



LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Judicial Watch Educational Panel, National Press Club

On February 27, 2007, Judicial Watch held an educational panel to explore the negative impact of illegal immigration on local communities across the United States. The following is an edited transcript covering the key issues discussed. To watch a full video transcript, please visit Judicial Watch's Internet site, www.judicialwatch.org.

INTRODUCTION: TOM FITTON, PRESIDENT OF JUDICIAL WATCH

The breakdown in our immigration system and the resulting lawlessness is a crisis. Chances are, a short drive around your town will bring you face to face with one of the more visible signs of a defunct border security system – illegal alien day laborers loitering on street corners, seeking illegal work and other illicit activity. These illegal aliens likely crossed the border hundreds if not thousands of miles from your home.

Communities across America are wrestling with the local consequences of the illegal alien crisis. Drugs, violent crime, over-crowded schools and an over-burdened health care system are just a few of the social problems caused by rampant illegal immigration. As the federal government continues to fail in one of its most basic functions, to protect our borders, local officials are increasingly being left to clean up the mess. Some local governments rely on the rule of law and place a priority on the rights of American citizens. Others, unfortunately, flout the law and place a priority on the needs of illegal aliens instead.

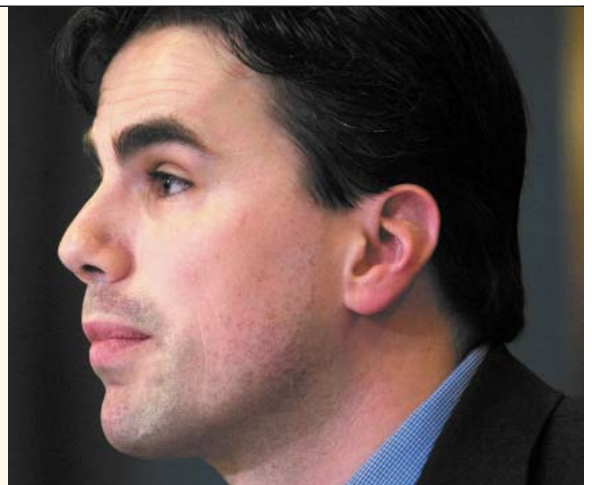
Judicial Watch is taking key steps to confront this lawlessness, most notably by suing localities in Herndon, Virginia, and Laguna Beach, California, to stop local government officials from supporting illegal immigrant labor and by suing the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) to end police policies there which prevent its officers from asking anyone about their immigrant status or cooperating with federal immigration authorities. In this LAPD lawsuit, we stand opposed by American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) lawyers representing illegal immigrants seeking to defend the LAPD sanctuary policy.

Judicial Watch also uses open records laws to investigate the enforcement of our nation's immigration laws. Houston, Chicago, Westchester, New York and, of course, the federal government here in Washington, D.C. have all been subject to Judicial Watch scrutiny in this regard. Local governments should be hauled into court for undermining our nation's immigration laws, but local governments should also be praised when they seek to support federal immigration law by passing appropriate local laws or by partnering effectively with federal immigration authorities. There is a saying in political circles that all politics is local. Well, the same can now be said of the devastating impact of illegal immigration, and if we are going to deal with it effectively, local communities need to join the fight.

Our panelists lead a nationwide movement by local and state governments to battle illegal immigration. These local and state leaders on the panel are not from the Southwest, but are from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Our panelists understand that, today, every town is a border town.

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– Tom Fitton, JW President



THE PANELISTS



TOM FITTON is President of Judicial Watch, a nonpartisan, nonprofit educational foundation established in 1994 as a "watchdog" over the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. Judicial Watch has brought more than 150 cases against high-ranking officials for misconduct and violations of the public trust.



STARLETTA HAIRSTON just finished a term as a member of the Beaufort County, South Carolina City Council. She was the first Black Republican woman to be elected into office in the State of South Carolina. Ms. Hairston, who is also lead flight attendant for a major airline, became an effective public servant on the council with a special focus in the area of illegal immigration.

In 2006, Ms. Hairston introduced the Beaufort County Lawful Employment Ordinance. This ordinance, passed unanimously by the City Council, allows for audit and revocation of the business license of any business owner that knowingly hires illegal aliens, and denies a business license to illegal aliens.



JACKSON MILLER is a member of the Virginia House of Delegates and has over a decade of experience in law enforcement. As a member of the Manassas City Council, he pushed to enroll officers in a federal program known as 287(g) which would allow them to better enforce federal immigration law. As delegate for the 50th District in the Commonwealth of

Virginia, Mr. Miller has continued to push anti-immigration laws, including legislation that would prevent state funding of organizations which provide services to illegal aliens.



LOUIS BARLETTA, Mayor of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, gained national attention including a major story on CBS *60 Minutes*, for pushing through the Illegal Immigration Relief Act... to hold accountable landlords who rent to illegal immigrants and the employers who hire them. The ordinance also makes English the official language of Hazelton. Hazelton has been sued in

federal court by the ACLU and an assortment of leftist interest groups trying to prevent this ordinance, and other ordinances throughout the country, from taking effect.



"Our hospital [Beaufort County, SC] has told us that they are spending in excess of \$12 million a year in indigent care..."

— Starletta Hairston

THE LOCAL IMPACT OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION CRISIS: THREE CASE STUDIES

While it is true that the majority of illegals flood across the United States' southern border with Mexico, it is becoming increasingly obvious that many do not stay in the Southwest. They migrate to points all across the United States, bringing with them significant social problems, including violent crime. In other words, what begins as a federal issue — border security — quickly becomes a local one. Here are three case studies in the local impact of illegal immigration.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: I became very interested in illegal immigration as a member of the Beaufort County Council because I noticed what it was doing in many areas. First is education. Our Early Childhood Center that recently opened on Hilton Head is already at 53 percent Hispanic. The Hilton Head Center for Creative Learning is 43 percent Hispanic. Our school system spends anywhere from \$2 million to \$22 million a year on English as a Second Language. Our school system has gone up dramatically from 2003...It is just so dramatic that I just

cannot tell you how [we are dealing] with the number of Hispanic students in our school system now, as opposed to five years ago. That is a burden that is placed on the taxpayers of Beaufort County. We also had to look at the effects on our health system...Our hospital has told us that they are spending in excess of \$12 million a year in indigent care and that 65 percent of all [infant] deliveries in 2006 [were] to Hispanics, 24 percent to blacks, and 11 percent to whites. These are dramatic numbers [that reflect] changes in Beaufort County. We also had to look at our jails and our Sheriff's Department...In 2004, Beaufort County Detention Center had 511 suspected illegal aliens incarcerated. In 2005, it went up to 927. In 2006, it went up to 1,148...That is devastating to any municipality that has to deal with how they pay for their services to their citizens. The cost goes up and up and up every year and we have to deal with this.

JACKSON MILLER: As a police officer, I've seen the effects first hand on the street of what illegal immigration is doing to our communities. It ranges all the way from the dangerous violent criminal all the way down to the nuisance crimes that really put a strain and a burden on our quality of life in our neighborhoods in Northern Virginia...I'll give now just one example [that occurred] last summer. As a police officer in Prince William County, I responded to a shoplifting call at a Shoppers Food Warehouse in the Manassas area of Prince William County. Upon my arrival, there were four employees of Shoppers Food Warehouse holding a man down that was fighting and struggling to get away... the manager of the store observed this gentleman shoplifting, putting packages of meat

down his pants... The [illegal alien] was arrested and charged with three crimes – two counts of assault and battery and one count of petty larceny for shoplifting...On court day, of course, he was not there. This is not the exception to the story. [This is] the rule of what is going on now. That criminal [we] arrested was in this country illegally. He continued breaking the laws of our land. He started the day he walked into the country and continued up until he was arrested at that Shopper's Food Warehouse. I do not know where he is now. He may be still committing crimes in the Manassas area, or he may have gone back to his home country. He may be committing crimes in Texas, South Carolina; I don't know because he disappeared.

LOUIS BARLETTA: In 2001, I started to notice a change in my city. I started to notice more blight in our neighborhoods. As our population was growing rapidly, we were starting to have problems with absentee landlords, over-crowded apartments and many complaints from the neighbors, and it was then, in 2001, that I had my first encounter with illegal aliens. We were called to an apartment on a complaint of being over-crowded and when we walked in, I could not believe what I saw. There were nine mattresses laid out across the floor; nine men sleeping on the floor. They were all illegal aliens. The refrigerator...was filled with cockroaches. This apartment was not fit for animals, let alone human beings to be living like this, and it just really caught me off guard because this was not something that we were accustomed to seeing in our city. Unfortunately, that was not going to be my last encounter with illegal aliens. Very shortly after that...an illegal alien on a drug deal gone bad, shot two people in front of high school students, killing one and wounding the other... [In] another



“In 2004, Beaufort County Detention Center had 511 suspected illegal aliens incarcerated. In 2005, it went up to 927. In 2006, it went up to 1,148...”

– Starletta Hairston, former member of the Beaufort County, South Carolina City Council

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– Louis Barletta, Mayor of Hazelton, PA

Photo: An illegal alien crossing the border. AP photo.

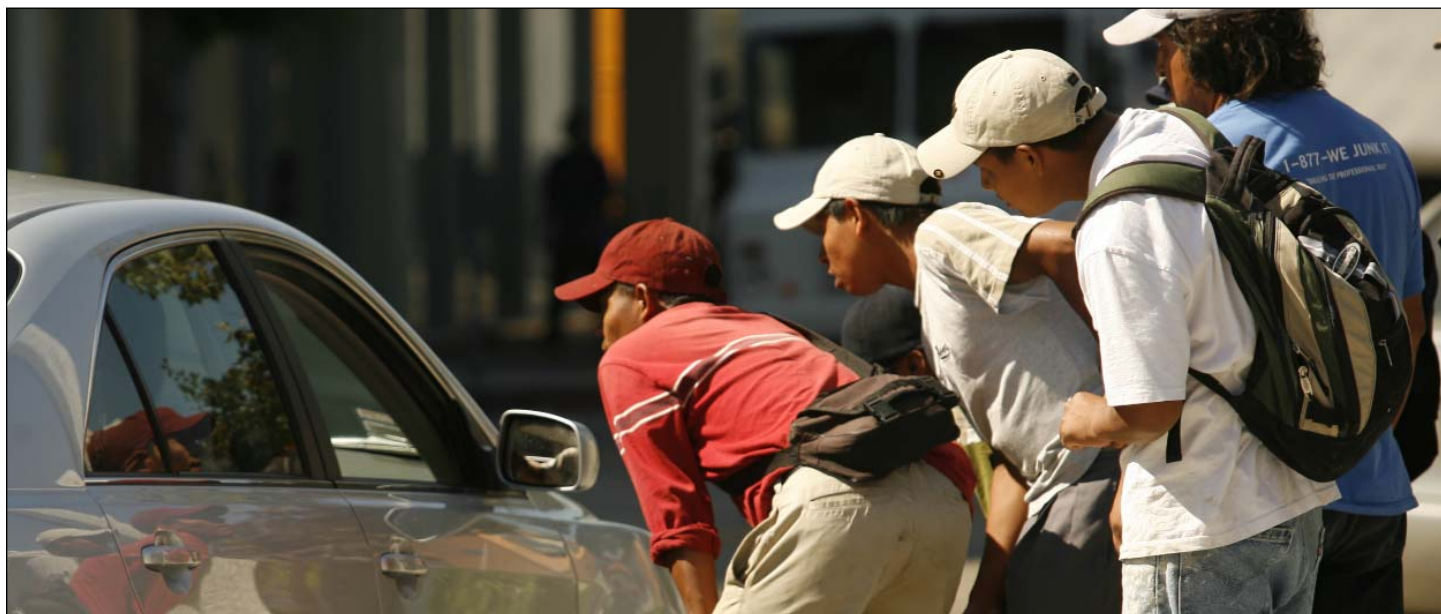
incident... an illegal alien, in a domestic dispute, stabbed his girlfriend multiple times and then jumped out of the second-floor window, landing on top of a police officer who was on the sidewalk, as his girlfriend stumbled out of the apartment and collapsed on the city street with the knife protruding out of her stomach. That image will stay with me forever... This was followed [by] more incidents. We started noticing some gang activity. We had a 16-year-old boy nearly beaten to death with a baseball bat by some gang members... A week after that we had a drug bust in downtown Hazelton. It was a federal drug bust where we closed two businesses. Again, you guessed it, illegal aliens were involved. And a week after that there was gang-related graffiti spray-painted on the Pine Street Playground threatening the lives of our police officers. Enough was enough. I realized that I needed to take action. I needed to do something.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES TAKE ACTION: THREE RESPONSES TO THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

The response to the illegal immigration crisis by local officials varies. Some have chosen to implement policies that protect illegal aliens from the rule of law. These policies take many forms, including taxpayer-funded day laborer sites and “sanctuary policies” that prohibit law enforcement officers from inquiring about an individual’s immigration status and cooperating with federal immigration authorities, in clear violation of federal immigration laws. Other local officials, however, are confronting the illegal immigration crisis with a healthy respect for federal immigration law. Here are three such examples.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: We narrowed our [initiative] down to one area – the Lawful Employment Ordinance [which] deals with our business licenses. All businesses are required to follow the federal guidelines... for employee verification... We feel that this is one way that our county can deal with the unlawful employment of illegal immigrants. This [ordinance] gives us the opportunity to deny business licenses to anyone that is in our county illegally. It also gives us the opportunity to audit our businesses and revoke a business license from a business that knowingly hires illegal immigrants. Or, after we do an audit, if they are found to have illegal immigrants employed in their business, they will have up to 65 days to prove that whatever document they have is legal. If they cannot do that, then they will have to let the person go and that person has to deal with the Social Security Administration.

JACKSON MILLER: I was able to get a resolution through the City Council that allowed us to send our police officers through ICE training, which is Immigration and Custom Enforcement. This is a great idea that I think gives what I call the “force multiplier” for our Homeland Security ICE agents who are completely overworked. There simply are not enough of them. The City of Manassas then asked Prince William County to join in, as well, and they are right now working on getting our local police, or at least our local jailers, involved in Immigration and Custom Enforcement training to help in situations like the example I gave... I’ve [also] just finished up my first session in the Virginia House of Delegates... where I did put in several bills including... one bill that would make it illegal for any jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Virginia to not cooperate with the Department of Homeland Security and ICE agents... I put in [another] bill that would have state police and jailers and Department of Corrections officers go through ICE training.



Illegals soliciting work for the day. AP photo.

LOUIS BARLETTA: I could no longer wait for the federal government to do anything. Illegal Immigration is not a federal problem. It is a local issue. We deal with it every single day. So we crafted an ordinance that would do one of two things: It would punish businesses that hire unlawful workers because it is illegal to hire unlawful workers [and] punish landlords and hold them accountable for harboring illegal aliens because it is illegal to harbor illegal aliens. . . We also made English the official language in the City of Hazelton.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION LOBBY MOBILIZES AGAINST ENFORCING IMMIGRATION LAWS

Illegal aliens have powerful forces on their side, fighting day-by-day in courtrooms across America against any attempt to enforce federal immigration laws. Spearheading this legal effort is the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), an organization with a long history of ignoring the rule of law in favor of its liberal political agenda.

JACKSON MILLER: The fight to win this issue is going to be a difficult one. The pro-illegal immigration lobby is very well organized and very well funded and the advocates for enforcing our laws are certainly the majority of our country and our communities, but their organizations are small, they are under-funded and they are very loosely organized. . .

La Raza, the Puerto Rican [Legal] Defense [and Education], and several other groups have paid professional lobbyists to work in the halls of Richmond getting [our] bills defeated. . .

LOUIS BARLETTA: Of course we have been sued. There are 25 lawyers who are suing the City of Hazelton, [including] the ACLU and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense [and Education] Fund. A number of the plaintiffs, incidentally, are illegal aliens who are going by the names of John and Jane Doe. This has caused our city, which is financially strapped, to have to stand up and defend itself, and we have.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION STRAINS LOCAL RESOURCES

Estimates for the number of illegal aliens currently in the United States range from 10-13 million. Because these individuals operate "under the radar," most do not pay taxes. They do, however, take advantage of social services, including free medical care and education, passing these costs on to the American taxpayer. Overall, medical care, education, and incarceration, cost local communities an estimated \$36 billion.

That number is expected to almost double to \$61 billion by 2010.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: Illegal immigration has placed an unfair burden on the resources [of] the government. . . When the system attempts to absorb the influx in numbers, it produces a strain caused by too little going in and too much going out. This is unfair to legal American citizens and citizens that play by the rules and come to this country following the rules that we have in place for citizenship.

LOUIS BARLETTA: Every time we answer a domestic incident. . . every time we answer a nuisance call, every time there is a traffic accident involving illegal aliens, it takes police away from their patrols. Every time we send a code enforcement officer, every time we send a health officer, every time we send a fireman involving an incident with illegal aliens, it drains the city's resources. . . As an example of how it has exploded in our community. . . [consider] English as a second language [ESL]. The budget was \$500 in the year 2000. In 2006, the budget was \$1,145,500.



“Overall, more than 850,000 illegal aliens come to the United States each year and migrate to points all across the country, forcing local officials to pick up the slack. ”

Photo: A defendant has his restraints checked before being lead into a federal courtroom. In federal courtrooms throughout the Southwest, illegal alien defendants appear in full body restraints because there are not enough deputy U.S. marshalls to ensure security.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FAILS TO ADDRESS ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Clearly, the federal government has failed in one of its most fundamental responsibilities – to secure the nation’s borders. In fact, according to the federal government’s own investigation, conducted in 2006, the nation’s southern border is perilously porous. Undercover federal agents were able to enter

the United States with fake documentation at nine different entry points. Not one single agent was apprehended. Overall, more than 850,000 illegal aliens come to the United States each year and migrate to points all across the country, forcing local officials to pick up the slack.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: We are a sovereign country and I think [the federal government] is required to protect the citizens and the legal immigrants of this country. I think they dropped the ball and they are just not doing it anymore... It is up to local governments to do what they can to protect their taxpayers because the cost is just beyond what we can do.

JACKSON MILLER: The problem that we are having with immigration is obviously the federal government's failure to follow [its] own rules and to enforce [its] own laws. This failure has pushed the burden of illegal immigration on to state and, even worse, local governments where we really should not have to deal with these types of issues. I have had the experience on both the local and now the state level of dealing with the issues of illegal immigration and the effects that illegal immigration causes and it is very difficult because, in so many cases, the federal government ends up not only failing to enforce [its] own laws, but working against us when we try to do something about it...

LOUIS BARLETTA: Average Americans are fed up with the federal government's failure to fight illegal immigration... If the federal government is serious about stopping illegal immigration, we need to secure the borders – all borders, not just the southern border. Many of these [illegals], I believe, are coming in through borders other than through Mexico. They need to crack down on fraudulent documentation rings because this is what is costing local law enforcement so much time and revenue – time that we should be spending on the legal taxpayers of our communities.

CONGRESSIONAL IMMIGRATION REFORM PROPOSALS WILL NOT WORK

At the time Judicial Watch held its illegal immigration panel, Congress was actively considering a massive amnesty program for illegal aliens. Due to enormous public opposition, the proposal, which was supported by President Bush, failed to pass Congress. As local officials understand all too well, providing incentives for illegal aliens to cross the border is not only illegal, but it also worsens the illegal alien crisis.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: [Congressional immigration reform] does not compare to anything that we are dealing with on a local level. I think [we must] secure the border and find a way to create a card that you could give someone working here that

cannot be duplicated. And we must enforce the laws that we already have on the books for employment... I do not understand [why we are considering] a guest worker program. We have already 10 to 20 million guest workers now because they are not legally able to be in the country to work... We have to figure out what to do with them before we start talking about a guest worker program for other people... I don't think the people in Washington have any clue and I think we need people down on the local level to let them know what we need.

JACKSON MILLER: What I see in Washington... is just a pure farce. It really is. It will not help the problem on the local level, at all. In fact, it will probably worsen the problem, the more they talk about it.

LOUIS BARLETTA: I do not believe that the bills that are being discussed here in Washington will solve this problem. We need to secure the borders, all borders, and crack down on false documentation rings.

AMERICANS – INCLUDING HISPANICS – SUPPORT ENFORCING IMMIGRATION LAWS

The American people speak with one voice when it comes to the issue of illegal immigration. The vast majority want our elected officials to enforce federal immigration laws. They oppose incentive programs, such as day laborer sites and sanctuary policies, for illegal aliens. And they want local law enforcement officers to play a role in illegal immigration enforcement. This includes a large percentage of Hispanics. (See screened box below for more details.)

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: I can definitely tell you [support for our proposal] is definitely bi-partisan. And I get letters, phone calls, and e-mails constantly telling me to not let up, to continue my efforts.

JACKSON MILLER: I have quite a few supporters in my community of Latino descent, or Latinos who are first generation Americans, that support me wholeheartedly because of the painstaking steps that they had to go through to come to this community and become a part of this community through the rule of law. It was very difficult for them.

LOUIS BARLETTA: We started a website where Americans can go to follow our case and pledge to help the City of Hazelton fight. To date we have received over \$100,000 from people sending \$5.00 [and] \$10.00. I had an 88-year-old senior citizen from the Western part of the United States... in a nursing home who had been saving up quarters his whole life and he told his granddaughter where the quarters were and said to

send them to Lou Barretta in Hazelton... I had a veteran send me \$7.00, a five dollar bill and two one dollar bills, and tell me that "This is everything I have in my wallet, Mayor. Do not quit fighting. You are fighting for all of us." And I realize we are. We have received over 20,000 e-mails and letters of support from people all over the country.

The majority of the Hispanic population in my community actually supports what I am doing...so that their children can play on playgrounds without fear of guns, gangs and drug dealers, so that they can open up small businesses and have an opportunity for a better life. We welcome that. [Hispanics] are certainly a part of the Hazelton revitalization story.

IMMIGRATION LOBBY MAKES FALSE ACCUSATIONS OF RACISM

The illegal immigration lobby tries to shift public focus off of the damaging impact of illegal immigration by levying false charges of racism against anyone who supports the enforcement of illegal immigration laws. This tactic has proven effective for the political Left on a number of issues. However, local officials remain determined not to allow the illegal immigration lobby to distract from the issues that truly matter.

STARLETTA HAIRSTON: I think I have only been called a racist on this issue one time. Only once. Because I [made] sure they understood, "Never call me a racist." As a black woman growing up during Jim Crow laws, my mother raised eight kids. My father died when I was 7, but she raised those eight children making sure that we obeyed the laws of the United States...This is not about Hispanic, black, white. This is about the United States. We are a country of laws...

JACKSON MILLER: Personally, I can understand why politicians and also activists in our community are...intimidated and afraid to get involved in this issue. I grew up in Northern Virginia...As anyone here knows, Northern Virginia is a very diverse community with people from all over the world. I enjoy that, and I want that same experience for my two sons. I never

in my life, even as a police officer, [have] been accused of being racist or discriminatory. Now, all of a sudden, as a politician, I read it in the editorials. I read it in the newspaper that I dislike people with brown skin, that I do not like anyone who is not an American. It is discouraging...What this issue is about is not racism. It is not anti-Hispanic. It is not anti any group, race, creed or color. This is about fairness and it is about the rule of law.

LOUIS BARLETTA: I have been saying this over and over again. There is no race in illegal. Illegal is illegal regardless of where you come from. If you are in this country illegally, you have broken our laws and [with] our ordinance we have found a way that we can defend ourselves. We have a right to regulate business licenses. We are not regulating immigration in any way or form. We never determine anyone's immigration status. The federal government, at all times, will make that determination. We do have the right to regulate businesses licenses, and that is what we are doing... I believe those that live in Hazelton and remain in Hazelton realize that I am their Mayor and I am going to protect their way of life...They do not see race as the motivation for what we are doing. Again, what I am trying to do is protect all legal residents that are in my community, regardless of their race.

UPDATE

The Beaufort County Lawful Employment Ordinance is scheduled to be put into effect on January 1, 2008.

Both of Jackson Miller's illegal immigration bills passed the Virginia House of Delegates, but were defeated in the Senate of Virginia.

On July 26, 2007, U.S. District Judge James Munley struck down Hazleton, Pennsylvania's ordinances punishing those who employ, and rent properties to, illegal aliens. The City of Hazleton plans to appeal the ruling. (Judicial Watch filed an *amicus curiae* [friend of the court] brief in the lawsuit, which is available on Judicial Watch's Internet site, www.judicialwatch.org.)

"The American people speak with one voice on the topic of illegal immigration. Virtually every voter demographic – even those supposedly most sympathetic to illegal aliens – want our illegal immigration laws to be strictly enforced. Overwhelmingly, the American people want local officials to help address illegal immigration through law enforcement, not taxpayer subsidies and 'sanctuary' policies."

– Tom Fitton, Judicial Watch President

ACCORDING TO JW – ZOGBY POLL : 66% OF LIKELY VOTERS SUPPORT USING MORE LAW ENFORCEMENT TO STOP ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Judicial Watch recently released the results of a nationwide poll conducted in partnership with Zogby International concerning the American people's attitudes towards illegal immigration. Among the highlights of the poll conducted March 22 – 26, 2007:

- Overall, 66% of likely voters believe that more emphasis should be placed on law enforcement when addressing the issue of illegal immigration, including 51.6% of Hispanics and 56.8% of self-described political "liberals." Only 5% said the emphasis on law enforcement should be diminished, including 3% of Hispanics.
- 72% of likely voters believe local law enforcement officers should help enforce federal immigration laws, including 40% of Hispanics and 55% of self-described political "liberals."

- 79% believe public officials should not use taxpayer funds to operate day laborer sites that help illegal aliens, including 71.9% of Hispanics and 70% of self-described political "liberals."

This telephone survey, conducted by Zogby International, included a target sample of 1,039 interviews. The margin of error is +/- 3.1 percentage points.

Judicial Watch has taken a leading role in pushing for the strong enforcement of our nation's immigration laws. To find out more about Judicial Watch's illegal immigration programs, or to read the complete results of Judicial Watch's recent illegal immigration poll, please visit Judicial Watch's Internet site, www.judicialwatch.org.

CRIME IN AMERICA: A SMALL SAMPLING OF THE IMPACT THAT ILLEGAL ALIENS HAVE ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE U.S.

Arizona: A 28 year old park ranger was murdered in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona. The ranger was shot down by Mexican drug dealers who were using the Organ Pipe as a route for their smuggling.

Washington, DC: 10 people were murdered and 3 were critically wounded as two snipers terrorized the Washington, DC area for three weeks. One of those snipers, John Lee Malvo, was an illegal alien.

Somerville, MA: Two disabled girls were raped by members of a Salvadoran street gang in Somerville, MA. The girls, ages 17 and 14 are deaf and one has cerebral palsy. The men arrested for the crime were illegal aliens. Local residents estimate the gang has more than 100 members in their community.

Los Angeles, CA: A police officer was killed while pulling over a car for a routine traffic stop. The driver was a dangerous Mexican drug dealer, Armando Garcia, who had been deported twice and has a long history of violent crime.

Detroit, MI: An illegal alien from El Salvador, Jose Carcamo, was driving under the influence and speeding when he drove over the curb and smashed an 18 year-old girl into a wall. The result: the girl lost both of her legs and her companion suffered a fractured skull and collarbone.

Omaha, NE: A 34 year-old resident was one of many victims of identity theft causing her to lose health insurance for herself and her two children amongst other problems which resulted in turmoil, stress, and an enormous loss of time trying to straighten out her credit report. The person who stole her identity was an illegal immigrant.

Widbey Island, WA: An illegal alien shot four residents of Widbey Island, WA. Two of the victims died.

Klamath Falls, OR: A nun was raped and murdered – strangled with her own rosary beads. The murderer, Maximiliano Esparza, was in the U.S. illegally and had been previously convicted of robbery and kidnapping.

Newark, NJ: A horrible triple slaying in Newark, NJ was likely committed by one or more illegal immigrants. The lead suspect in the execution-style murders, which took place on August 4, 2007 is Jose Carranza, a 28-year old illegal immigrant from Peru who was out on the streets despite two prior felony arrests during the year.

Norfolk, VA: Mario Roberto Keen, shot and killed an officer during an early morning altercation at a Norfolk bar. Keen had previously been sentenced to five years in prison for selling cocaine.

www.immigrationshumancost.org/text/crimevictims.html