. In fact, doing so would violate the U. S. Constitution.

Requiring local or state governments to enforce federal immigration law would violate the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The Tenth Amendment prohibits federal government from coercing state and local governments to use their resources to enforce federal laws or regulations. Deportation is governed by federal immigration law and handled by the federal government. A number of cases have established that the federal government cannot compel cities to enforce federal laws. In Printz v. United States, in an opinion written by Justice Scalia, the U.S. Supreme Court held that local law enforcement officials did not have to carry out handgun background-checks on behalf of the federal government. Any attempts by the Trump administration to force local governments to carry out deportations on behalf of ICE would amount to "commandeering", which is a violation of the Tenth Amendment and, ironically, it would violate the principles of federalism that conservatives have used to advocate for more states' rights.

Moreover, policies that prevent police officers from inquiring about the immigration status of suspects or arrestees have been upheld by the Courts. In 2009, in Sturgeon v. Bretton, a California Court of Appeal dismissed a challenge to LAPD's Special Order 40 when it found no conflict between federal immigration laws and LAPD's policy directing its officers to not initiate police action with the sole objective of discovering a person's immigration status.

In sum, sanctuary policies are an exercise of basic state and local powers, and absent a Court order, PPD is under no obligation to inquire about the immigration status of those they suspect to be undocumented, to hold them for ICE, or to share this information with ICE.

The law – Federal fund cut-offs require a close connection between their purpose and the City's conduct

Can the Federal Government withhold funding from Sanctuary Cities?

Yes, but only to a limited extent. Last month, the Trump administration issued an executive order directing the identification of federal money it might try to withhold to punish sanctuary cities. However, the President's power to withhold federal funds from the states is severely limited without

the help of Congress. It is Congress, not the President, who has the ultimate power under the U.S. Constitution's Spending Clause to allocate money to states or private entities and require them, as a condition to receiving those funds, to engage in certain activity or to refrain from certain activity. However, even that power has limitations.

Ironically, the conservative majority of the Supreme Court that struck down part of Obamacare established one of the strong precedents that would severely limit or prohibit the ability of the Trump administration to retaliate against sanctuary cities. In the 2012 NFIB v. Sebelius decision striking down part of Obamacare, the Supreme Court said that Congress couldn't withhold all of a state's Medicaid funding if the state didn't vote to expand its Medicaid program because doing so would amount to a "gun to the head" of states. The Supreme Court thus made it clear that Congress cannot exert a power akin to undue influence. It limited the federal government's ability to coerce states to adopt certain policies by threatening a loss of funding.

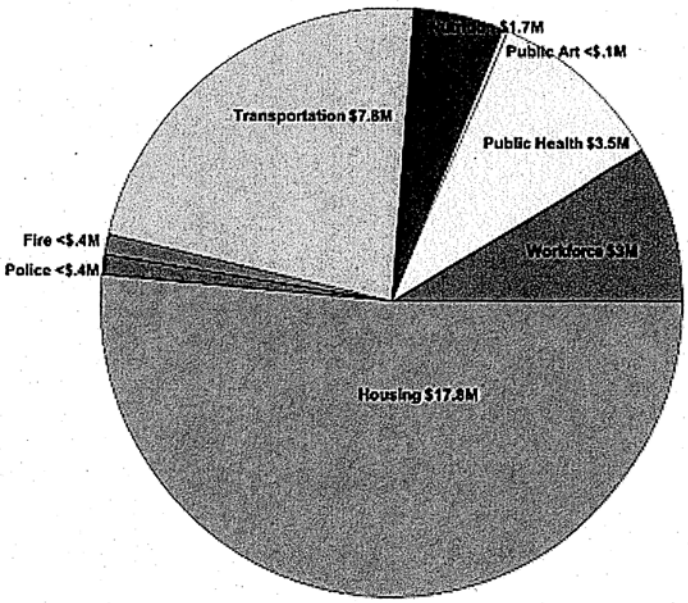
For the Trump administration to avoid being hauled into court once again and have its actions declared unconstitutional, it can only withhold funds if the money is directly tied to the behavior to which it objects. Because sanctuary cities by definition have no programs enforcing federal immigration law, it is problematic whether any federal funds could be cut off. At best, the Trump administration might be able to withhold funding from sanctuary cities for policing grants because of a cities' failure to follow policing practices related to specific immigration enforcement but not unrelated grants the City already receives for things like Section 8 Housing subsidies, transportation, public health, workforce development, nutrition, public arts, and fire department grants. Moreover, Trump's executive order has an exemption protecting grants deemed necessary for law enforcement purposes, so event cutting off any law enforcement grants is problematic.

Thus, the Trump administration cannot punish sanctuary cities by cutting off unrelated funds like housing and transportation, and probably can't even cut off funding to sanctuary city police departments.

Pasadena's federal funds – 0%-1% could arguably be related to immigration enforcement

Pasadena could arguably lose between nothing and 1% of the money granted by the Federal government. In 2016, Pasadena received about $35 million in federal grants, with the bulk going to housing and transportation. Only $379,000 went to the police department. As the graph, the rest of those federal grants were for things such as Section 8 Housing subsidies ($17.8 million), Transportation ($7.8 million), public health ($3.5 million), workforce development ($3 million), nutrition ($1.7 million), public arts ($91,000), and the fire department ($379,000). The Trump

administration cannot strip Pasadena of federal funds allocated to things like public health and workforce development, which are completely unrelated to policing and immigration enforcement. Thus, if the Trump administration had been able to withhold any federal funding as punishment for declaring Pasadena a sanctuary city based on 2016 figures, at most it could have withheld the 1% allocated to the police department. But the bulk of the federal money going to the Pasadena PD in 2016 was the one-time grant of $250,000 for body-camera purchase and implementation. That money has already been spent, and the City is awaiting the $250,000 reimbursement. Since the body-camera money was a one-time grant, the next budget for the PD presumably will represent only about 3/10ths of 1% of the City's federal funds. And even those less substantial police funds are unlikely to be cut-off in retaliation for Pasadena becoming a sanctuary city.



Pasadena as a Sanctuary City

Many progressive cities have declared themselves "sanctuary cities." California is one of four states considering declaring itself a "sanctuary state", even tough it already places some limits on the use of state resources to enforce federal immigration law. The term "sanctuary city" has no precise legal meaning, but it is generally used to refer to localities that limit or prohibit the use of funds or resources to enforce federal immigration laws. Some of these localities have enacted policies that prohibit or limit their police or employees from turning over residents or information on them to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"). The most recent locality in California to take this step is Santa Ana, the second largest city in Orange County. Other cities are considering moving in that direction.

Pasadena is not yet a sanctuary city. Pasadena adopted a resolution in October 2013, supporting the principle that "local governments should not be mandated to enforce federal immigration laws, particularly when resources necessary to enforce local laws are already stretched." While Police Chief Sanchez reports that Pasadena has not carried out a coordinated operation with ICE since 2015,

Pasadena does not prohibit police contacts with ICE. The Pasadena PD entered into an agreement with ICE shortly after Trump's election that, if enforceable, would obligate it to dedicate its officers to support any ICE investigation or joint operation. To his credit, City Manager Steve Mermell declined to sign the ICE agreement. The sanctuary city policing policy proposed by NDLON, CLUE, and POP! would make it clear that Pasadena is not going to be in bed with ICE. The Pasadena City Council formally declaring that Pasadena is a sanctuary city would be an important symbolic statement, and a no-contacts-with-ICE policing policy would be a meaningful policy supporting Pasadena meaningfully being a sanctuary city.

Lizbeth Mateo is a recent law school graduate who is an organizer for POP! Skip Hickambottom and Dale Gronemeier are local civil rights attorneys.

Jomsky, Mark

From:	Erica Clark <ericalouria@gmail.com>
Sent:	Saturday, March 25, 2017 5:11 PM
To:	Jomsky, Mark
Cc:	Anita Fromholz
Subject:	Request from Pasadena: City of Learning community-wide consortium for consideration by City Council at 3.27.17 meeting, re agenda item on immigration and travel ban matters
Attachments:	PCoL member list by organization .docx

March 24, 2017

TO: The Hon. Terry Tornek, Mayor, City of Pasadena

Members, Pasadena City Council

FROM: The *Pasadena: City of Learning* community-wide consortium

RE: Statement of opposition to the March 17, 2017 revised Presidential Executive Order on immigration

The *Pasadena: City of Learning* community-wide consortium respectfully urges the City of Pasadena, through the City Council, to publicly oppose the March 17, 2017 revised Presidential Executive Order, "Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States." As described below, the Order would have numerous deleterious effects on the civic, cultural, and educational life of the City.

Pasadena: City of Learning (PCoL) represents educational, civic, and cultural institutions throughout the community (please see attached list). For nearly 15 years, PCoL has engaged with topics of key relevance to the city – such as early education, violence prevention, job creation, and public health issues, among many others. In addition to promoting greater awareness of the issues at hand, these discussions have fostered myriad collaborations and partnerships between City of Learning participants: networking at its most constructive. Today, PCoL has grown to include representatives of many established organizations throughout the city – our universities and colleges, healthcare organizations, media outlets, scientific institutions, libraries, foundations, senior centers, arts organizations, and more. Former Mayor Bill Bogaard has publicly endorsed the consortium as a reflection of one of Pasadena's key values: lifelong learning in every sphere.

On March 13, 2017, a special meeting of PCoL was convened to discuss the initial Executive Order of March 6, 2017 and its effects in the City of Pasadena. Presentations by representatives of Congresswoman Judy Chu's office, the City of Pasadena, Pasadena City College, and Fuller Theological Seminary were followed by discussion among the more than 40 attendees. Throughout, this group of Pasadena's educational, cultural, and civic leadership expressed deep concerns about the implications of this order on our community. Following are just four of the results that the Executive Order will produce:

- A decline in international applications of students and faculty to the City's many educational institutions, and increased difficulty in retaining current international students and faculty – limiting the diversity for which these institutions have long strived. The Administration's actions have already had an impact on our country's educational diversity – a recent survey of 250 colleges and universities revealed that 39% of these institutions have reported a drop in applications from international students. A decline in international students will also result in a significant reduction in tuition revenues, impacting institutional budgets overall.

- A foreseeable threat to healthcare services in Pasadena, many of which rely on a significant proportion of foreign-born doctors and staff at all levels. A decrease in medical personnel due to the Executive Order will result in a decline in the standards for which our healthcare organizations are known. Fewer patients will be able to be served – potentially placing many of our community's citizens in peril.

- A threat to the city's leadership in the sciences and technology. Already there has been a chilling effect on scientists' and scholars' willingness and ability to travel here or abroad for conferences and research.

- A direct impact on tourism to Pasadena that could negatively affect the City's hotels, restaurants, and renowned cultural destinations.

Throughout its history, Pasadena has been a beacon for talented people from around the world, embracing new and diverse perspectives, and new approaches to problems of all kinds as the surest means to create knowledge and improve society. By welcoming immigrants who have fostered progress in science, business, the arts, technology, and more, those who live and/or work in Pasadena have made inestimable contributions to this country, and to the American ideal.

The Executive Order could have long-lasting chilling and destructive effects on all of these achievements, and would impact Pasadena's economic, civic, cultural, and educational stature at all levels.

For all of these reasons, the members of *Pasadena: City of Learning* voice their opposition to the Executive Order of March 17, 2017. We appeal to the Pasadena City Council to publicly state its opposition as well, and if necessary, encourage the Council to consult the many existing resources that can provide specific, constructive services to those who may be most directly affected by the Order.

Thank you.

Pasadena: City of Learning **Member Organizations 2017**
A Noise Within American Red Cross Armory Center for the Arts Art Center College of Design
California Alliance for Arts Education Caltech
Carnegie Observatories
Collaborate PASadena
City of Pasadena Council for the Young Child
Fuller Theological Seminary Huntington Hospital Huntington Library & Gardens JPL Kidspace Museum Norton Simon Museum
Pacific Oaks College
Pasadena Area Liberal Arts Center
Pasadena Chamber of Commerce
Pasadena City College
Pasadena Educational Foundation Pasadena Human Services Department Pasadena Museum of History Pasadena Public Health Department Pasadena Public Library Pasadena Senior Center Pasadena Symphony and POPS Pasadena Unified School District
Planned Parenthood Pasadena & SGV
Polytechnic School
SCPR - KPCC

Jomsky, Mark

Subject: Sanctuary City

From: John R Porter Jr. [mailto:porter.john46@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2017 1:45 PM
To: Morales, Margo
Subject: Re: Sanctuary City

Hi Margo,

Thank you, again, for your follow-through regarding whether or not Pasadena should become a Sanctuary City. Our thoughts on this have evolved, especially after listening to the Mayor of Los Angeles on KPCC several days ago.

Emotionally, we feel like reacting impulsively and advocating that Pasadena go ahead and become a 'Sanctuary City' due to what's happening in Washington DC and the White House. However, we think it's wiser to take a more thoughtful, strategic approach e.g., by following the LA City model of having very specific legal processes and protocols in place by all of city departments to protect the individual civil and due process rights of all citizens, including undocumented immigrants.

According to a recent Rewire article, "The devil is in the details. City sanctuary resolutions are just simple statements. What cities need is a local, law-binding [resolution] with accountability measures in place. Such measures, the article said, should hold police responsible if they go against "sanctuary city" policies and help to shield city agencies hoping to better protect vulnerable, undocumented community members."

With this in mind, we encourage the City Council to review the policies and procedures of both LA City and New York City (which is said to be the most proactive of all the cities, while still obeying Federal law) as benchmarking sites and then get into a discussion of what's right for Pasadena.

Thank you!

John Porter and Cynthia Betances

1207 N Mar Vista Ave Pasadena, CA

03/27/2017
Item 12

Jomsky, Mark

Subject: FW: Please Do not support Pasadena becoming a Sanctuary City

From: Susann Perry
Sent: Monday, March 27, 2017 1:33 PM
To: Stone, Rhonda
Subject: Please Do not support Pasadena becoming a Sanctuary City

I'm a Pasadena Voter and Resident. I do not support Sanctuary Cities.

Best Regards,

Susann Perry
mailing address:
PO Box 50628, Pasadena, CA 91115