

October 27, 2005

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To: Co-chairpersons Senator Joe Bolcom, Senator Paul McKinley, and Representative Mary Lou Freeman and Members of the New Iowans Interim Study Committee

From: Timothy C. McDermott

Re: Background Information for the New Iowans Interim Study Committee

DIVISIONS

LEGAL SERVICES
RICHARD L. JOHNSON

•

FISCAL SERVICES
HOLLY M. LYONS

•

COMPUTER SERVICES
GLEN P. DICKINSON

•

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
TIMOTHY C. FALLER

This memorandum and the attachments are intended to provide basic demographic information that may be of interest to the New Iowans Interim Study Committee. The statistical information in this memorandum and the attachments are based on statistics obtained from the State Library of Iowa. Also included in the attachments is a document obtained from the National Conference of State Legislatures regarding recent immigration-related legislation considered by state legislatures during the first six months of calendar year 2005.

ATTACHMENT A – Race and Hispanic or Latino for Iowa: 1840 to 2000. This attachment provides census data by race and can be used with attachment B to evaluate race census data from 1840 to 2004.

ATTACHMENT B – Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for Iowa: 2004. This attachment provides census data by race for the year 2004 and can be used with attachment A to evaluate race census data from 1840 to 2004. This attachment also provides race census data for every age for the year 2004.

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Attachments A and B can be used to provide the following demographic data:

Iowa Population — Race Origin: 1980-2004				
Race	1980	1990	2000	2004
White, not Hispanic or Latino	2,823,342	2,663,840	2,714,608	2,709,712
Black/African American	41,700	48,090	63,367	67,596
American Indian/Alaska Native	5,455	7,349	9,504	10,338
Asian	11,577	25,476	37,566	42,378
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	15,851	12,750	1,146	1,275
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25,536	32,647	82,473	104,119

ATTACHMENT C – Statistics for Minority-Owned Firms for Iowa: 1987-1997. This attachment provides data on all minority-owned firms and minority-owned firms with paid employees over a number of years broken down by minority. The attachment provides the number of firms; sales and receipts for such firms; and, in the case of minority-owned firms with paid employees, the number of employees and annual payroll.

ATTACHMENT D – Statistics for Minority-Owned Firms for Iowa: 2002 (Preliminary). This attachment provides data on all minority-owned firms and minority-owned firms with paid employees for the year 2002 broken down by minority. The attachment provides the number of firms; sales and receipts for such firms; and, in the case of minority-owned firms with paid employees, the number of employees and annual payroll.

ATTACHMENT E – Immigrant Policy – News from the States: 2005. This attachment, compiled and published by the National Conference of State Legislatures, highlights major themes of immigration legislation that passed at least one legislative chamber during the first six months of 2005. The major areas of legislative action included benefits, education, employment, human trafficking, identification, and law enforcement.

Race and Hispanic or Latino for Iowa: 1840 to 2000

Census Year	Total population		One race alone						Two or more races		Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		White alone, not Hispanic or Latino				
	Number	Percent	White	Black/African American	American Indian/Alaska native	Asian	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
	2000	2,926,324	2,791,648	95.4%	63,367	2.2%	9,504	0.3%	37,566	1.3%	1,146	0.0%	23,093	0.8%	82,473	2.8%	2,714,608

Census Year	Total population	Race												Hispanic origin (of any race)		White, not of Hispanic origin	
		White		Black		American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut		Asian and Pacific Islander		Other race		Hispanic origin		White, not of Hispanic origin			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1990	2,776,755	2,683,090	96.6%	48,090	1.7%	7,349	0.3%	25,476	0.9%	12,750	0.5%	32,647	1.2%	2,663,840	95.9%		
1980	2,913,808	2,839,225	97.4%	41,700	1.4%	5,455	0.2%	11,577	0.4%	15,851	0.5%	25,536	0.9%	2,823,342	96.9%		
1970	2,824,376	2,782,762	98.5%	32,596	1.2%	2,992	0.1%	3,420	0.1%	2,606	0.1%	---	---	---	---	---	
15% sample ¹	2,824,376	2,784,904	98.6%	32,339	1.1%	2,829	0.1%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5% sample	2,824,376	2,785,185	98.6%	32,607	1.2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1960	2,757,537	2,728,709	99.0%	25,354	0.9%	1,708	0.1%	1,189	---	577	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1950	2,621,073	2,599,546	99.2%	19,692	0.8%	1,804	---	671	---	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1940 ²	2,538,268	2,520,691	99.3%	16,694	0.7%	733	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
5% sample ²	---	2,529,860	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1930	2,470,939	2,452,677	99.3%	17,380	0.7%	660	---	222	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1920	2,404,021	2,384,181	99.2%	19,005	0.8%	529	---	306	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1910	2,224,771	2,209,191	99.3%	14,973	0.7%	471	---	136	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1900	2,231,853	2,218,667	99.4%	12,693	0.6%	382	---	111	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1890 ³	1,912,297	1,901,090	99.4%	10,685	0.6%	457	---	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1880 ⁴	1,911,896	1,901,086	99.4%	10,685	0.6%	60	---	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1880	1,624,615	1,614,600	99.4%	9,516	0.6%	466	---	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1870	1,194,020	1,188,207	99.5%	5,762	0.5%	48	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1860	674,913	673,779	99.8%	1,069	0.2%	65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1850	192,214	191,881	99.8%	333	0.2%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1840	43,112	42,924	99.6%	188	0.4%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

"-" Represents zero or rounds to zero
 "----" Data not available

¹ Hispanic origin based on Spanish language
² Hispanic origin based on the White population of Spanish mother tongue. Percentages shown based on sample data prorated from the 100-percent count of the White population and on the 100-percent count of the total population. These estimates are shown in italics
³ Includes Indian reservations
⁴ Excludes Indian reservations

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
 2000 Census: SF1, Tables P7 and P8
 1840-1990 Censuses: Working Paper Series No. 56, Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals By Race, 1790 to 1990, and By Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990:
 Table 30 - Iowa. Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002
 Prepared By: State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program, 800-248-4483,
<http://www.iowadacenter.org>

Population by Single Year of Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin for Iowa: 2004

Age	All races		White		Black/ African American		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander		Two or more races		Hispanic or Latino (of any race)		White alone, not Hispanic or Latino								
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female							
61	28,904	14,100	14,804	13,718	343	184	159	48	17	31	256	130	126	4	1	3	103	50	53	305	152	153	27,862	13,576	14,286
62	25,918	12,677	13,241	12,350	319	168	151	66	29	37	188	92	96	3	2	1	66	36	30	275	136	139	25,016	12,223	12,793
63	24,722	11,826	12,896	11,524	326	144	182	48	24	24	191	87	104	6	4	2	83	43	40	284	143	141	23,797	11,388	12,409
64	23,998	11,491	12,507	11,230	275	131	144	42	15	27	198	88	110	5	3	2	62	24	38	285	132	123	23,168	11,099	12,069
65	23,451	11,178	12,273	11,968	278	122	156	33	16	17	195	97	98	2	1	1	62	29	33	210	104	106	22,681	10,813	11,868
66	23,077	10,888	12,189	11,851	292	113	179	31	14	17	192	94	98	4	0	4	86	46	40	195	104	91	22,283	10,521	11,762
67	21,233	9,942	11,291	10,755	234	118	116	27	10	17	151	64	87	3	1	2	62	32	30	212	102	110	20,556	9,615	10,941
68	20,592	9,679	10,913	10,320	223	118	105	25	13	12	113	55	58	5	2	3	57	27	30	178	97	81	19,998	9,373	10,625
69	20,422	9,502	10,920	10,334	264	114	150	26	12	14	137	64	73	6	2	4	55	22	33	196	91	105	19,745	9,198	10,547
70	19,237	8,779	10,458	9,868	219	86	133	21	10	11	112	52	60	0	0	0	57	23	34	149	65	84	18,887	8,545	10,142
71	18,470	7,989	10,481	9,834	186	85	101	16	12	4	109	31	78	1	1	0	61	26	35	173	83	90	17,937	7,751	10,186
72	18,609	8,049	10,560	10,368	182	78	104	13	5	8	95	44	51	1	1	0	45	16	29	146	57	89	18,140	7,856	10,284
73	18,820	7,773	11,047	10,848	180	79	101	21	12	9	96	35	61	1	1	0	49	21	28	150	61	89	18,329	7,568	10,761
74	18,952	7,935	11,017	10,830	179	86	93	16	6	10	101	42	59	4	2	2	38	15	23	157	77	80	18,460	7,707	10,753
75	17,929	7,403	10,526	10,333	159	57	102	15	7	8	85	24	61	0	0	0	49	27	22	144	61	83	17,479	7,227	10,252
76	18,816	8,283	10,533	10,356	138	70	68	14	2	12	70	37	33	0	0	0	38	20	18	134	62	72	18,423	8,092	10,331
77	18,497	8,115	10,382	10,244	154	73	81	13	8	5	53	24	29	0	0	0	46	23	23	114	49	65	18,119	7,940	10,179
78	17,079	7,589	9,490	9,347	143	60	83	17	10	7	54	24	24	5	2	3	45	25	20	103	46	57	16,717	7,422	9,295
79	16,996	7,267	9,729	9,595	129	57	72	11	2	9	41	17	24	5	1	4	39	14	14	25	100	40	16,672	7,136	9,536
80	15,927	6,360	9,567	9,448	122	44	78	11	4	7	31	17	14	1	0	1	29	10	19	86	25	61	15,648	6,260	9,388
81	13,942	5,695	8,247	8,154	95	33	62	9	5	4	29	13	16	1	0	0	20	9	11	77	27	50	13,712	5,608	8,104
82	13,610	5,298	8,312	8,228	99	45	54	9	5	4	21	12	9	1	0	1	30	14	16	65	30	35	13,387	5,192	8,195
83	13,100	4,908	8,192	8,095	81	28	53	13	2	11	30	12	18	0	0	0	28	13	15	85	31	54	12,865	4,823	8,042
84	12,007	4,285	7,722	7,621	75	22	53	9	3	6	20	7	13	3	1	2	37	10	27	46	14	32	11,817	4,228	7,589
85 and over	72,373	21,460	50,913	21,195	447	129	318	47	12	35	108	42	66	8	5	3	181	77	104	352	167	185	71,248	21,038	50,210

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, (301) 457-2422, Released August 11, 2005
<http://ire.census.gov/ipeds/data/states/bhp>
 Prepared By: State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program, 800-248-4483,
<http://www.iowadatascenter.org>

Statistics for Minority-Owned Firms for Iowa: 1987-1997

Minority	All minority-owned firms						Minority-owned firms with paid employees									
	Firms (number)			Sales and receipts (\$1,000)			Firms (number)			Sales and receipts (\$1,000)			Employees (number)		Annual payroll (\$1,000)	
	1997	1992	1987	1997	1992	1987	1997	1992	1987	1997	1992	1987	1997	1992	1997	1992
Iowa	5,299	2,939	1,785	897,145	386,251	119,792	1,460	608	783,990	345,390	9,698	3,772	165,933	50,387		
Minority women	1,700	1,202	656	109,009	124,174	34,993	354	184	92,069	108,225	1,585	1,218	24,350	16,842		
Minority men	2,847	1,737	1,129	695,654	262,077	84,799	915	424	613,878	237,164	6,814	2,554	126,503	33,545		
Minority equally owned	752			92,482			191		78,043		1,299		15,080			
Black	1,353	1,106	703	233,466	75,521	44,795	262	141	216,904	64,082	1,931	604	41,387	8,734		
Women	552	516	254	26,581	11,783	12,960	81	47	22,617	7,500	456	228	7,383	2,235		
Men	700	590	449	199,514	63,738	31,835	170	94	189,487	56,581	1,368	376	32,694	6,499		
Equally owned	101			7,370			12		4,801		107		1,310			
Hispanic	1,343	859	475	232,858	128,915	20,210	329	158	214,655	120,310	2,500	1,148	41,304	15,562		
Women	443	361	167	43,547	67,344	7,807	141	59	40,628	63,143	422	404	6,527	5,091		
Men	699	498	308	174,111	61,571	12,403	162	99	162,068	57,167	1,830	744	32,870	10,472		
Equally owned	202			15,200			26		11,959		248		1,907			
American Indian and Alaska Native ¹	949	1,011	617	96,501	184,035	55,233	176	315	86,990	163,106	748	2,062	11,022	26,702		
Women	306	338	242	7,620	47,173	14,484	57	84	4,847	39,690	262	629	1,706	10,128		
Men	473	673	375	71,978	136,862	40,749	79	231	66,912	123,416	306	1,434	7,054	16,575		
Equally owned	170			16,903			39		15,231		180		2,262			
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,741			342,168			719		272,981		4,657		73,544			
Women	431			32,290			82		24,944		466		9,102			
Men	1,006			253,260			518		198,538		3,371		54,598			
Equally owned	303			56,618			119		49,500		820		9,844			

¹ In the 1987 and 1992 Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises, the Minority category of American Indian and Alaska Native also included Asian and Pacific Islander

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Census
 1992 & 1997 Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises
<http://www.census.gov/csds/mwbi/>
 Prepared By: State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program, 800-248-4483,
<http://www.iowadatatcenter.org>

Statistics for Minority-Owned Firms for Iowa: 2002 (Preliminary)

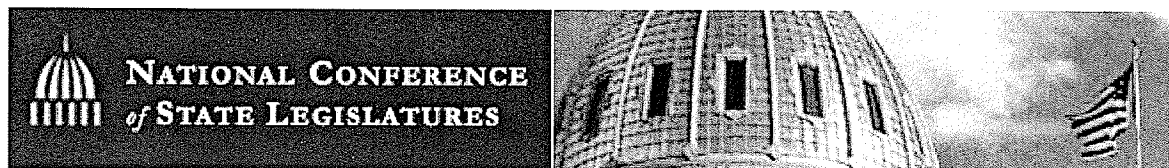
Kind of business	All firms		Firms with paid employees			
	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (\$1,000)	Firms (number)	Sales and receipts (\$1,000)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)
Iowa	236,536	233,646,835	62,324	227,931,448	1,194,133	33,829,130
Female	63,825	7,399,813	8,755	6,530,101	63,338	1,230,837
Male	127,749	65,758,653	38,015	62,135,212	424,526	11,289,462
Equally male-/female-owned	36,318	8,109,488	9,224	7,099,726	70,319	1,383,927
Hispanic	1,535	288,555	363	250,953	2,956	54,728
Non-Hispanic	226,357	80,979,399	55,632	75,514,086	555,228	13,849,498
White	224,009	80,431,780	54,951	75,013,804	549,826	13,722,846
Black	1,619	287,071	225	259,563	1,611	46,456
American Indian and Alaska Native	644	84,266	97	(S)	983	(S)
Asian	1,778	464,131	697	418,033	5,661	110,009
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	30	10,311	(S)	8,815	(S)	(S)
Publicly-held, foreign-owned, and not-for-profit	7,643	151,576,431	6,450	151,391,767	635,268	19,890,475

(S) - Estimates are suppressed when publication standards are not met. Suppression occurs when one or more of the following criteria are met: the firm count is less than 3; or the Relative Standard Error is 50 percent or more.

Note: Data are based on the 2002 Survey of Business Owners. Data are preliminary and subject to change, and will be superseded by data released in later reports. All firms include firms with paid employees and firms with no paid employees. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Data users who create their own estimates using data from these tables should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Census
 2002 Survey of Business Owners (SBO)
<http://www.census.gov/csd/sbo/>
 Prepared By: State Library of Iowa, State Data Center Program, 800-248-4483,
<http://www.iowadatatcenter.org>

ATTACHMENT E



Immigrant Policy Project

Immigrant Policy – News from the States: 2005 August 11, 2005

For the first six months of 2005, state legislatures considered almost 300 bills on immigrant and refugee policy issues and passed 47¹. Governors signed 36 bills and vetoed seven; four bills either required no gubernatorial response or had not yet been acted upon. Areas with the most legislative activity included benefits, education, employment, human trafficking, identification and driver's licenses, and law enforcement. This brief is not intended to be an exhaustive search of all legislation introduced and passed by state legislatures, but rather an attempt to highlight the major themes of legislation that passed at least one legislative chamber.

Benefits

Measures to expand or constrict immigrant use of benefits emerged in several state legislatures for the first part of 2005. Colorado, Florida, Maine, and Washington enacted measures to enhance immigrant access to benefits. **Colorado** reinstated SSI and Medicaid eligibility for certain legal immigrants (H.B. 05-1086). **Florida** agreed to provide child welfare services without regard to citizenship (S.B. 498). **Maine** created a demonstration project for mental health and substance abuse services for refugees (L.D. 37/S.P. 17). **Washington** (H.B. 1441) reinstated SCHIP eligibility to immigrant children (including unauthorized immigrant children and legal immigrant children eligible but for the five-year federal bar).

Fifteen states considered bills to restrict immigrant benefits (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) but **Virginia's** bill was the only one signed into law; H.B. 1798/S.B. 1143 prohibits unauthorized immigrants from receiving state or local public benefits.

Education

In 2005, ten states (Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Rhode Island) examined legislation to grant in-state tuition to unauthorized immigrant students. **New Mexico** became the ninth state to extend in-state tuition to certain unauthorized immigrant students. S.B. 582 was signed by the governor in April.

Eight states (Arizona, California, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wyoming) considered bills prohibiting unauthorized immigrants from receiving in-state tuition; **Arizona's** H.B. 2030 passed the legislature, and it was vetoed by the governor. Three states including Georgia, New York, and Virginia, considered but did not pass legislation to bar unauthorized immigrants from enrolling in state post-secondary institutions.

Employment

Several states considered legislation regarding employment of immigrants. Florida, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee would have prohibited the awarding of government contracts to firms that employ unauthorized workers, though none were signed into law. Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, New York, and South Carolina considered bills to punish employers of unauthorized workers through the imposition of fines and the revoking of licenses but none of these measures passed the legislature. South Carolina and Virginia sought to deny workers' compensation for unauthorized workers but neither state's bill advanced.

Arizona enacted H.B. 2592 that prevents cities from constructing day labor centers if the centers assist unauthorized

ATTACHMENT E

immigrants. **Wyoming** redefined the term "employee" in state law to be someone an employer believes to be a citizen or permanent resident at the date of hire in S.B. 82, a measure approved by the governor. Alaska (H.B. 102), Illinois (S.B. 2064), and North Dakota (S.B. 2388) considered bills to enable foreign medical practitioners to work under certain conditions. **Illinois'** measure awaits gubernatorial action and **Alaska** and **North Dakota's** bills were signed by their governors.

Human Trafficking

Twelve states considered measures relating to human trafficking; nine measures were enacted. **Arizona's** S.1372 gives local law enforcement the ability to arrest smugglers and to penalize human trafficking and was signed by the governor in March. **Colorado's** governor signed H.B. 1143 that creates a task force on human trafficking. **Idaho's** bill (H.C.R. 18) authorizes an interim study; it passed the House and Senate in April and does not require gubernatorial action. **Illinois'** governor signed a bill that criminalizes involuntary servitude (including sexual servitude of minors) and human trafficking and ensures that victims are referred to appropriate state and federal services (H.B. 1469). **Kansas** bill (S.B. 72) criminalizes human trafficking as a class 2 felony and aggravated trafficking as a class 1 felony and was signed into law. In **Louisiana**, the governor signed H.B. 56 that criminalizes human trafficking and establishes penalties including fines and imprisonment. **Missouri's** bill (H.B. 353) that creates standards for international "matchmaking" services and classifies the provision of incorrect information as a class D felony was signed by the governor. **New Jersey** passed a bill (A. 2730) and the governor signed it that criminalizes human trafficking and authorizes victim compensation. **Washington's** measure (H.B. 5127) creates a working group to develop written protocols for the delivery of services to human trafficking victims and was signed into law by the governor.

Identification

Of the at least twenty-seven states that considered legislation relating to identification documents and immigrants, requiring proof of citizenship or permanent legal residency in order to engage in activities such as voting, receiving governmental services, obtaining a driver's license, and owning a handgun, nine bills were enacted.

Arizona's legislature passed two bills, S. 1118 that would have enhanced voting requirements and prohibited use of ID cards issued by Mexican consulates as valid identification, and S. 1511 that would have required the use of federal, state, or tribal identification to receive state services. The governor vetoed both measures.

Arkansas's bill (H.S. 2539) establishes several new guidelines including but not limited to minimum document requirements to obtain a driver's license, a prohibition on use of foreign documents except a passport to prove identity, and provisions to prevent fraud and was signed into law. **Illinois'** governor recently signed a bill (S.B. 1623) that would allow state agencies to recognize consular identification documents as valid identification except in certain circumstances. **Kentucky's** bill (H.B. 275) was signed by its governor and requires proof of citizenship for licensing for several professions. **Montana** enacted H.B. 385 that imposes lawful presence and displays immigration status on driver's licenses and links expiration date of license to immigration status, among other provisions. **Tennessee's** governor signed H.B. 698/S.B. 1627 to require proof of citizenship to obtain a handgun permit. **Texas'** H.B. 1137 allows the DMV to enter into agreements with foreign governments with similar licensing and driving laws so that licenses issued by one entity are recognized by the other and in the cases of individuals who fall under these agreements, proof of lawful presence is required, and it was signed by the governor.

Two bills in **Utah** were signed into law. S.B. 223 imposes lawful presence and links expiration of driver's license with visa expiration. S.B. 227 allows unauthorized immigrants to use identification cards for driving but for no other purposes.

Virginia's driver's license bill (S.B. 821) allows anyone age 19 or older to waive the learner's permit and driver's education requirements if that person has a foreign license and was signed by the governor.

A **ballot initiative** was filed in **Washington** state (343) on June 14, 2005 that requires proof of citizenship to register to vote and is similar to Arizona's Proposition 200 that passed last year.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement bills on topics including enhanced penalties for immigrants convicted of crimes and state and local authority to enforce federal civil immigration laws emerged in the legislatures of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, New York, and South Carolina but only three measures were enacted into law. **Arizona's** A.Z. 2259 that allows immigration status to factor into sentencing was signed by the governor but two other bills including H. 2709 that would have constructed a prison in Mexico to house unauthorized immigrants who commit crimes in Arizona and S. 1306 that would have allowed local law enforcement to enforce immigration laws met gubernatorial vetoes. **Arkansas'** governor signed H.B. 1012

ATTACHMENT E

that designates state law enforcement officers to enforce immigration laws and establishes steps needed to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the federal government. In **Colorado**, the governor approved H.B. 05-1278, a bill that provides a mechanism of distributing federal funds from the Immigration and Nationality Act to the state's Department of Corrections for criminal aliens.

A **ballot initiative** that would deny bail to unauthorized immigrants (H.C.R. 2028) will appear on **Arizona's** next general election ballot.

Project staff welcome your edits or comments on this brief. Please contact Ann Morse (Ann.Morse@ncsl.org) with any suggestions.

1 Reference: Lexis-Nexis database search on state legislation related to immigrants and refugees with activity during January 1, 2005 – June 30, 2005 with additional research on bills pertaining to benefits, employment, human trafficking, identification/driver's licenses, and in-state tuition. Thanks to the National Immigration Law Center staff members for feedback on the report and for the use of their charts on identification and benefits.

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