Received By: phurley

2011 DRAFTING REQUEST

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Received: 01/19/2011

Wanted: As time permits					Companion to LRB:			
For: Donald Pridemore (608) 267-2367 May Contact: Subject: Criminal Law - miscellaneous Local Gov't - misc Submit via email: YES Requester's email: Rep.Pridemore@legis.wiscons Carbon copy (CC:) to: Pre Topic: No specific pre topic given Topic: Undocumented residents Instructions: 09-4746 Drafting History: Vers. Drafted Reviewed Typed Proofe (? phurley csicilia 01/24/2011 02/22/2011 (1 phurley csicilia rschluet 03/25/2011 03/28/2011 02/22/2011		By/Representing: Bill						
For: Donald Pridemore (608) 267-2367 May Contact: Subject: Criminal Law - miscelland Local Gov't - misc Submit via email: YES Requester's email: Rep.Pridemore Carbon copy (CC:) to: Pre Topic: No specific pre topic given Topic:	.		Drafter: phurley					
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LRB-1116 05/20/2011 11:06:00 AM Page 2

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FE Sent For:

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LRB-1116 05/20/2011 11:04:55 AM Page 2

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Bill

Received: 01/19/2011

Received By: phurley

Wanted: As time permits

Companion to LRB:

For: Donald Pridemore (608) 267-2367

By/Representing: Bill

May Contact:

Drafter: phurley

Subject:

Criminal Law - miscellaneous

Local Gov't - misc

Addl. Drafters:

mshovers

Extra Copies:

Submit via email: YES

Requester's email:

Rep.Pridemore@legis.wisconsin.gov

Carbon copy (CC:) to:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Undocumented residents

Instructions:

09-4746

Drafting History:

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FE Sent For:

Hurley, Peggy

From:

Rep.Pridemore

Sent:

Wednesday, January 19, 2011 2:03 PM

To:

Hurley, Peggy

Subject:

FW: Draft review: LRB 09-4746/P2 Topic: Undocumented residents

Attachments: LRB-4746 P2; LRB-4746 P2 Drafters Note

Please put into final form. This should be a go!

Thanks, Bill

From: Rep.Pridemore

Sent: Thursday, August 19, 2010 11:45 AM

To: Savage, Bill; 'bill.savage@charter.net'; 'Don Pridemore'; Pridemore, Don Subject: FW: Draft review: LRB 09-4746/P2 Topic: Undocumented residents

Jim Bowers Office of Representative Don Pridemore jim.bowers@legis.wi.gov 608-267-2367 888-534-0099

From: Duerst, Christina

Sent: Thursday, August 19, 2010 11:39 AM

To: Rep.Pridemore

Subject: Draft review: LRB 09-4746/P2 Topic: Undocumented residents

Following is the PDF version of draft LRB 09-4746/P2 and drafter's note.

·Hurley, Peggy

From:

Hurley, Peggy

Sent:

Wednesday, August 25, 2010 9:41 AM

To:

Bowers, Jim

Subject: RE: Summary of LRB 09-4746/P2

Arg, I forgot one:

* Allows counties to seek reimbursement for jail costs from a person who was held in secured custody because he or she could not provide proof of legal presence.

From: Bowers, Jim

Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2010 9:40 AM

To: Hurley, Peggy

Subject: RE: Summary of LRB 09-4746/P2

Thank you very much Peggy

Jim Bowers Office of Representative Don Pridemore jim.bowers@legis.wi.gov 608-267-2367 888-534-0099

From: Hurley, Peggy

Sent: Wednesday, August 25, 2010 9:39 AM

To: Bowers, Jim

Subject: Summary of LRB 09-4746/P2

Hi Jim,

You asked me to provide a "bullet point" summary of the bill I drafted for you. LRB 09-4746/P2 does the following:

- * Requires a law enforcement officer to determine whether a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation is legally present in the state IF the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is not legally present.
- * Allows a person who cannot prove his or her legal presence to be held in secured custody for up to 48 hours to allow the person to obtain documentation of his or her legal presence. If the person produces the required documentation, he or she may be released.
- * Requires the law enforcement agency to transport a person who cannot produce documentation that he or she is legally present to a federal immigration or border patrol agency. Under the bill, this can be done before the person is tried for a crime or, if the person is convicted of a crime, after the person's discharge from jail or prison.
- * Establishes that a state or local law enforcement officer must be authorized by the federal government to verify a person's legal presence.

- * Establishes that a law enforcement officer may not consider a person's race, color, or national origin except as permitted under the U.S. and the Wisconsin Constitutions.
- * Prohibits a political subdivision (a city, town, village, or county) from passing an ordinance, adopting a resolution, or establishing a policy that would prohibit an employee from doing any of the following:
 - * Inquiring whether an individual who receives public services is legally present in the state.
 - * Notifying the federal government of the presence of aliens who are not legally present.
 - * Acting contrary to or failing to comply with state law regarding arrested persons who are not legally present.

Peggy Hurley Legislative Reference Bureau 608 266 8906

State of Misconsin 2009 - 2010 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4746/P1 PJH:kjf:ph

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

1	AN ACT <i>to create</i> 175.55 of the statutes; relating to: determining the legal
2	presence of a person arrested for or charged with a crime or certain civil
3	violations.
	Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a later version.
	The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:
4	Section 1. 175.55 of the statutes is created to read:
5	175.55 Determination of legal presence. (1) In this section, "law
6	enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. 165.85 (2) (c).
7	(2) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person who is
8	arrested for or charged with a crime or with a violation of state law that may result
9	in the imposition of a fine, forfeiture, or period of imprisonment is not legally present
10	in this state, a person authorized under sub. (6) shall determine the legal presence

of the person before the person is released.

11

1	(3) For the purposes of this section, proof of legal presence may be any of the
2	following:
3	(a) A U.S. passport.
4	(b) A birth certificate bearing an official seal or other mark of authentication
5	and issued by a state, county, or municipality within the United States or by a
6	territory or possession of the United States.
7	(c) A certification of birth abroad issued by the federal department of state.
8	(d) A certificate of naturalization
9	(e) A certificate of U.S. citizenship.
10	(f) A permanent resident card or alien registration receipt card, along with the
11	person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
12	(g) Any other proof specified in 49 CFR 383.71 (a) (9), along with the person's
13	bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
14	(h) Documentary proof of conditional permanent resident status in the United
15	States.
16	(i) A valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry
17	into the United States.
18	(j) An approved application for asylum in the United States or documentary
19	proof that the person has entered into the United States in refugee status.
20	(k) A pending application for asylum in the United States.
21	(L) A pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
22	United States.
23	(m) An approved deferred action status.

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(n) A pending application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent resident status in the United States.

****Note: These are taken from the requirements to obtain drivers' licenses in Wisconsin.

(4) Any person who does not provide proof of his or her legal presence in this state as provided under sub. (3) may be held in secured custody for no more than 48 hours. If the person provides proof of his or her legal presence during that time, the person may be released. If the person is not being held in secured custody pursuant to another statute and does not provide proof of his or her legal presence during that time, the law enforcement agency shall proceed under sub. (5).

****NOTE: I did not include, in this draft, any provisions for a person being required to pay the costs of his or her jail time. I am not sure if you intend for a person who is legally present to pay these costs, or what happens if a person who is not legally present either does not or cannot pay. Please review and let me know your thoughts on this matter.

(5) The law enforcement agency shall notify the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection that a person who has not provided proof of his or her legal presence in this state has been identified and shall securely transport the person to a federal facility in this state or to any other point of transfer into federal custody. A law enforcement officer shall obtain judicial authorization before securely transporting a person under this section to a point of transfer that is outside of this state.

****NOTE: The question of whether the federal agency will take custody of persons who have not proven their legal presence is unsettled. This draft, like the Arizona law, is silent as to what should happen if the federal agency refuses to take custody of the person. You may want to review this issue with the department of justice and let me know if you would like the draft to address this possibility.

(6) If a person who does not provide proof of his or her legal presence is convicted of a crime and is imprisoned, upon the person's discharge from jail or from

- 1 confinement in prison, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall proceed 2 under sub. (5).
 - ****Note: Under this subsection, a person who has not proven his or her legal presence is, upon release from jail or confinement in prison, taken to federal custody. However, persons released from confinement in prison are generally released to extended supervision in Wisconsin; they are still technically serving their "term of imprisonment" under Wisconsin law and are under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. I am not sure if and how, under this subsection, the department of corrections may release a person from his or her term of imprisonment before the period of extended supervision is completed. You may want to discuss this with the department of justice and the department of corrections for clarification of this point.
 - (7) For the purposes of this section, a person's legal presence may be determined by:
 - (a) A law enforcement officer who is authorized by the federal government to verify or ascertain a person's immigration status or legal presence.
 - (b) The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection pursuant to 8 USC 1373 (c).
 - ****Note: The language in sub. (7) is taken from Arizona HB 2162. I am not sure if this means that *only* law enforcement officers who have obtained federal authorization may verify legal presence or what type of training/education law enforcement officers may be required to undergo in order to obtain federal authorization.
 - (8) A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the U.S. and Wisconsin constitutions.
 - ****Note: The language in sub. (8) is taken from Arizona HB 2162.
 - ****NOTE: This draft does not include language that would prohibit political subdivisions from enacting a policy or ordinance that limits the enforcement of immigration law. After subsequent discussions about this draft, I believe that those provisions exceed the scope of your request. Please let me know if you do want me to include language to that effect in the next draft.

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Hurley, Peggy

From:

Hurley, Peggy

Sent:

Wednesday, August 11, 2010 3:05 PM

To:

Savage, Bill

Subject: RE: Prohibiting sanctuary cities

Okay; will do!

From: Savage, Bill

Sent: Wednesday, August 11, 2010 2:49 PM

To: Hurley, Peggy

Subject: RE: Prohibiting sanctuary cities

Include the \$500 per day damages.

Thanks,

From: Hurley, Peggy

Sent: Wed 8/11/2010 12:08 PM

To: Savage, Bill

Subject: Prohibiting sanctuary cities

Hi Bill,

I am attaching a copy of a 2007 bill that Representative Pridemore co-sponsored. The bill prohibits local governments from establishing "sanctuary cities" and allows a private right of action that would compel the city to comply with the law. The bill does not include liquidated damages, however. When we had our discussion last week, the question of a \$500 or even \$1000/day damages award came up and it was unclear to me whether Representative Pridemore thinks they are necessary for his bill. Do you want me to simply incorporate this 2007 bill into your draft, or should we go with the monetary damages, as well?

Peggy Hurley Legislative Reference Bureau 608 266 8906

Research (608-266-0341)

Library (608-266-7040)

Legal (608-266-3561)

LRB

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"RESEARCH APPENDIX"

... Drafting History Reproduction Request Form ... DRAFTING ATTORNEYS: PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND GIVE TO MIKE BARMAN (Request Made By: <u>P_JH</u>) (Date: <u>02 / 22 / 2011</u>) Note: **BOTH DRAFTS SHOULD HAVE THE** SAME "REQUESTOR" (exception: companion bills) Please <u>transfer</u> the drafting file for 2009 LRB -4746 (For: (Rep.) Sen. Pridemore) to the drafting file for 2011 LRB _____ (For Rep.) Sen. Pridemore O Please <u>copy</u> the drafting file for 2011 LRB _____/ ____ (include the version) (For: Rep. / Sen. _____ and place it in the drafting file for 2011 LRB ______ (For: Rep. / Sen. ______) Are These "Companion Bills" ?? ... Yes No If yes, who in the initial requestor's office authorized the copy/transfer of the drafting history ("guts") from the original file:

Updated: 09/16/2010



State of Misconsin 20**09 –** 2010 LEGISLATURE

1116/1
LRB-4740/P2
PJH Kitimd / MY
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PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

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Jocal ordinances

 $ext{AN ACT}$ to amend 302.372(2) (a) (intro.) and 302.372(3); and to create 66.0408

and 175.55 of the statutes; relating to: determining the legal presence of a 2

person arrested for or charged with a crime or certain civil violations, and

providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An enalysis will be provided in a later version.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 66.0408 of the statutes is created to read:

66.0408 Local ordinances, immigration status, illegal aliens.

DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Illegal alien" means an individual who is not a U.S. citizen and who is not

9 lawfully present in the United States.

(b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town, or county.

1	(c) "Satisfactory immigration status" means immigration status under which
2	an individual who is not a U.S. citizen is lawfully present in this country.
3	(2) Inquiries about immigration status; reporting illegal aliens. (a) A
4	political subdivision may not enact an ordinance, adopt a resolution, or establish a
5	policy that prohibits an employee of that political subdivision from doing any of the
6	following:
7	1. Inquiring whether an individual seeking or receiving public services from
8	the political subdivision has satisfactory immigration status.
9	2. Notifying the federal government of the presence of illegal aliens in the
10	political subdivision.
11	3. Acting contrary to or failing to comply with s. 175.55.
12	(b) If a political subdivision has in effect on the effective date of this paragraph
13	[LRB inserts date], an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with par. (a),
14	the ordinance or resolution does not apply and may not be enforced.
15	(3) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. (a) If a political subdivision fails to comply with
16	sub. (2) (a), a person who is a legal resident of this state may file a writ of mandamus
17	with the circuit court for the county where the failure occurred to compel the
18	noncomplying political subdivision to comply with the requirements = 5 4 b. (2)(
194)	(b) If the court finds that the political subdivision has failed to comply with sub.
20	(2) (a), the political subdivision shall forfeit \$500 for each day after the filing of an
21	action under par. (a) of this subsection that it was noncompliant.
22	SECTION 2. 175.55 of the statutes is created to read:
23	175.55 Determination of legal presence. (1) In this section, "law
24	enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. $165.85(2)(c)$.

25

LRB-4746/P2 PJH:kjf:md SECTION 2

1	(2) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person who is
2	arrested for or charged with a crime or with a violation of state law that may result
3	in the imposition of a fine, forfeiture, or period of imprisonment is not legally present
4	in this state, a person authorized under sub. (6) shall determine the legal presence
5	of the person before the person is released.
6	(3) For the purposes of this section, proof of legal presence may be any of the
7	following:
8	(a) A U.S. passport.
9	(b) A birth certificate bearing an official seal or other mark of authentication
10	and issued by a state, county, or municipality within the United States or by a
11	territory or possession of the United States.
12	(c) A certification of birth abroad issued by the federal department of state.
13	(d) A certificate of naturalization
14	(e) A certificate of U.S. citizenship.
15	(f) A permanent resident card or alien registration receipt card, along with the
16	person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
17	(g) Any other proof specified in 49 CFR 383.71 (a) (9), along with the person's
18	bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
19	(h) Documentary proof of conditional permanent resident status in the United
20	States.
21	(i) A valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry
22	into the United States.
23	(j) An approved application for asylum in the United States or documentary
24	proof that the person has entered into the United States in refugee status.

(k) A pending application for asylum in the United States.

1	(L) A pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
2	United States.
3	(m) An approved deferred action status.
4	(n) A pending application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully
5	admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent
6 7	resident status in the United States. (a) A Valid Wisconsin operator's license or a valid identifice (4) Any person who does not provide proof of his or her legal presence in this
8	state as provided under sub. (3) may be held in secured custody for no more than 48
9	hours. If the person provides proof of his or her legal presence during that time, the
10	person may be released. If the person is not being held in secured custody pursuant
11	to another statute and does not provide proof of his or her legal presence during that
12	time, the law enforcement agency shall proceed under sub. (5) .
13	(5) The law enforcement agency shall notify the U.S. Immigration and
14	Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection that a person who
15	has not provided proof of his or her legal presence in this state has been identified
16	and shall securely transport the person to a federal facility in this state or to any
17	other point of transfer into federal custody. A law enforcement officer shall obtain
18	judicial authorization before securely transporting a person under this section to a
19	point of transfer that is outside of this state.
20	(6) If a person who does not provide proof of his or her legal/presence is
21	convicted of a crime and is imprisoned, upon the person's discharge from jail or from
22	confinement in prison, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall proceed
23	under sub. (5). (5)
24	(7) For the purposes of this section, a person's legal presence may be
25	determined by:

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Ţ	(a) A law enforcement officer who is authorized by the federal government to
2	verify or ascertain a person's immigration status of legal presence.
3	(b) The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and
4	Border Protection pursuant to 8 USC 1373 (c).
5	(8) A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin
6	in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the U.S. and
7	Wisconsin constitutions.
8	Section 3. 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
9	302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), a county may seek
10	reimbursement for any expenses incurred by the county in relation to holding a
11	person in secured custody under s. 175.55 (4) or to the crime for which a person was
12	sentenced to a county jail, or for which the person was placed on probation and
13	confined in jail, as follows:
14	SECTION 4. 302.372 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
15	302.372 (3) List of prisoners; information; reports. Upon request of the
16	district attorney or the corporation counsel for the county, the jailer shall provide the
17	district attorney or corporation counsel with a list containing the name of each
18	person held pursuant to s. 175.55, and each sentenced prisoner or prisoner confined
19	as a condition of probation, the term of sentence or confinement, and the date of
20	admission, together with information regarding the financial status of each prisoner
21	to enable the county to obtain reimbursement under this section.

(END)

...:...

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INSERT ANALYSIS:

This bill requires a law enforcement officer to determine whether a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation is lawfully present in the state if the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present. Under the bill, a law enforcement officer may not consider a person's race, color, or national origin except as permitted under the U.S. and the Wisconsin Constitutions. The bill specifies the kinds of documentation that (Satisfactory to prove lawful presence and requires that a state or local law enforcement officer to be authorized by the federal government to verify a person's lawful presence.

Under the bill, a person who cannot prove his or her lawful presence may be held in secured custody for up to forty-eight hours to allow the person to obtain documentation of his or her lawful presence. If the person produces the required documentation, he or she may be released.

Under the bill, a law enforcement agency must transport a person who cannot produce documentation that he or she is lawfully present to a federal immigration or border patrol agency. Under the bill, this can be done before the person is tried for a crime or, if the person is convicted of a crime, after the person's discharge from jail or prison. The bill allows counties to seek reimbursement for jail costs from a person who was held in secured custody because he or she could not provide proof of lawful presence. town,

Further, the bill prohibits a city, willage, or county (political subdivision) from passing an ordinance, adopting a resolution, or establishing a policy that would prohibit an employee from inquiring whether an individual who receives public

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(a) If a resident of this state believes that an employee of a political subdivision is acting in a way that is inconsistent with sub. (2) (a), the resident may file a writ of mandamus with the circuit court of the county in which the activity is alleged to have occurred to compel the political subdivision to comply with sub. (2).

services is lawfully present in the state, notifying the federal government of the presence of aliens who are not lawfully present, or otherwise acting contrary to or failing to comply with state law regarding arrested persons who are not lawfully present. Under the bill, a private citizen who believes that a political subdivision is not complying with these requirements may petition for a writ of mandamus requiring compliance and requires the political entity to forfeit \$500 a day for noncompliance.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

Sif a court finds that a political subdivision has failed to comply s

Basford, Sarah

From:

Sent:

Savage, Bill Wednesday, March 23, 2011 1:19 PM

To:

Subject:

LRB.Legal
Draft Review: LRB 11-1116/1 Topic: Undocumented residents

Please Jacket LRB 11-1116/1 for the ASSEMBLY.



State of Misconsin 2011 - 2012 LEGISLATURE



2011 BILL



(Jew Cat)



AN ACT to amend 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) and 302.372 (3); and to create 66.0408

and 175.55 of the statutes; **relating to:** local ordinances, determining the lawful presence of a person arrested for or charged with a crime or certain civil violations, and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill requires a law enforcement officer to determine whether a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation is lawfully present in the state if the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present. Under the bill, a law enforcement officer may not consider a person's race, color, or national origin except as permitted under the U.S. and the Wisconsin constitutions. The bill specifies the kinds of documentation that are satisfactory to prove lawful presence and requires a state or local law enforcement officer to be authorized by the federal government to verify a person's lawful presence.

Under the bill, a person who cannot prove his or her lawful presence may be held in secured custody for up to 48 hours to allow the person to obtain documentation of his or her lawful presence. If the person produces the required documentation, he or she may be released.

Under the bill, a law enforcement agency must transport a person who cannot produce documentation that he or she is lawfully present to a federal immigration or border patrol agency. Under the bill, this can be done before the person is tried for a crime or, if the person is convicted of a crime, after the person's discharge from jail or prison. The bill allows counties to seek reimbursement for jail costs from a

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person who was held in secured custody because he or she could not provide proof of lawful presence.

Further, the bill prohibits a city, village, town, or county (political subdivision) from enacting an ordinance, adopting a resolution, or establishing a policy that would prohibit an employee from inquiring whether an individual who receives public services is lawfully present in the state, notifying the federal government of the presence of aliens who are not lawfully present, or acting contrary to or failing to comply with state law regarding arrested persons who are not lawfully present. Under the bill, a private citizen who believes that a political subdivision is not complying with these requirements may petition for a writ of mandamus requiring compliance, and, if a court finds that a political subdivision has failed to comply, the political subdivision must forfeit \$500 for each day of noncompliance.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 66.0408 of the statutes is created to read:

66.0408 Local ordinances, immigration status, illegal aliens. (1)

Definitions. In this section:

- (a) "Illegal alien" means an individual who is not a U.S. citizen and who is not lawfully present in the United States.
 - (b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town, or county.
- (c) "Satisfactory immigration status" means immigration status under which an individual who is not a U.S. citizen is lawfully present in this country.
- (2) Inquiries about immigration status; reporting illegal aliens. (a) A political subdivision may not enact an ordinance, adopt a resolution, or establish a policy that prohibits an employee of that political subdivision from doing any of the following:
- 1. Inquiring whether an individual seeking or receiving public services from the political subdivision has satisfactory immigration status.

1	2. Notifying the federal government of the presence of illegal aliens in the
2	political subdivision.
3	3. Acting contrary to or failing to comply with s. 175.55.
4	(b) If a political subdivision has in effect on the effective date of this paragraph
5	[LRB inserts date], an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with par. (a),
6	the ordinance or resolution does not apply and may not be enforced.
7	(3) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. (a) If a resident of this state believes that an
8	employee of a political subdivision is acting in a way that is inconsistent with sub.
9	$\left(2\right)\left(a\right)$, the resident may file a writ of mandamus with the circuit court of the county
10	in which the activity is alleged to have occurred to compel the political subdivision
11	to comply with sub. (2).
12	$(b) \ \ If the court finds that the political subdivision has failed to comply with sub.$
13	(2) (a), the political subdivision shall forfeit \$500 for each day after the filing of an
14	action under par. (a) that it was noncompliant.
15	Section 2. 175.55 of the statutes is created to read:
16	175.55 Determination of lawful presence. (1) In this section, "law
17	enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. 165.85 (2) (c).
18	(2) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person who is
19	arrested for or charged with a crime or with a violation of state law that may result
20	in the imposition of a fine, forfeiture, or period of imprisonment is not lawfully
21	present in this state, a person authorized under sub. (7) shall determine the lawful
22	presence of the person before the person is released. \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
23	(3) For the purposes of this section, proof of lawful presence may be any of the
24	following:
25	(a) A U.S. passport.

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under s. 343.50.

1	(b) A birth certificate bearing an official seal or other mark of authentication
2	and issued by a state, county, or municipality within the United States or by a
3	territory or possession of the United States.
4	(c) A certification of birth abroad issued by the federal department of state.
5	(d) A certificate of naturalization
6	(e) A certificate of U.S. citizenship.
7	(f) A permanent resident card or alien registration receipt card, along with the
8	person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
9	(g) Any other proof specified in 49 CFR 383.71 (a) (9), along with the person's
10	bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
11	(h) Documentary proof of conditional permanent resident status in the United
12	States.
13	(i) A valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry
14	into the United States.
15	(j) An approved application for asylum in the United States or documentary
16	proof that the person has entered into the United States in refugee status.
17	(k) A pending application for asylum in the United States.
18	(L) A pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
19	United States.
20	(m) An approved deferred action status.
21	(n) A pending application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully
22	admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent
23	resident status in the United States.
24	(o) A valid Wisconsin operator's license or a valid identification card issued

- (4) Any person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence in this state as provided under sub. (3) may be held in secured custody for no more than 48 hours. If the person provides proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the person may be released. If the person is not being held in secured custody pursuant to another statute and does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the law enforcement agency shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (5) The law enforcement agency shall notify the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection that a person who has not provided proof of his or her lawful presence in this state has been identified and shall securely transport the person to a federal facility in this state or to any other point of transfer into federal custody. A law enforcement officer shall obtain judicial authorization before securely transporting a person under this section to a point of transfer that is outside of this state.
- (6) If a person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence is convicted of a crime and is imprisoned, upon the person's discharge from jail or from confinement in prison, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (7) For the purposes of this section, a person's lawful presence may be determined by:
- (a) A law enforcement officer who is authorized by the federal government to verify or ascertain a person's immigration status or lawful presence.
- (b) The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection pursuant to 8 USC 1373 (c).

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(8) A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the U.S. and Wisconsin constitutions.

SECTION 3. 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), a county may seek reimbursement for any expenses incurred by the county in relation to holding a person in secured custody under s. 175.55 (4) or to the crime for which a person was sentenced to a county jail, or for which the person was placed on probation and confined in jail, as follows:

Section 4. 302.372 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

302.372 (3) List of prisoners; information; reports. Upon request of the district attorney or the corporation counsel for the county, the jailer shall provide the district attorney or corporation counsel with a list containing the name of each person held pursuant to s. 175.55, and each sentenced prisoner or prisoner confined as a condition of probation, the term of sentence or confinement, and the date of admission, together with information regarding the financial status of each prisoner to enable the county to obtain reimbursement under this section.

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU



civil violation The bill states that if a person refuses or fails to provide identification at the time he or she is arrested for or charged with a crime that refusal or failure can give rise to the reasonable suspicion required to detain a person.

INSERT 3.22:

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For the purposes of this subsection, a person's refusal or failure to provide identification at the time he or she is arrested for or charged with crime/may give rise to reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully in this state.

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State of Misconsin



2011 BILL

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AN ACT to amend 302:372 (2) (a) (intro.) and 302:372 (3); and to create 66.0408 and 175.55 of the statutes; relating to: local ordinances, determining the lawful presence of a person arrested for or charged with a crime or certain civil violations, and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill requires a law enforcement officer to determine whether a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation is lawfully present in the state if the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present. Under the bill, a law enforcement officer may not consider a person's race, color, or national origin except as permitted under the U.S. and the Wisconsin constitutions. The bill states that if a person refuses or fails to provide identification at the time he or she is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation, that refusal or failure can give rise to reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present.

Under the bill, a person who cannot prove his or her lawful presence may be held in secured custody for up to 48 hours to allow the person to obtain documentation of his or her lawful presence. The bill specifies the kinds of documentation that are satisfactory to prove lawful presence and requires a state or local law enforcement officer to be authorized by the federal government to verify a person's lawful presence. If the person produces the required documentation, he or she may be released.

Under the bill, a law enforcement agency must transport a person who cannot produce documentation that he or she is lawfully present to a federal immigration

or border patrol agency. Under the bill, this can be done before the person is tried for a crime or, if the person is convicted of a crime, after the person's discharge from jail or prison. The bill allows counties to seek reimbursement for jail costs from a person who was held in secured custody because he or she could not provide proof of lawful presence.

Further, the bill prohibits a city, village, town, or county (political subdivision) from enacting an ordinance, adopting a resolution, or establishing a policy that would prohibit an employee from inquiring whether an individual who receives public services is lawfully present in the state, notifying the federal government of the presence of aliens who are not lawfully present, or acting contrary to or failing to comply with state law regarding arrested persons who are not lawfully present. Under the bill, a private citizen who believes that a political subdivision is not complying with these requirements may petition for a writ of mandamus requiring compliance, and, if a court finds that a political subdivision has failed to comply, the political subdivision must forfeit \$500 for each day of noncompliance.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 66.0408 of the statutes is created to read:

66.0408 Local ordinances, immigration status, illegal aliens. (1)

DEFINITIONS. In this section:

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- (a) "Illegal alien" means an individual who is not a U.S. citizen and who is not lawfully present in the United States.
 - (b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town, or county.
- (c) "Satisfactory immigration status" means immigration status under which an individual who is not a U.S. citizen is lawfully present in this country.
- (2) Inquiries about immigration status; reporting illegal aliens. (a) A political subdivision may not enact an ordinance, adopt a resolution, or establish a policy that prohibits an employee of that political subdivision from doing any of the following:

1	1. Inquiring whether an individual seeking or receiving public services from		
2	the political subdivision has satisfactory immigration status.		
3	2. Notifying the federal government of the presence of illegal aliens in the		
4	political subdivision. Adma according according to political subdivision.		
(5)	3. Acting contrary to or failing to comply with s. 175.55.		
6	(b) If a political subdivision has in effect on the effective date of this paragraph		
7	[LRB inserts date], an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with par. (a),		
8	the ordinance or resolution does not apply and may not be enforced.		
9	(3) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. (a) If a resident of this state believes that an		
10	employee of a political subdivision is acting in a way that is inconsistent with sub.		
11	(2) (a), the resident may file a writ of mandamus with the circuit court of the county		
12	in which the activity is alleged to have occurred to compel the political subdivision		
13	to comply with sub. (2).		
14	(b) If the court finds that the political subdivision has failed to comply with sub.		
15	(2) (a), the political subdivision shall forfeit \$500 for each day after the filing of an		
16	action under par. (a) that it was noncompliant.		
17	SECTION 2. 175.55 of the statutes is created to read:		
18 ·	175.55 Determination of lawful presence. (1) In this section, "law		
19	enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. 165.85 (2) (c).		
20	(2) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person who is		
21	arrested for or charged with a crime or with a violation of state law that may result		
22	in the imposition of a fine, forfeiture, or period of imprisonment is not lawfully		
23	present in this state, a person authorized under sub. (7) shall determine the lawful		
24	presence of the person before the person is released. For the purposes of this		
25	subsection, a person's refusal or failure to provide identification at the time he or she		

1	is arrested for or charged with the crime or the violation may give rise to reasonable
2	suspicion that the person is not lawfully present in this state.
3	(3) For the purposes of this section, proof of lawful presence may be any of the
4	following:
5	(a) A U.S. passport.
6	(b) A birth certificate bearing an official seal or other mark of authentication
7	and issued by a state, county, or municipality within the United States or by a
8	territory or possession of the United States.
9	(c) A certification of birth abroad issued by the federal department of state.
10	(d) A certificate of naturalization
11	(e) A certificate of U.S. citizenship.
12	(f) A permanent resident card or alien registration receipt card, along with the
13	person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
14	(g) Any other proof specified in 49 CFR 383.71 (a) (9), along with the person's
15	bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
16	(h) Documentary proof of conditional permanent resident status in the United
17	States.
18	(i) A valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry
19	into the United States.
20	(j) An approved application for asylum in the United States or documentary
21	proof that the person has entered into the United States in refugee status.
22	(k) A pending application for asylum in the United States.
23	(L) A pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
24	United States.

(m) An approved deferred action status.

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- (n) A pending application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent resident status in the United States.
- (o) A valid Wisconsin operator's license or a valid identification card issued under s. 343.50.
- (4) Any person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence in this state as provided under sub. (3) may be held in secured custody for no more than 48 hours. If the person provides proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the person may be released. If the person is not being held in secured custody pursuant to another statute and does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the law enforcement agency shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (5) The law enforcement agency shall notify the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection that a person who has not provided proof of his or her lawful presence in this state has been identified and shall securely transport the person to a federal facility in this state or to any other point of transfer into federal custody. A law enforcement officer shall obtain judicial authorization before securely transporting a person under this section to a point of transfer that is outside of this state.
- (6) If a person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence is convicted of a crime and is imprisoned, upon the person's discharge from jail or from confinement in prison, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (7) For the purposes of this section, a person's lawful presence may be determined by:

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- (a) A law enforcement officer who is authorized by the federal government to verify or ascertain a person's immigration status or lawful presence.
- (b) The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection pursuant to 8 USC 1373 (c).
- (8) A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the U.S. and Wisconsin constitutions.
 - **SECTION 3.** 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), a county may seek reimbursement for any expenses incurred by the county in relation to holding a person in secured custody under s. 175.55 (4) or to the crime for which a person was sentenced to a county jail, or for which the person was placed on probation and confined in jail, as follows:
 - **SECTION 4.** 302.372 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 302.372 (3) List of prisoners; information; reports. Upon request of the district attorney or the corporation counsel for the county, the jailer shall provide the district attorney or corporation counsel with a list containing the name of each person held pursuant to s. 175.55, and each sentenced prisoner or prisoner confined as a condition of probation, the term of sentence or confinement, and the date of admission, together with information regarding the financial status of each prisoner to enable the county to obtain reimbursement under this section.

Hurley, Peggy

From:

Pusch, Liz

Sent:

Friday, May 20, 2011 9:05 AM

To: Subject: Hurley, Peggy LRB 1116/3

Hi Peggy,

In regards to LRB 1116/3, Rep. Pridemore would like to include the following:

The bill should state, in clear language, that it is not the role of local law enforcement to determine the immigration status of any individual unless that officer is acting in his or her capacity as a sworn officer of the law while investigating a crime or has reasonable suspicion that a crime has occurred or is being committed.

I will be sending the jacket back over to you.

Rep. Pridemore was hoping to get this back late morning/early afternoon.

Thank you!

Liz Pusch Office of Rep. Don Pridemore Liz.Pusch@legis.wisconsin.gov

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State of Misconsin 2011 - 2012 LEGISLATURE



2011 BILL

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Officer may verify a person's lawful presence unless he or she has been

AN ACT to amend 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) and 302.372 (3); and to create 66.0408

and 175.55 of the statutes; relating to: local ordinances, determining the

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill requires a law enforcement officer to determine whether a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation is lawfully present in the state if the officer has reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present. Under the bill, a law enforcement officer may not consider a person's race, color, or national origin except as permitted under the U.S. and the Wisconsin constitutions. The bill states that if a person refuses or fails to provide identification at the time he or she is arrested for or charged with a crime or civil violation, that refusal or failure can give rise to reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present.

Under the bill, a person who cannot prove his or her lawful presence may be held in secured custody for up to 48 hours to allow the person to obtain documentation of his or her lawful presence. The bill specifies the kinds of documentation that are satisfactory to prove lawful presence and requires a state or local law enforcement officer to be authorized by the federal government to verify a person's lawful presence. If the person produces the required documentation, he or she may be released.

Under the bill, a law enforcement agency must transport a person who cannot produce documentation that he or she is lawfully present to a federal immigration

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or border patrol agency. Under the bill, this can be done before the person is tried for a crime or, if the person is convicted of a crime, after the person's discharge from jail or prison. The bill allows counties to seek reimbursement for jail costs from a person who was held in secured custody because he or she could not provide proof of lawful presence.

Further, the bill prohibits a city, village, town, or county (political subdivision) from enacting an ordinance, adopting a resolution, or establishing a policy that would prohibit an employee from inquiring whether an individual who receives public services is lawfully present in the state, notifying the federal government of the presence of aliens who are not lawfully present, or acting according to or complying with state law regarding arrested persons who are not lawfully present. Under the bill, a private citizen who believes that a political subdivision is not complying with these requirements may petition for a writ of mandamus requiring compliance, and, if a court finds that a political subdivision has failed to comply, the political subdivision must forfeit \$500 for each day of noncompliance.

For further information see the **state** and **local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. 66.0408 of the statutes is created to read:

66.0408 Local ordinances, immigration status, illegal aliens. (1)

Definitions. In this section:

- (a) "Illegal alien" means an individual who is not a U.S. citizen and who is not lawfully present in the United States.
 - (b) "Political subdivision" means a city, village, town, or county.
- (c) "Satisfactory immigration status" means immigration status under which an individual who is not a U.S. citizen is lawfully present in this country.
- (2) Inquiries about immigration status; reporting illegal aliens. (a) A political subdivision may not enact an ordinance, adopt a resolution, or establish a policy that prohibits an employee of that political subdivision from doing any of the following:

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- 1. Inquiring whether an individual seeking or receiving public services from the political subdivision has satisfactory immigration status.
- 2. Notifying the federal government of the presence of illegal aliens in the political subdivision.
 - 3. Acting according to or complying with s. 175.55.
- (b) If a political subdivision has in effect on the effective date of this paragraph [LRB inserts date], an ordinance or resolution that is inconsistent with par. (a), the ordinance or resolution does not apply and may not be enforced.
- (3) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION. (a) If a resident of this state believes that an employee of a political subdivision is acting in a way that is inconsistent with sub. (2) (a), the resident may file a writ of mandamus with the circuit court of the county in which the activity is alleged to have occurred to compel the political subdivision to comply with sub. (2).
- (b) If the court finds that the political subdivision has failed to comply with sub. (2) (a), the political subdivision shall forfeit \$500 for each day after the filing of an action under par. (a) that it was noncompliant.
 - **Section 2.** 175.55 of the statutes is created to read:
- 175.55 Determination of lawful presence. (1) In this section, "law enforcement officer" has the meaning given in s. 165.85 (2) (c).
- (2) If a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion that a person who is arrested for or charged with a crime or with a violation of state law that may result in the imposition of a fine, forfeiture, or period of imprisonment is not lawfully present in this state, a person authorized under sub. (7) shall determine the lawful presence of the person before the person is released. For the purposes of this subsection, a person's refusal or failure to provide identification at the time he or she

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- is arrested for or charged with the crime or the violation may give rise to reasonable suspicion that the person is not lawfully present in this state.
 - (3) For the purposes of this section, proof of lawful presence may be any of the following:
 - (a) A U.S. passport.
 - (b) A birth certificate bearing an official seal or other mark of authentication and issued by a state, county, or municipality within the United States or by a territory or possession of the United States.
 - (c) A certification of birth abroad issued by the federal department of state.
 - (d) A certificate of naturalization
 - (e) A certificate of U.S. citizenship.
 - (f) A permanent resident card or alien registration receipt card, along with the person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
 - (g) Any other proof specified in 49 CFR 383.71 (a) (9), along with the person's bureau of citizenship and immigration services alien registration number.
 - (h) Documentary proof of conditional permanent resident status in the United States.
 - (i) A valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into the United States.
 - (j) An approved application for asylum in the United States or documentary proof that the person has entered into the United States in refugee status.
 - (k) A pending application for asylum in the United States.
- 23 (L) A pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States.
 - (m) An approved deferred action status.

- (n) A pending application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States or conditional permanent resident status in the United States.
- (o) A valid Wisconsin operator's license or a valid identification card issued under s. 343.50.
- (4) Any person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence in this state as provided under sub. (3) may be held in secured custody for no more than 48 hours. If the person provides proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the person may be released. If the person is not being held in secured custody pursuant to another statute and does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence during that time, the law enforcement agency shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (5) The law enforcement agency shall notify the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection that a person who has not provided proof of his or her lawful presence in this state has been identified and shall securely transport the person to a federal facility in this state or to any other point of transfer into federal custody. A law enforcement officer shall obtain judicial authorization before securely transporting a person under this section to a point of transfer that is outside of this state.
- (6) If a person who does not provide proof of his or her lawful presence is convicted of a crime and is imprisoned, upon the person's discharge from jail or from confinement in prison, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall proceed under sub. (5).
- (7) For the purposes of this section, a person's lawful presence may be determined by:

- (a) A law enforcement officer who is authorized by the federal government to verify or ascertain a person's immigration status or lawful presence.
- (b) The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or the U.S. Customs and Border Protection pursuant to 8 USC 1373 (c).
- (8) A law enforcement officer may not consider race, color, or national origin in the enforcement of this section except to the extent permitted by the U.S. and Wisconsin constitutions.
 - **SECTION 3.** 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 302.372 (2) (a) (intro.) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), a county may seek reimbursement for any expenses incurred by the county in relation to holding a person in secured custody under s. 175.55 (4) or to the crime for which a person was sentenced to a county jail, or for which the person was placed on probation and confined in jail, as follows:
 - **Section 4.** 302.372 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
- 302.372 (3) List of prisoners; information; reports. Upon request of the district attorney or the corporation counsel for the county, the jailer shall provide the district attorney or corporation counsel with a list containing the name of each person held pursuant to s. 175.55, and each sentenced prisoner or prisoner confined as a condition of probation, the term of sentence or confinement, and the date of admission, together with information regarding the financial status of each prisoner to enable the county to obtain reimbursement under this section.