

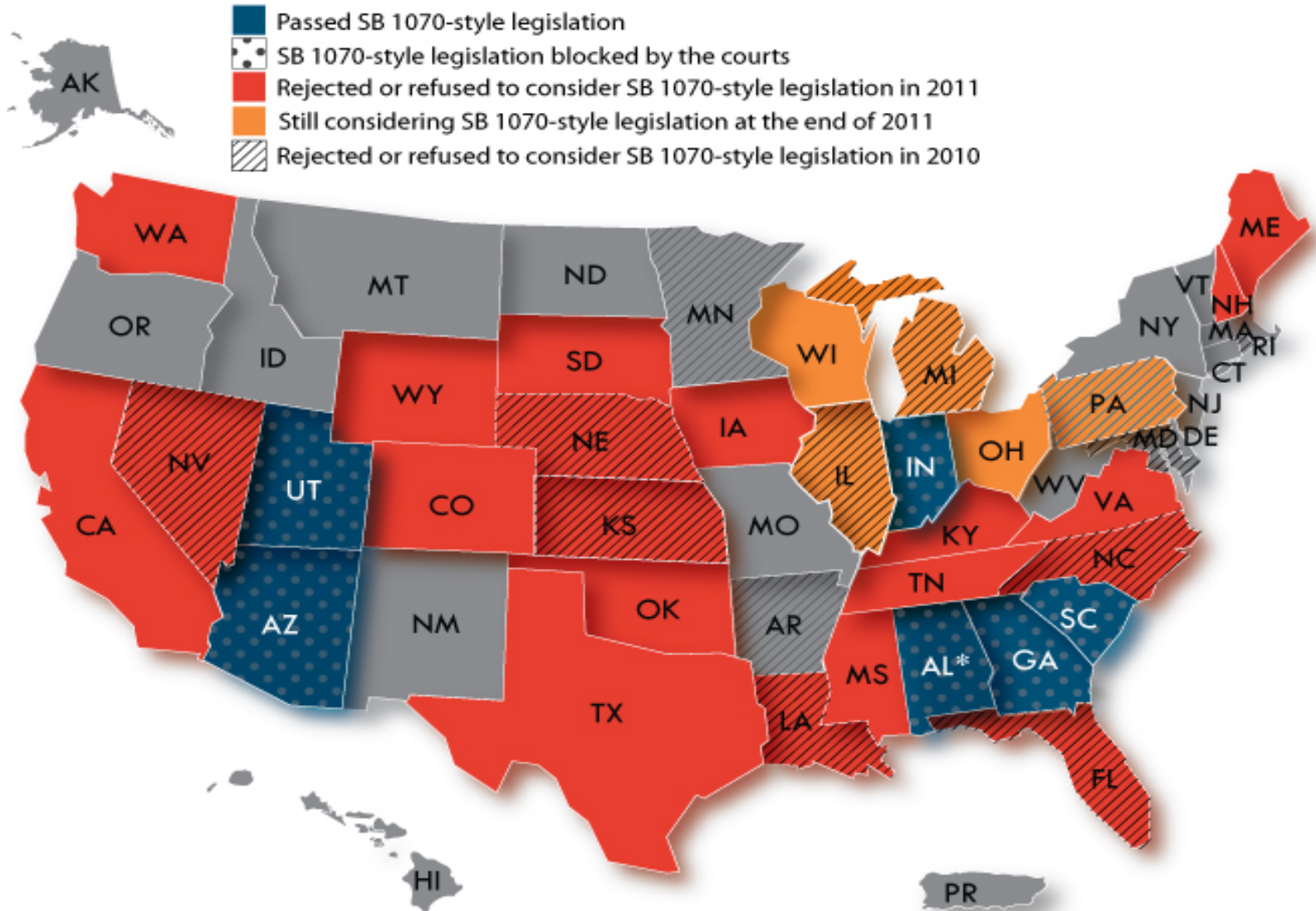
National Copycat Landscape

National Council of La Raza

Summary

Updated January 9, 2012

- Passed SB 1070-style legislation
- SB 1070-style legislation blocked by the courts
- Rejected or refused to consider SB 1070-style legislation in 2011
- Still considering SB 1070-style legislation at the end of 2011
- Rejected or refused to consider SB 1070-style legislation in 2010



*Portions of HB 56 have been blocked by the courts. However, the "papers please" provision that allows local law enforcement to detain people whom they suspect could be undocumented was not blocked. As of 1/09/12

- A total of 31 states rejected SB 1070 copycat legislation in the 2010 and 2011 legislative sessions. Twenty-five of those states rejected legislation in the 2011 session.
- Five states have passed SB 1070 copycat legislation. Provisions in all of these laws have been blocked.
- Similar legislation was considered by five states not included in the list below until the end of 2011: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

In the following states, the legislature refused to consider or move forward with an Arizona-style bill in the 2011 legislative session.

- In **California**, Assemblyman Tim Donnelly's [AB 26](#) was rejected in committee on April 5, 2011 by a [7–3 vote](#).
- In **Colorado**, Representative Randy Baumgardner pulled HB 1107 [before it had even been heard](#). Senator Kent Lambert also filed SB 54 in the Senate, but the measure failed after several leaders in the state, including Democratic Governor John Hickenlooper and [notable law enforcement officers](#), stated opposition to the bill.
- In **Florida**, thanks to organized opposition from [religious](#), [business](#), and [immigrant rights](#) efforts, the state legislature failed to pass [HB 7089](#), an Arizona copycat, and [SB 2040](#) before the end of its legislative session on May 6. Florida also failed to pass legislation in 2010, making it the second state to reject SB 1070 copycat legislation twice over.
- In Iowa, [SF 102](#) and [HF 27](#) are dead as they failed to move before March 11, the “funnel date” for bills to pass out of their originating chamber.
- In **Kansas**, after multiple [failed attempts](#) to pass a bill through the House Judiciary Committee, the House refused to bring Representative Lance Kinzer's HB 2372 to the floor by a vote of [84-40](#). The failure of this copycat bill is particularly notable as Kansas is the home state of Kris Kobach, attorney for the Immigration Law Reform Institute¹ and one of the authors of Arizona SB 1070, who was also elected Kansas Secretary of State in 2010. The bill drew criticism from legislators and prominent [business](#) groups.
- In **Kentucky**, Senator John Schickel's SB 6 was passed [out of the Senate](#) in early January. However, the bill was [rejected](#) in the House Local Government Committee after a fiscal-impact statement estimated the bill to cost the state [\\$89 million](#) per year.
- In **Louisiana**, Representative Ernest Wooton withdrew [HB 411](#) from consideration after the bill was found to [cost \\$11 million](#).
- In **Maine**, State Representative Kathy Chase [pulled](#) her proposal, [LD 1496](#), before it was even heard at the committee level.
- In the **Mississippi** Senate, Senator Joey Fillingane's [SB 2179](#) was [passed](#) on January 18 and a changed version of the bill passed out of the House on January 28. However, the bill was proclaimed “[dead](#)” on March 29, as the chambers failed to agree on a single version.
- **Nebraska's** Unicameral Legislature agreed to [shelve](#) Senator Charlie Janssen's [LB 48](#) after the proposal was found only to have [two solid votes out of five](#) needed to advance it from the Judiciary Committee to the full Legislature.
- In Nevada, [AB 430](#), introduced by Assemblyman Ira Hansen, died quietly as it failed to meet the state's [legislative deadline](#). Nevada also failed to vote on a similar bill in 2010.
- In the **New Hampshire** House of Representatives, the Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety [voted unanimously](#) to kill HB 644.
- In **North Carolina**, Representative George Cleveland introduced [HB 343](#) on March 14, but the bill failed to pass out of the originating chamber before the designated “crossover” date.
- In **Oklahoma**, despite advancing a bill that legislators called “Arizona-plus,” as it would have allowed police to confiscate the property of those found to be in the country illegally, the House [rejected](#) the bill by a vote of 62–31 on May 17, in part due to [tensions](#) that the bill created within the Republican Party.
- In **South Dakota**, the House State Affairs Committee [rejected](#) an Arizona-style bill by a vote of 11–2 after hearing from law enforcement groups and others who work with immigrants.

- In **Tennessee**, the Arizona copycat legislation introduced by **Senator Bill Ketron (SB 0780)** and **Representative Joe Carr (HB 1380)** was [delayed until next year due to a fiscal note](#) released by the Tennessee General Assembly Fiscal Review Committee showing that the bills would increase state expenditures by nearly \$3 million for the first year and over \$1.8 million in each subsequent year.
- In **Texas**, Republican Governor Rick Perry pushed for “sanctuary cities” as one of his “[emergency items](#)” at the start of the 2011 legislative session and allowed it to be addressed in a [special session](#) after it [failed](#) in the regular session. On June 28, the legislature adjourned its special session [without approving](#) the legislation (HB 9 and SB 9), rejecting it twice in 2011 alone.
- After **Virginia’s** Arizona-like bill, [HB 2332](#), was revived and passed the House of Delegates on February 8, it was [rejected](#) at the subcommittee level along with numerous other anti-immigrant provisions on February 17.
- In **Washington**, Senator Val Stevens introduced [SB 5338](#) on January 20, but the bill died when the session ended on May 25.
- In **Wyoming**, HB 94 [died](#) when no member of the House Minerals, Business and Economic Development Committee moved to vote on the bill.

The following are states where Arizona copycat bills have been signed into law.

- In **Alabama**, on [June 9](#), Republican Governor Robert Bentley signed Micky Hammon’s [HB 56](#) into law. The sweeping anti-illegal immigration bill makes it a state crime to be in the state without documentation, requires schools to collect information on the citizenship or immigration status of the students, and requires all businesses in the state to enroll in the federal E-Verify program. On July 8, a number of civil rights organizations filed a [lawsuit](#) against the bill. On Monday, August 1, the Department of Justice filed a [lawsuit](#) stating that various provisions of HB 56 conflict with federal immigration law. The department also requested a preliminary injunction to enjoin enforcement of the law, which otherwise goes into effect on September 1, 2011.
- In **Georgia**, on May 13, Republican Governor Nathan Deal signed [HB 87](#) into law. The bill was [passed](#) in the final hours of their legislative session, despite opposition from the [Atlanta Convention & Visitors Bureau](#) and the [Georgia Farm Bureau](#). Since its passage, numerous news reports have highlighted the [labor shortage](#) in Georgia’s agricultural industry. On June 27, U.S. District Court Judge Thomas Thrash [halted](#) two sections of Georgia HB 87 that would have increased law enforcement’s authority to request documentation of citizenship and punished people who knowingly transported or harbored undocumented individuals.
- In **Indiana**, on May 10, Republican Governor Mitch Daniels signed [SB 590](#) into law despite pushback from the state police, from national organizations threatening [conference cancellations](#), and from the signers of the [Indiana Compact](#). Although the final version SB 590 [removed](#) some harmful provisions, the bill nonetheless expands police authority to enforce federal immigration laws and is being [challenged in court](#) by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Immigration Law Center. On June 24, U.S. District Judge Sarah Evans Barker granted an [injunction](#) blocking the section of Indiana SB 590 that would have increased police arrest authority for anyone ordered to be deported by an immigration court.
- In **South Carolina**, on [June 27](#), Republican Governor Nikki Haley signed [S 20](#) into law which is set to go into effect on January 1, 2012.
- In **Utah**, on March 15, Republican Governor Gary Herbert [signed into law](#) a package of bills that attempt to deal with immigration at the state level including [HB 497](#), a revised, SB 1070–inspired immigration-enforcement bill, and [HB 116](#), an attempt to create a “guest worker” program for undocumented workers currently in Utah. On May 11, just 14 hours after HB 497 went into effect, the law was [put on hold](#) by the U.S. District Court.

¹The Immigration Law Reform Institute is the legal arm of the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), which is designated a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center.