

**From:** [Rich Gustafson](#)  
**To:** [Shari Tracey](#); [Keith McGlashan](#); [Doris McConnell](#); [Will Hall](#)  
**Cc:** [Shari Winstead](#); [Kirk McKinley](#); [Debbie Tarry](#); [Carolyn Wurdeman](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Pros and Cons about Sanctuary Cities  
**Date:** Thursday, January 19, 2017 9:44:51 PM

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I am resending this to all of you on your city council address. Sorry I sent it to you on a wrong email address.

On Jan 19, 2017, at 7:15 PM, Rich Gustafson [REDACTED] wrote:

You probably have seen this but my analysis and I hope yours, is that the Con against Sanctuary cities is more powerful and more lawful. We need to keep our City safe.

Rich

## Pro 1

### **Sanctuary cities are safer because they encourage good relationships between undocumented immigrants and law enforcement.**

70% of undocumented immigrants and 44% of Latinos surveyed are less likely to report if they were the victim of crime and 45% of Latinos are less likely report crimes or voluntarily offer information about a crime for fear police officers would about their immigration status. [15][16]Zoe Lofgren, US Representative (D-CA), stated, "when people are afraid the police might ask about immigration status, they are less likely to report crimes and cooperate with investigations. As a result, criminals thrive, and the general public suffers." [19] Josh Harkinson of *Mother Jones* says undocumented immigrant cooperation with police is statistically proven to make sanctuary cities safer. [15]Murder rates in San Francisco, one of the oldest sanctuary cities, were at their lowest in 2014 (with 45 murders) since the 1989 "City of Refuge" ordinance was enacted. [15] San Francisco's murder rate is lower than comparable non-sanctuary cities, with 5.75 murders per 100,000 residents in 2013 compared to 11.39 in Dallas and 15.17 in Indianapolis. [15]

## Pro 2

### **Sanctuary policies are legal and protected by the Tenth Amendment.**

The Tenth Amendment of the US Constitution provides for the separation of federal and state powers. According to the Immigrant Legal Resource Center, the Amendment prevents the "federal government from coercing state or local governments to use their resources to enforce a federal regulatory program, like immigration," and, thus, Congress cannot compel state or local governments to collect immigration status information in order to share it with the federal government. [4] [7] Because the data are never collected due to "don't ask, don't tell" policies, the local and state governments are not in violation of federal law. [4]

## Pro 3

### **Sanctuary cities are needed to protect undocumented immigrants against federal immigration laws.**

Many people state that the federal immigration deportation policies are unjust because they target undocumented immigrants indiscriminately, deport people who have lived in the United States since childhood, deport people who have committed no crimes, separate families, and cause people to live in constant fear of deportation and its devastating consequences. Libby Schaaf, Mayor of Oakland, CA, said, "I like to compare this to conscientious objector status. We are not going to use our resources to enforce what we believe are unjust immigration laws." [11]

## Con 1

### **Sanctuary cities harbor criminals, creating a dangerous environment for US citizens.**

Juan Francisco Lopez-Sanchez, an undocumented immigrant, had seven felony convictions in the United States and had been deported from the country five times. Yet, the city of San Francisco declined to detain him for Immigration and Customs Enforcement Officials (ICE) officials and released him into the community. In July 2015, Lopez-Sanchez was charged with murdering Katie Steinle in San Francisco. [8] [9] Of 8,145 undocumented immigrants released from detention requests between Jan. 1, 2014 and Aug. 31, 2014, 5,132 (63%) had previous criminal convictions or were marked a public safety concern; 2,984 (36.6%) had felony charges or convictions; 1,909 (23.4%) had misdemeanor convictions or charges related to violence, assault, sexual abuse, weapons, or drug distribution; and 239 (2.9%) had three or more misdemeanor convictions. [18]

## Con 2

### **Sanctuary policies defy federal laws to which state and local governments are bound.**

8 U.S. Code § 1373 states that "a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual." [5] The Department of Justice requires that most recipients of federal grant money certify their compliance with all federal laws. [4] [6] Sanctuary cities, by not asking about, recording, and submitting to the federal government the immigration statuses of residents, are violating federal law and the rules for getting federal grant money.

## Con 3

### **Sanctuary policies prevent local and state police officers from doing their jobs.**

Sanctuary policies prevent police from investigating, questioning, and arresting people who have broken federal immigration law. Many crimes, violent and otherwise, could be prevented if local law enforcement in sanctuary cities could arrest undocumented immigrants for their first crime on US soil—illegal entry into the country—and turn them over to federal law enforcement. [14] According to Heather Mac Donald, JD, Thomas W. Smith Fellow at the Manhattan Institute, many Salvadorian gang members living in Los Angeles entered the United States illegally, but because of sanctuary policies, LA police officers cannot arrest the undocumented immigrants for illegal entry. Instead, law enforcement has to wait for a second crime to be committed to get

