

### 115TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 748

To protect any State or local authority that limits or restricts compliance with an immigration detainer request remains eligible for grants and appropriated funds.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 30, 2017

Mr. Quigley (for himself, Ms. Barragán, Mr. Payne, Mr. Blumenauer, Ms. Judy Chu of California, Ms. Delauro, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Espaillat, Ms. Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Larsen of Washington, Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Ms. Matsui, Ms. McCollum, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Meeks, Ms. Moore, Mr. Nadler, Ms. Norton, Mr. Beyer, Mr. Raskin, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Soto, Ms. Titus, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Vargas, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. Gallego, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Welch, Mr. Smith of Washington, Mrs. Napolitano, and Ms. Bonamici) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

## A BILL

To protect any State or local authority that limits or restricts compliance with an immigration detainer request remains eligible for grants and appropriated funds.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Safeguarding Sanc-
- 3 tuary Cities Act of 2017".

### 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 5 Congress finds the following:
- (1) Existing Federal law authorizes any authorized immigration officer to issue an immigration detainer that serves to advise another law enforcement
  agency that the Federal department seeks custody of
  an undocumented immigrant presently in the custody of that agency, for the purpose of arresting and
  removing the undocumented immigrant.
  - (2) Unlike criminal detainers, which are supported by a warrant and require probable cause, there is no requirement for a warrant and no established standard of proof, such as reasonable suspicion or probable cause, for issuing an ICE detainer request. Immigration detainers have erroneously been placed on United States citizens, as well as immigrants who are not deportable.
  - (3) Galarza v. Szalczyk, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled in March 2014 that States and counties are not required to keep undocumented immigrants in jail on immigration detainers; and in April 2014, Miranda-Olivares v. Clackamas County, the U.S. District Court in Portland, Or-

- 1 egon, found that county governments would be ex-2 posed to civil rights lawsuits for honoring detainers 3 not issued in compliance with Fourth Amendment 4 protections, including a showing of probable cause. SEC. 3. DISCRETION TO COMPLY WITH IMMIGRATION DE-6 TAINERS. 7 Notwithstanding any other provision of law (includ-8 ing section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996), if a State or unit 10 of local government has in place any policy that limits or restricts compliance with a detainer or otherwise does not 11 12 comply with a detainer, Federal financial assistance (as such term is defined in section 7501(a)(5) of title 31, United States Code) that the State or unit of local govern-14 15 ment would otherwise receive may not be reduced or not made available to that State or unit of local government 16 by reason of such noncompliance. 17
- 18 SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.
- In this Act, the term "detainer" means any order or
- 20 request by the Secretary of Homeland Security to a State
- 21 or local official—
- 22 (1) to temporarily hold a person in the custody
- of that State or unit of local government until such
- person may be taken into Federal custody;

1	(2) to transport such a person for transfer to
2	Federal custody; or
3	(3) to notify the Secretary prior to the release
4	of such a person.

 $\bigcirc$