



ICE OUT OF VENTURA COUNTY

VENTURA COUNTY TRUTH ACT FORUM NOV 7TH 2023



¡LA MIGRA FUERA DEL CONDADO DE VENTURA! ICE OUT OF VENTURA COUNTY!

ICE Out of Ventura County is a grassroots coalition of more than twenty community organizations working towards the goal of ending voluntary non-compulsory cooperation by the Ventura County Sheriff's Office with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

We believe Ventura County should join other California counties that no longer voluntarily cooperate with ICE. These counties include Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Marin, San Joaquin, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties.





Central Coast Alliance United
for a Sustainable Economy



Black Lawyers
of
Ventura County



LATINX BAR ASSOCIATION



APPRECIATION



We thank the Board of Supervisors for the opportunity to present.

We thank Sheriff Fryhoff for his commitment to community partnered policing. We want to publicly thank Sheriff Fryhoff and Assistant Sheriff Jose Rivera for meeting with a group from our coalition, and for listening and building dialog.

VALUE

WE HAVE MANY SHARED VALUES AND COMMON GOALS

We share a commitment to safety for all in Ventura County.

We share the understanding that community members
must trust law enforcement in order to report crimes and
cooperate in investigations.

We share a commitment to stewardship of county resources.

We all care about keeping our communities intact and
keeping families together.



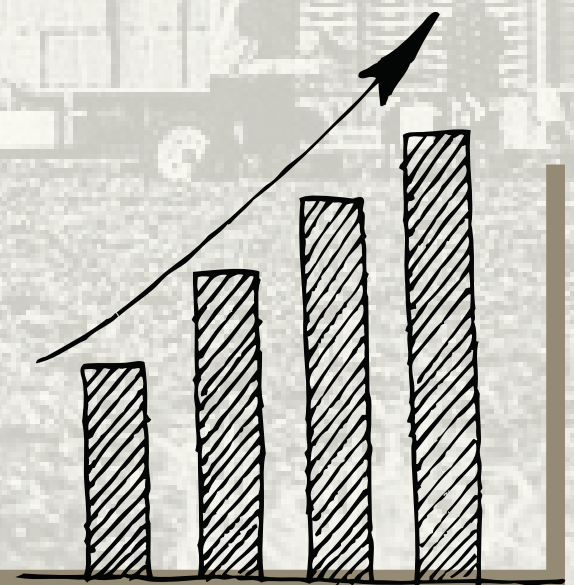
ICE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

Sheriff Fryhoff has stated that: “A safe community needs an effective law enforcement agency. To be effective, we need trust and cooperation between all residents and the deputies sworn to protect them. We do not want the fear of immigration status to inhibit members of our communities from interacting with their deputies and/or reporting crimes.”

WE AGREE.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS IN VENTURA COUNTY

According to the study “*Economic Impact of Undocumented Immigrants in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties*,” published in February 2023, by Dr. Jamshid Damooei, Executive Director of the Center for Economics of Social Issues at California Lutheran University, there are 60,000 undocumented individuals and 23,000 children under age 18 living with undocumented parents in Ventura County. That’s 83,000 people, which is about 10% of the county’s total population. More than 28% have lived here more than 20 years, 77% for more than ten years. The positive countywide economic impact of this population is more than \$2 billion.



POLICE VERSUS ICE

For citizens, feelings toward Sheriff deputies or local police officers versus ICE agents may not be much different. But for undocumented individuals and their family members there is a huge difference. The Sheriff Office's job is to protect us and keep our community safe. That should make them our friends. ICE's work involves deporting people. That makes them a major threat and a danger to many county residents. Deportation tears families apart, causing irreparable harm, including to the children left behind.

Cooperation with ICE leads to devastated families and community harm. When police choose to cooperate with immigration enforcement, community trust is undermined.



HOW THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE WORKS WITH ICE

- We support many of the sheriff's policies regarding immigration, such as not inquiring about immigration status during calls for service and not arresting people for immigration orders.
- But the Sheriff does work with ICE, by responding to requests from ICE for people's release dates and to conduct transfers of custody from the sheriff to ICE when individuals would otherwise be released and free to reunite with their families as any citizen in the sheriff's custody would be. The VCSO's cooperation with ICE is optional and not required by any law. The Sheriff can end ICE cooperation, as many other counties have done, any time.



CONCERNS ABOUT ICE COOPERATION BY LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Results in the separation of community members from their families and intergenerational trauma.
- Fosters distrust between immigrant communities and local law enforcement. Causes immigrant community members to view local law enforcement and ICE as the same entity.
- Unnecessarily expends county resources on immigration enforcement, which is not a responsibility of the Sheriff's department.
- Opens local law enforcement up to liability, risking tax dollars to pay out settlements for violations.





MYTHS

Myth: Sanctuary policies lead to increased community arrests by ICE.

Fact: No correlation has been shown between sanctuary & field arrests.


Myth: Deportations are needed to stop recidivism.

Fact: Noncitizens commit crimes and recidivate at lower rates than citizens.

ICE DOES NOT SHARE VCISO'S VALUES

PBS NEWS HOUR

Menu



By

Zeba Warsi

Leave your feedback

Share

Hundreds of immigrants have reported sexual abuse at ICE facilities. Most cases aren't investigated

Nation

Jul 21, 2023 6:05 AM EDT

This is an original investigation by Futuro Investigates, the investigative unit of the Pulitzer Prize-winning news organization Futuro Media. See the complete investigation from Futuro Investigates [on their website](#).

Warning: This story contains description of sexual abuse.

When 23-year-old Mari walked out of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention in 2022, she felt invisible. It was

Editorials

Sexual-abuse report underscores need to overhaul immigrant detention

May 26, 2022 at 2:16 pm | Updated May 26, 2022 at 2:20 pm



The Northwest Detention Center is shown, Wednesday, April 15, 2020, in Tacoma. (Ted S. Warren / The Associated Press)

By The Seattle Times editorial board

The stories coming from inside the Northwest Detention Center are alarming. A Ukrainian woman reported being harassed, with sexual comments making her feel “extremely uncomfortable.” Another detainee claimed to have been touched inappropriately. “I feel assaulted,” the immigrant wrote. A Honduran man said he was raped and his calls for an investigation disregarded. These accounts are not outliers. A recent University of Washington Center for Human Rights found that claims of sexual abuse at the Tacoma facility often go ignored or are not properly investigated.

COMMUNITY NEWS

Judge Allows ICE Police Impersonation Case to Proceed as Class Action

CITY NEWS SERVICE

Published on Thursday, February 9, 2023 | 12:28 pm



THE HILL

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Sunday shows preview: House attempts to expedite Israel aid amid ongoing war in Gaza

SUNDAY TALK SHOWS - 7M 13S AGO

ICE unable to stamp out abuse allegations at detention centers

BY RAFAEL BERNAL - 02/16/23 6:00 AM ET

SHARE

USING EVIDENCE TO GUIDE POLICING

Local policing has been separated from federal immigration enforcement in many jurisdictions. Research on the impacts is clear. Crime rates have declined or remained unchanged.

Received: 30 June 2021 | Accepted: 14 December 2021
DOI: 10.1111/coep.12564

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC POLICY

The local effects of federal law enforcement policies: Evidence from sanctuary jurisdictions and crime

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Abstract
This study estimates the association between sanctuary policies and crime in the United States by exploiting an increase in state and local sanctuary policy adoption in 2014. Counties that adopted sanctuary policies in 2014 experienced a decrease of 17.9 violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants per year (0.02 percentage points) compared to counties that continued to cooperate with Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE), with the relationship driven by decreases in robberies and assaults. This result implies that sanctuary policies avoid \$101 million per year in crime costs. Conversely, ICE cooperation increases crime costs in local communities by \$3.28 billion per year.

KEYWORDS
crime, immigration policy, law enforcement policy, sanctuary city

JEL CLASSIFICATION
J15, K37, K14

1 | INTRODUCTION

American attitudes on immigration policy have become polarized in recent decades. A significant response at the Federal level, under both Republican and Democratic presidents, has been to create detainer policies. The Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) implements detainer policies by ordering local law enforcement offices to detain suspected illegal immigrants when arrested for nonimmigration related crimes (TRAC Immigration, 2017). While detainer policies are applied broadly, today, nearly 250 local jurisdictions, including five states, have established sanctuary policies indicating they will not honor ICE detainer requests (CIS, 2018). Local sanctuary policies are thus in conflict with federal detainer policies, which has sparked debate about their legality and impacts. Both detainers and sanctuary policies are thought to have multifaceted impacts on public safety and policing effectiveness, and as a result, they have received substantial criticism, including from the law enforcement community and public officials. In this study, we exploit a wave of sanctuary policy adoption to provide rigorous empirical evidence of the monetary impacts of sanctuary jurisdictions (SJs) on crime, and by reflection, the effects of detainer policies on crime costs.

Often referred to as “sanctuary cities,” counties are the most common SJs in our analysis, though several states have also adopted sanctuary policies. The formation of SJs has sparked debate about their impacts on communities, and particularly on local violent and nonviolent crime. While Hausman (2020) finds that SJs did not reduce denotations of

This report’s main finding—that sanctuary reduces deportations and changes their composition—contributes not only to the public debate over sanctuary, but also to longstanding scholarly debates over the effects of immigration enforcement measures (5–7) and the ability of states and localities to combat those measures (8–12). Most broadly, these findings add to the literature on immigration enforcement and policing in the United States (13–15).



Abstract

Domestic violence is a serious underreported crime in the United States, especially among immigrant women. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was an attempt to partially address this problem by allowing battered immigrants to petition for legal status without relying on the sponsorship of an abusive U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident spouse. The tougher immigration policy climate over the past two decades may have made immigrant women more vulnerable to domestic violence, as well as more reluctant to report domestic violence to law enforcement. Sanctuary policies, which limit local law enforcement’s cooperation with federal immigration authorities, may counteract these effects. Exploiting the geographic and temporal variation in the adoption of these policies, we show that sanctuary policies raise the rate of VAWA self-petitions through victims’ reporting. Understanding survivors’ responses to immigration policy is crucial given growing police mistrust and immigrants’ vulnerability to crime.

Social Science Research 106 (2022) 102743

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Social Science Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ssresearch

Do sanctuary policies increase crime? Contrary evidence from a county-level investigation in the United States

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Immigration policy
Crime
Social organization
Social harmony

ABSTRACT

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has rolled out a series of programs that leverage local and state resources to detain and deport undocumented immigrants. There is little understanding, however, about the public safety consequences of mobilizing local police to enforce immigration law. I use ICE administrative records, Uniform Crime Reports, and American Community Survey population estimates to investigate whether and under what circumstances local immigration enforcement is associated with property crime and violent crime. Results show that crime trends in sanctuary and non-sanctuary counties were not significantly different in the first decade of the 2000s. However, after the proliferation of sanctuary practices around 2014, both property crime and violent crime decreased more in sanctuary counties than non-sanctuary counties, net of other predictors of crime. Further, a pooled cross-sectional analysis of 2013–2016 data shows that sanctuary practices strengthen the inverse relationship between proportion foreign-born Latino and property crime, and reverse the positive relationship between proportion native-born Latino and property crime. I theorize that this occurs because sanctuary practices encourage immigrant political integration, have positive spillover effects to non-immigrant Latinx communities, and increase social harmony.

Journal of Urban Economics 117 (2020) 103253

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Urban Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jue

Immigration enforcement awareness and community engagement with police: Evidence from domestic violence calls in Los Angeles

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ARTICLE INFO

JEL classification:
F22
J15
K37
K42

Keywords:
Immigration enforcement
Crime reporting
Domestic violence
Latino immigrant communities
Los Angeles

ABSTRACT

The unwillingness of Latino and immigrant communities to interact with police or report crime is a recognized concern of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). Using data on calls for service dispatched to LAPD patrols from 2014 through 2017, we assess if heightened awareness of immigration enforcement, as captured by a novel Google Trends index on related searches, is associated with reduced calls to report domestic violence in predominantly Latino noncitizen neighborhoods. We find that domestic violence calls per capita dropped in LAPD reporting districts with a higher concentration of Latino noncitizens as awareness about immigration enforcement increased. The decline provides empirical evidence of the “chilling effect” of immigration enforcement on Latino immigrant engagement with police, underscoring the need to engage communities increasingly alienated by federal immigration policy.

US IMMIGRATION POLICY CENTER

UC San Diego

THE IMPACT OF INTERIOR IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ON THE DAY-TO-DAY BEHAVIORS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

April 3, 2019

Tom K. Wong, PhD
Karina Shklyan
Anna Isorena
Stephanie Peng

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US IMMIGRATION POLICY CENTER

We’ll be happy to provide these publications and more to the sheriff and any supervisor on request.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Sheriff Recommendations:

- END collaboration with ICE: Stop responding to release date notifications and transfer requests.
- Remain committed to community partnered policing, and using evidence as a guide.

Probation Recommendations:

- Stop responding to ICE requests for info about people under supervision.
- Train officers not to collaborate with ICE.



THANK YOU



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