

ISSUES AND THEMES

2012

BORDER MILITARIZATION

Begun in 1993 and extended to the entire southwest border by 1997, the policy of massive concentration of enforcement resources along the border has transformed the southwest borderlands into a perilous militarized zone and had cataclysmic consequences for migrants and border communities. This militarized enforcement strategy, dubbed “prevention-through-deterrence” by Border Patrol, was conceived to intentionally force undocumented migrants away from urban areas to attempt crossings in more remote and dangerous terrain. Intended to increase the cost and risk associated with crossing the border without authorization, the policy has done just that, resulting in the deaths of many thousands since its implementation.

The effects of border militarization are clear and well-documented. Historically circular migration flows have been disrupted and more families have been compelled to resettle permanently in the United States. The natural environment of the southwest has been degraded by the construction of hundreds of miles of border walls and barriers and by the deployment of thousands of enforcement vehicles. Indigenous communities whose ancestral lands span both sides of the contemporary international boundary have been severely adversely affected by the militarization of their lands and face the retrenchment of border crossing rights and discrimination, harassment and abuse at the hands of immigration officers. Finally, border militarization has succeeded in exponentially increasing the dangers posed to migrants by the terrain and environment, predation by bandits, gender and sexual violence, enforcement operations and abuse and mistreatment by Border Patrol agents.

The pace of border militarization has arguably escalated in recent years, including the recent deployment of 1,200 National Guard troops to the border and the supplemental appropriation of \$600 million in 2010 to, among other things, hire 1,000 additional Border Patrol agents and establish two new forward-operating bases. Today, over 18,500 Border Patrol agents roam the southwest border, employing a vast array of advanced technology including all manner of electronic surveillance equipment, unattended ground sensors, Predator drone aircraft, and Blackhawk helicopters. The borderlands now resemble a war zone more closely than at any point in history. Although fewer people appear to be crossing the border in recent years, a higher percentage of people perish along the way, suggesting that the border is now more dangerous than ever.

FACT SHEETS

[Analyzing Border Enforcement Operations: Interior Repatriation Programs](#)

National Immigration Forum

[National Guard Deployments to the Southwest Border](#)

National Immigration Forum

[The ABC's of Federal Agents on the Border](#)

National Immigration Forum

REPORTS

[In Hostile Terrain: Human Rights Violations in Immigration Enforcement in the U.S. Southwest](#)

Amnesty International | March 2012

[Southwest Border Security Operations](#)

National Immigration Forum | December 2010

[Death at the Border](#)

National Foundation for American Policy | May 2010

[Humanitarian Crisis: Migrant Deaths at the U.S.-Mexico Border](#)

American Civil Liberties Union | October 2009

[Effective Border Policy: Security, Responsibility and Human Rights at the U.S.-Mexico Border](#)

U.S.-Mexico Border and Immigration Task Force | November 2008

WEBSITES

[Coalición de Derechos Humanos](#)

Coalición de Derechos Humanos is a grassroots organization which promotes respect for human/civil rights and fights the militarization of the Southern Border region, discrimination, and human rights abuses by law enforcement officials.

[Sierra Club Borderlands Campaign](#)

Taking a strong stance against the reckless construction of border walls which have adversely affected pristine wild lands along the southwest border, the Sierra Club Borderlands Campaign seeks to restore and protect the borderlands that have been damaged by failed border policies.

BORDER PATROL ABUSE

Frequently operating in remote environments far from the public eye and organized under the Department of Homeland Security—one of the most opaque and secretive federal departments—Border Patrol has established a long track record of severe and widespread violations of the rights and dignity of those it targets with enforcement. Border Patrol has expanded rapidly in recent years, growing to employ over 21,000 agents, an increase of over 70% in just five years. As the agency has expanded, the abuse and mistreatment which define Border Patrol enforcement tactics and detention and repatriation practices have only expanded in scope and severity to threaten the health and well-being of more people.

The work of advocacy organizations has soundly demonstrated that Border Patrol's inhumane practices, rather than existing as an exception to the rule, are in fact systemic and widespread. Psychological, emotional and physical abuse—ranging from denial of food and water to death threats to sexual and physical abuse and assault—are routinely reported by detainees. Conditions within Border Patrol processing and detention facilities are regularly found to be unsafe, unsanitary and inhumane. Many Border Patrol practices violate the agency's own existing guidelines, international repatriation agreements and basic standards of human rights and dignity; some plainly meet the definition of torture under international law.

At its most tragic and extreme, Border Patrol's indifference toward human life has resulted in at least six documented murders since 2010, including those of Sergio Hernandez-Guereca, a 15-year-old boy who was shot and killed in June 2010 by a Border Patrol agent while standing in Mexico; Anastasio Hernandez Rojas, who died in June 2010 after being shot multiple times by a stun gun while surrounded by more than a dozen agents; and Carlos LaMadrid, a US citizen who was shot in the back three times in March 2011 while climbing the border wall into Mexico. While these cases represent the most recent known cases of Border Patrol violence resulting directly in the loss of life, many more thousands of deaths may accurately be attributed to the deadly enforcement strategy, reckless apprehension methods and severe forms of detainee abuse carried out by Border Patrol.

Border Patrol's routine violation of basic human rights is directly related to an institutional culture which allows for near complete impunity. Although hundreds of thousands of people pass through Border Patrol custody each year, the agency has no enforceable standards regarding detainee treatment, refuses to implement any meaningful internal accountability mechanisms and operates with virtually no public oversight. Despite the overwhelming weight of years of documentation establishing clear patterns of rampant abuse of those it apprehends, detains and deports, Border Patrol has refused to implement any meaningful changes or even to acknowledge that a problem exists. As a result, Border Patrol agents continue to carry out extreme forms of abuse and mistreatment which jeopardize the lives of thousands each year secure in the knowledge that they will never be held accountable for their actions by the agency which employs them.

FACT SHEETS

[Family Separation](#)

No More Deaths

[Lateral Repatriation](#)

No More Deaths

[Medical Neglect](#)

No More Deaths

[Women Migrants](#)

No More Deaths

REPORTS

[The Growing Human Rights Crisis along Washington's Northern Border](#)

One America | April 2012

[Justice Derailed: What Raids on Trains and Buses Reveal about Border Patrol's Interior Enforcement Practices](#)

New York Civil Liberties Union | November 2011

[A Culture of Cruelty: Abuse and Impunity in Short-Term US Border Patrol Custody](#)

No More Deaths | August 2011

[Children at the Border: The Screening, Protection and Repatriation of Unaccompanied Mexican Minors](#)

Appleseed Network | 2011

[Halfway Home: Unaccompanied Children in Immigration Custody](#)

Women's Refugee Commission | February 2009

[Crossing the Line: Human Rights Abuses of Migrants in Short-Term Custody on the Arizona/Sonora Border](#)

No More Deaths | September 2008

ARTICLES

[Deadly Patrols: Challenges to Prosecution](#)

Investigative Newsource | July 2012

[Deadly Patrols: The One Who Lived to Tell](#)

Investigative Newsource | July 2012

[What's Going on with the Border Patrol?](#)

L.A. Times | April 2012

[A Border of Cruelty](#)

In These Times | October 2011

WEBSITES

[No More Deaths abuse documentation](#)

The home of No More Deaths's reports on Border Patrol abuse. Learn more about Border Patrol's "culture of cruelty" and find other resources and updates.

[Southern Border Communities Coalition](#)

The Southern Border Communities Coalition brings together 60 organizations from San Diego to Brownsville, Texas, to demand that Border Patrol respect human dignity, rights and life.

INTERIOR ENFORCEMENT: THE DEPORTATION DRAGNET

Under the Obama administration, authorities have significantly expanded the scope of immigration enforcement in the country's interior, resulting in nearly 1.2 million deportations in three years—a rate far higher than any previous administration. Responsible for immigration investigations and enforcement in the interior of the country, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operates 13 programs under the umbrella of ICE Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security (ACCESS) which allow for collaboration between local law enforcement agencies and federal immigration authorities. Three of these programs—the Criminal Alien Program, 287(g) agreements and Secure Communities—account for

the vast majority of people who land in ICE custody each year. With the stated goal of identifying and removing “criminal aliens,” these three programs allow ICE to gather information about individuals detained or arrested by local agencies and take custody of non-citizens who they deem “removable.” Secure Communities, now the cornerstone of the Obama administration’s interior enforcement regime, is expected to be operational in every municipality in the country by 2013, subjecting anyone arrested in the United States to an ICE investigation of their immigration status.

The expansion of the immigration dragnet in the country’s interior has resulted in many more long-term residents becoming the target of enforcement operations, separating hundreds of thousands of people from detained or deported family members. Throughout the first six months of 2011, 22 percent of those removed from the country—39,918 people—were parents of US citizen children. The deportation of long-term residents has driven a demographic shift at the border as more people cross in an attempt to reunite with their families and return to their lives: 56 percent of those apprehended while crossing in 2010 had previously been deported, up from 44 percent in 2005. Although several ICE directives issued in the past two years instructed local ICE offices to exercise discretion in enforcement operations, little relief has actually been granted to those facing deportation. An ongoing review of pending immigration cases ordered by the Department of Homeland Security has resulted in the closure of only two percent of the 288,000 cases reviewed as of June 2012, leaving tens of thousands locked in detention and vulnerable to deportation.

While DHS officials publicly insist that interior enforcement efforts target individuals that pose a threat to public safety, this policy justification relies upon a broad and racialized notion of criminality. ICE defines as a “criminal alien” any undocumented person convicted of any criminal offense—including minor infractions such as traffic violations and immigration violations such as illegal entry—as well as documented non-citizens who have been convicted of a broad range of offenses that make them “removable.” Additionally, “criminal” is never a neutral term and the extreme racial disparities within the criminal justice system make people of color disproportionate targets of all forms of criminalization and enforcement. Consequently, although 53 percent of foreign-born persons in the US are from Latin America, 93 percent of those identified for deportation through Secure Communities are of Latin American origin. In fact, programs like Secure Communities provide an incentive for law enforcement officers to profile and make pretextual arrests of those they suspect are non-citizens in order to make them available for ICE prosecution. ICE ACCESS programs only extend the criminalization of immigrant communities and make them subject to expanded and concentrated enforcement operations.

FACT SHEETS

[Local Enforcement of Immigration Laws through the 287\(g\) Program](#)

Immigration Policy Center

[The Criminal Alien Program: Immigration Enforcement in Prisons and Jails](#)

Immigration Policy Center

[Secure Communities](#)

National Immigration Forum

[Dangerous Merger: Corrupting the Criminal Justice System for Immigration Enforcement](#)

Immigrant Justice Network

REPORTS

[The Secure Communities Program: Unanswered Questions and Continuing Concerns](#)

Immigration Policy Center | November 2011

[Secure Communities by the Numbers: An Analysis of Demographics and Due Process](#)

Warren Institute | October 2011

[Restoring Community: A National Community Advisory Report on ICE's Failed "Secure Communities" Program](#)

National Community Advisory Commission | August 2011

[The Cost of Failure: The Burden of Immigration Enforcement in America's Cities](#)

Drum Major Institute | April 2011

[Delegation and Divergence: A Study of 287\(g\) State and Local Immigration Enforcement](#)

Migration Policy Institute | January 2011

[The Criminal Alien Program: Immigration Enforcement in Travis County, Texas](#)

Immigration Policy Center | February 2010

[Overview of the Key ICE ACCESS Programs: 287\(g\), the Criminal Alien Program, and Secure Communities](#)

National Immigration Law Center | November 2009

[The C.A.P. Effect: Racial Profiling in the ICE Criminal Alien Program](#)

Warren Institute | September 2009

[Local Democracy on ICE: Why State and Local Government Have No Business in Federal Immigration Law Enforcement](#)

Justice Strategies | September 2009

[Collateral Damage: An Examination of ICE's Fugitive Operations Program](#)

Migration Policy Institute | February 2009

WEBSITES

[Dream Activist](#)

DreamActivist.org is a multicultural, migrant youth-led, social media hub for the movement to pass the DREAM Act and pursue the enactment of other forms of legislation that aim to mend the broken immigration system.

[National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights](#)

The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR) works to defend and expand the rights of all immigrants and refugees, regardless of immigration status.

[Turning the Tide](#)

Turning the Tide seeks to create a coordinated network of community organizations to build power in our communities in order to turn the tide against criminalization and move away from bigotry, hatred, and attrition in order to advance human rights, tolerance, and inclusion.

[Uncovering the Truth](#)

The Uncovering the Truth website is intended to be a resource for local groups asking questions about police and ICE collaboration in their communities, and to get lawmakers in Congress focused on holding the Department of Homeland Security accountable.

CRIMINALIZATION OF MIGRANTS: OPERATION STREAMLINE

Operation Streamline is an umbrella term for a number of related criminal proceedings in which unauthorized entrants to the United States are criminally prosecuted and deported or sentenced to prison. A joint initiative of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, Operation Streamline was first implemented in Del Rio, Texas, in 2005 before being expanded to Border Patrol sectors in Arizona, New Mexico and across Texas. Operation Streamline is a zero-tolerance enforcement policy designed to criminally prosecute every undocumented migrant apprehended in certain areas under two federal statutes which prohibit entry into the United States without inspection and entry after deportation. Although many sentences are reduced through plea agreements, those prosecuted for the first time face a misdemeanor charge and may receive sentences up to six months in federal prison while those charged with a felony following a prior deportation may face up to two years, or up to twenty years with certain prior convictions.

The criminal prosecution of undocumented migrants represents a dramatic departure from previous practices. Until 2005, non-citizens apprehended by Border Patrol were removed from the country under a "voluntary departure" or were detained and formally deported through the civil immigration system without facing criminal prosecution. However, under Operation Streamline and other fast-track programs, thousands of people are criminally prosecuted each month for entering the United States, with as many as 70-80 defendants processed simultaneously in some district courts. Due to the *en masse* nature of the proceedings, meeting with counsel, arraignment, plea and sentencing are condensed into the space of a few hours, depriving defendants of due process and effective assistance of counsel. Furthermore, defendants are virtually compelled to accept a guilty plea to avoid prolonged detention periods and the criminal conviction and removal order that result from a guilty plea may make it impossible for a defendant to later regularize their status in the United States.

Operation Streamline and related programs have led to an unprecedented rate of federal criminal prosecutions against immigrants. By 2009, 54% of all federal criminal prosecutions were for immigration-related offenses and "illegal re-entry" had become the most commonly filed federal charge. The resulting mass incarceration of non-citizens has been a boon for the private prison industry which has reaped millions of dollars through imprisoning Operation Streamline defendants. In addition, the preponderance of federal prosecutions for immigration violations has driven a major demographic shift within the federal penal system: by 2011 Latinas/os represented over 50% of new federal inmates sentenced for felony offenses. The sentences handed down by the courts under Operation Streamline compound the distress of those apprehended by Border Patrol and unnecessarily separate defendants from their homes and families for prolonged periods while denying them any recourse to legal methods of entering the United States.

FACT SHEETS

[Fact Sheet: Operation Streamline](#)

No More Deaths

[Operation Streamline: Unproven Benefits Outweighed by Cost to Taxpayers](#)

National Immigration Forum

REPORTS

[Operation Streamline: Costs and Consequences](#)

Grassroots Leadership | September 2012

[Operation Streamline: Drowning Justice and Draining Dollars along the Rio Grande](#)

Grassroots Leadership | July 2010

[Assembly-Line Justice: A Review of Operation Streamline](#)

Warren Institute | January 2010

ARTICLES

[More Hispanics Go to Federal Prison](#)

Associated Press | June 2011

[Grinding Justice: Operation Streamline Costs Millions, Tramples the Constitution, Treats Migrants Like Cattle, and Doesn't Work](#)

Phoenix New Times | October 2010

[Border Patrol Programs Raises Due Process Concerns \(part 1 of 3\)](#)

National Public Radio | September 2010

[Claims of Border Program Success Are Unproven \(part 2 of 3\)](#)

National Public Radio | September 2010

[Border Convictions: High Stakes, Unknown Price \(part 3 of 3\)](#)

National Public Radio | September 2010

WEBSITES

[Operation Streamline Watch](#)

A blog by Grassroots Leadership on the costs and consequences of Operation Streamline and efforts to end the policy.

PRISONS AND DETENTION

The United States imprisons more people than any nation in the world. With only 5% of the world's population, the United States incarcerates 25% of the world's prisoners. Driven by aggressive prosecution of non-violent drug offenders and harsh sentencing laws, the prison population climbed 700% from 1970 to 2005 and federal and state governments now spend some \$68 billion each year putting people behind bars. The racist application of enforcement, prosecution and sentencing have created overwhelming racial disparities within the prison system, with Black and Latino men incarcerated at a far higher rate than their

white peers. In recent years, the widespread criminalization of immigrant communities and unprecedented targeting of undocumented immigrants for federal criminal prosecution has made non-citizens the fastest growing segment of the US prison population.

While immigrants are being sentenced to serve time in penal facilities at a record pace, nearly 400,000 non-citizens are held in ostensibly non-penal immigration detention facilities each year. In 1996, the federal government authorized a drastic expansion of mandatory detention to hold non-citizens arrested by immigration authorities pending judicial proceedings and possible removal from the country. As a result, the number of people held in Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody on any given day has increased from approximately 5,000 in 1994 to over 33,000 today. Mandatory immigration detention unnecessarily separates many thousands of people from their families and denies countless detainees access to the legal counsel necessary to post bond or mount an adequate legal defense. Furthermore, the scattered network of detention centers and county and city jails where non-citizen detainees are held is notorious for unsafe, unsanitary, overcrowded and otherwise unacceptable conditions and detainees' most basic rights are routinely disregarded. Most disturbingly, 123 people are known to have died in ICE custody, many as a result of poor conditions, abuse, neglect, and denial of medical care.

As the detention system has rapidly expanded, a greater share of detainees have been held at private facilities run for profit. Today, nearly 50% of immigration bed spaces are in private facilities and private companies own and manage many of the prisons to which non-citizens are sentenced when convicted of immigration-related criminal violations. Now worth \$5 billion a year and concerned only with a perverse political calculation that associates imprisonment with profit, the prison industry has made an aggressive effort to manipulate public policy to increase "demand" for its services. A powerful and growing political force, the private prison industry exhausts millions of dollars on political campaign contributions and lobbying efforts each year in an effort to promote incarceration, the criminalization of immigrant communities and mandatory detention. In 2010, private prison operators were exposed for supplying covert yet crucial support to Arizona's SB 1070 and similar anti-immigrant legislation across the nation. With the government as its only customer, the private prison industry has developed a refined political strategy designed to generate profit by capitalizing upon the recent onslaught of legislative attacks on immigrants.

FACT SHEETS

[The Prison Industrial Complex](#)

No More Deaths

[The Influence of the Private Prison Industry in the Immigration Detention Business](#)

Detention Watch Network

[Facts about Mandatory Detention](#)

Detention Watch Network

REPORTS

[Detainees and Dollars: The Growth of For-Profit Detention](#)

The Sentencing Project | July 2012

[Private Prisons: The Public's Problem: A Quality Assessment of Arizona's Private Prisons](#)

American Friends Service Committee | February 2012

[The Corrections Corporation of America: How CCA Abuses Prisoners, Manipulates the Public and Destroys Communities](#)

Corazón de Tucson | January 2012

[Too Good to Be True: Private Prisons in America](#)

The Sentencing Project | January 2012

[Banking on Bondage: Private Prisons and Mass Incarceration](#)

American Civil Liberties Union | November 2011

[In Their Own Words: Enduring Abuse in Arizona Immigration Detention Centers](#)

American Civil Liberties Union | November 2011

[Locked Up without End: Indefinite Detention of Immigrants Will Not Make America Safer](#)

Immigration Policy Center | October 2011

[Gaming the System: How the Political Strategies of Private Prison Companies Promote Ineffective Incarceration Policies](#)

Justice Policy Institute | June 2011

[Immigrants behind Bars: How, Why and How Much?](#)

National Immigration Forum | March 2011

[Migrant Women and Children at Risk: In Custody in Arizona](#)

Women's Refugee Commission | October 2010

[Detained and at Risk: Sexual Abuse and Harassment In United States Immigration Detention](#)

Human Rights Watch | August 2010

[Jailed without Justice: Immigration Detention in the USA](#)

Amnesty International | March 2009

[Unseen Prisoners: A Report on Women in Immigration Detention Facilities in Arizona](#)

Southwest Institute for Research on Women | January 2009

ARTICLES

[Private Prisons Profit from Immigration Crackdown, Federal and Local Law Enforcement Partnerships](#)

Huffington Post | June 2012

[Arizona Prison Businesses are Big Political Contributors](#)

Arizona Republic | September 2011

[The Corrupt Corporate Incarceration Complex](#)

Truthout | July 2011

WEBSITES

[ACLU National Prison Project](#)

The ACLU National Prison Project is dedicated to ending the policies that have given the United States the highest incarceration rate in the world and promoting a fair and effective criminal justice system in which incarceration is used only as a last resort.

[Critical Resistance](#)

Critical Resistance seeks to build an international movement to end the Prison Industrial Complex by challenging the belief that caging and controlling people makes us safe.

[Detention Watch Network](#)

The Detention Watch Network (DWN) is a national coalition of organizations and individuals working to educate the public and policy makers about the US immigration detention and deportation system and advocate for humane reform so that all who come to our shores receive fair and humane treatment.

[Grassroots Leadership](#)

Grassroots Leadership fights to end for-profit incarceration and reduce reliance on criminalization and detention through direct action, organizing, research, and public education.

[National Prison Industry Divestment Campaign](#)

The National Prison Industry Divestment Campaign is a project of [Enlace](#) calling on all public and private institutions to divest their holdings in America's largest private prison corporations, Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and GEO Group.

[Prison Activist Resource Center](#)

Prison Activist Resource Center is a prison abolitionist group committed to exposing and challenging the institutionalized racism, sexism, ableism, heterosexism, and classism of the Prison Industrial Complex.

[The Sentencing Project](#)

The Sentencing Project works for a fair and effective US criminal justice system by promoting reforms in sentencing policy, addressing unjust racial disparities and practices, and advocating for alternatives to incarceration.

STATE LEGISLATION

Since 2010, over 160 pieces of anti-immigrant legislation have become law in 43 states across the country. These laws contain a wide variety of provisions designed to attack undocumented residents' quality of life, ranging from mandating employer use of E-Verify and otherwise criminalizing work, to restricting access to driver's licenses and undermining undocumented persons' basic legal protections. The effort to make states inhospitable places to live for undocumented residents is part of a comprehensive nationwide strategy called "enforcement through attrition," originally conceived and articulated in the mid-2000s by national immigration restrictionist organizations including the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) and Numbers USA. The strategy of "attrition through enforcement" is intended to represent an alternative to the federal program of mass deportation by launching a broad

attack on immigrants' quality of life with the goal of compelling undocumented residents to simply leave or "self-deport."

Over the past several years, state legislators intent upon making "attrition through enforcement" official policy in their state have found powerful allies in private prison companies hungry for fresh bodies to fill their immigration detention centers. With heavy backing from the prison industry, Arizona passed SB 1070 into law in April of 2010, significantly raising the stakes in state-level immigration enforcement and providing a new model for advocates of "attrition through enforcement" nationwide. In addition to a multitude of harsh provisions targeting undocumented residents, the unprecedented law requires local law enforcement officers to determine the immigration status of anyone stopped, detained or arrested if a reasonable suspicion exists that the person is undocumented. Despite a widespread public outcry against the Arizona law, five other states—Utah, Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—soon passed similarly comprehensive anti-immigrant laws. Signed into law in June of 2011, Alabama's HB 56 raised the stakes once again, not only emulating many of the harsh restrictions of the Arizona law, but also requiring schools to determine students' immigration status and restricting undocumented residents' ability to enter into legal agreements or conduct business transactions.

Several of the provisions of Arizona's SB 1070 were found by the US Supreme Court to be unconstitutional in June of 2012 and other provisions face pending legal challenges. Nonetheless, immigrant advocates and independent analyses report that the new anti-immigrant laws have already had disastrous consequences for residents, documented and not, in affected states. By compelling local law enforcement officers, social workers, school officials and other public employees to do the work of immigration agents, the new laws have fostered a climate of fear and mistrust toward public institutions. Consequently, public safety has been threatened with undocumented residents aware that even as a victim or witness to a crime they may be targeted by enforcement. Schools have been destabilized as parents withdraw their children while harsh restrictions lead to academic problems for the students that stay. Additionally provisions which criminalize "harboring" or "transporting" undocumented friends and neighbors attempt to drive a wedge between citizens and undocumented residents. As residents have fled affected states to avoid the consequences of the new laws, families have been separated, communities weakened and economies devastated. Nonetheless, despite clear evidence that "attrition through enforcement" negatively impacts all people's quality of life, immigration restrictionists, prison industry lobbyists and conservative state legislators remain committed to seeing the strategy expanded across the country.

FACT SHEETS

[Differences between the Alabama and Arizona Racial Profiling Laws](#)

National Immigration Law Center

[Costly in Every Way](#)

National Employment Law Project

REPORTS

[Life as an Undocumented Immigrant: How Restrictive Local Immigration Policies Affect Daily Life](#)

Center for American Progress | March 2012

[State Battles over Immigration: The Forecast for 2012](#)

Advancement Project | February 2012

[A Q&A Guide to State Immigration Laws: What You Need to Know If Your State is Considering Anti-Immigrant Legislation](#)

Immigration Policy Center | February 2012

[Discrediting “Self Deportation” as Immigration Policy: Why an Attrition through Enforcement Strategy Makes Life Difficult for Everyone](#)

Immigration Policy Center | February 2012

[Staying Put but Still in the Shadows: Undocumented Immigrants Stay in the Country despite Strict Laws](#)

Center for American Progress | February 2012

[Alabama’s Immigration Disaster: The Harshest Law in the Land Harms the State’s Economy and Society](#)

Center for American Progress | February 2012

[The Wrong Approach: State Anti-immigrant Legislation in 2011](#)

National Council of La Raza | January 2012

[No Way to Live: Alabama’s Immigration Law](#)

Human Rights Watch | December 2011

[Left Back: The Impact of SB 1070 on Arizona’s Youth](#)

Bacon Immigration Law and Policy Program | September 2011

[Your State Can’t Afford It: The Fiscal Impact of States’ Anti-immigrant Legislation](#)

Center for American Progress | July 2011

ARTICLES

[Prison Economics Help Drive Arizona Immigration Law](#)

National Public Radio | October 2010

[Shaping State Laws with Little Scrutiny](#)

National Public Radio | October 2010

[Corporate Con Game: How the Private Prison Industry Helped Shape Arizona’s Anti-Immigrant Law](#)

In These Times | June 2010

WEBSITES

[Alto Arizona](#)

Alto Arizona is a hub for the vibrant international migrant rights movement opposing hateful legislation like SB 1070, opposing police/ICE collaboration and demanding full human rights in Arizona.

[Mother Jones: Inside the Self-Deportation Movement](#)

A Mother Jones special report on the 164 anti-immigrant state laws that were passed in 2010 and 2011. The analysis includes articles, diagrams and statistics explaining the origins, scope and effects of recent state-level anti-immigrant legislation.

[Arizona Repeal Coalition](#)

The Arizona Repeal Coalition is an organization committed to the repeal of all laws that degrade and discriminate against undocumented individuals and that deny US citizens their lawful rights, including over 60 anti-immigrant laws and bills that have been passed or considered in Arizona in recent years.