Recommendations

Receive staff presentation on City policies and practices concerning immigrants.

Executive Summary

At its July 16, 2019, meeting the City Commission voted to schedule a work session on the topic of city policies that may relate to, or have an impact on, immigrants in our community.

Staff will present information concerning policies or practices from a number of city departments that provide services to the community. An overview of applicable federal law and case law will also be provided. Finally, staff will present information from research on measures or programs other communities have implemented to foster inclusiveness for all in the community.

Previous Agenda Reports:

- July 28, 2015: (proclamation)
- March 7, 2017 (Regular Agenda Item No. 5)
- July 16, 2019 (Discussed under Commission Items)

Attachments

- Information from Sanctuary Alliance Lawrence, KS - Added 10/04/19
- Staff Presentation added 10/07/19
Sanctuary Alliance Lawrence, KS

Sanctuary Now!

Contents:
1. Introduction: Who We Are
2. What Sanctuary Means to Us and Our City
3. Policy Proposals
4. Conclusion

1. Introduction: Who We Are

We are a diverse group with experienced and qualified membership comprised of Lawrence residents, including attorneys, university professors, local activists and more. We are fundamentally committed to improving the quality of life for members of our community. Approximately 8% of all Lawrence residents were born outside of the United States.¹ According to the most recent data from the US Census Bureau, 5.3% of Lawrence residents were non-citizens². Our commitment to our community translates to new and continued advocacy work in our local immigration system—and designing our policies so they can ultimately catalyze a shift in the rest of Kansas and beyond. We hope the City of Lawrence can continue to be a positive, innovative and equitable role model in our state, as we maintain transparent and responsible civic processes and local government.

The following document represents months of hard work and research done to develop a specifically tailored approach for Lawrence to become a Sanctuary City. In addition to our core group which includes legal professionals, we’ve created several opportunities for the Lawrence community to provide input. We believe the following policy requests are the best fit for Lawrence.

2. What sanctuary means to us and our city

How would we define sanctuary city?

To us, a sanctuary city is a city that enacts immigrant-protective policies, a city that does more than claim to be welcoming by actively putting its community first—by not just saying, but showing that it values everyone who makes up the social fabric of our community regardless of their immigration

¹ http://www.city-data.com/housing/houses-Lawrence-Kansas.html
² American Community Survey Data, US Census Bureau: https://datausa.io/profile/geo/lawrence-ks/
status. While we recognize there is no exact definition for a sanctuary city, numerous cities still classify themselves as sanctuary cities today.

**Why are sanctuary cities important?**

There are several legal and practical rationales for implementing sanctuary policies.

1. **To Maintain Local Control Over Criminal Justice**
   The federal government’s attempts to press local law enforcement agencies into federal service conflict with our desire to preserve scarce resources for local priorities. Since immigration is a federal responsibility, cities and counties are not required to enforce federal immigration law in any way, and the Tenth Amendment guarantees freedom from federal commandeering of local resources. As a result, the federal government’s attempts to defund sanctuary cities and counties have repeatedly failed. As recently as August 23, 2019, a federal court granted Santa Clara County and San Francisco permanent protections against the threat to withhold federal funding from the sanctuary jurisdiction.

2. **To Prevent Unlawful Arrests**
   Because “state and local police have no authority to arrest and detain a person for a civil violation,” we don’t want our police to get mixed up with immigration enforcement. Legally speaking, detention on an immigration detainer constitutes a warrantless arrest and can be a potential violation of the Fourth Amendment.

3. **To Ensure Equal Protection of the Law**
   The Fourteenth Amendment declares that “[n]o State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” Our goal is to “ensure ‘fair and equal access’ to

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4 See Robert A. Mikos, Can the States Keep Secrets from the Federal Government?, 161 U. PA. L. REV. 103, 159–64 (2012) (arguing that § 1373 imposes information-sharing requirements that violate Tenth Amendment’s anti-commandeering principle); see also Ilya Somin, Why Trump’s Executive Order on Sanctuary Cities Is Unconstitutional, WASH. POST (Jan. 26, 2017), https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/volokh-conspiracy/wp/2017/01/26/constitutional-problems-with-trumpsexecutive-order-on-sanctuary-cities/?utm_term=.3db1ce3a9223 [https://perma.cc/65MX-UX88] (arguing that § 1373 violates the Tenth Amendment because it is an attempt by the federal government “to prevent states from controlling their employees’ use of information that ‘is available to them only in their official capacity’”). The City and County of San Francisco, in its lawsuit challenging President Trump’s executive order threatening to defund sanctuary jurisdiction, has argued that § 1373 is facially unconstitutional. S.F. Complaint, supra note 57, at 20 (arguing § 1373 cannot be constitutionally applied to prohibit confidentiality requirements in San Francisco’s Sanctuary City law “enacted to further legitimate local interests grounded in the basic police powers of local government and related to public health and safety”).


8 See Lunn, 477 Mass. at 531 n.21 (“These are civil administrative warrants approved by, and directed to, Federal immigration officials. Neither form requires the authorization of a judge. Neither form is a criminal arrest warrant or a criminal detainer.”). The Fourth Amendment requires that a probable cause determination be made by a “neutral magistrate,” an officer who must be “neutral and detached” from the activities of law enforcement. Shadwick v. City of Tampa, 407 U.S. 345, 350 (1972).
services and protection for all members of [our] community, including immigrants and U.S. citizens in mixed-status families who may be concerned that a call to the police could lead to deportation of a parent or spouse.9

4. To Strengthen Community Trust

Research consistently shows that if residents associate their police with immigration enforcement, then the fear of getting deported or losing a loved one can prevent immigrants and people in mixed status families from reporting crimes or coming forward as witnesses10—and this not only inhibits the ability of our police to investigate the crimes that fall under their jurisdiction, but it also diminishes public safety.11

5. To Promote Diversity and Inclusivity

Choosing to classify ourselves as a sanctuary city sends a message that we respect and appreciate our diverse communities12, and that we understand how deportation negatively impacts our entire community—citizens and noncitizens alike. As a college town, this is an especially important message to send to all of our guests from abroad.

6. To Distance Ourselves from Unethical Federal Immigration Policy

To distance our city from the harmful federal immigration agenda that is increasingly making headlines for its disruption of families13; its disregard for the legal right to seek asylum14; its punishment of documented immigrants who aren't wealthy15; its hasty arrest of US citizens based on their perceived ethnicity16; its prolonged abuse of those held in detention17—especially children18; and its irresponsible damage to local communities.

What are the costs of failing to become a sanctuary city?

12 Marjorie S. Zatz & Hilary Smith, Immigration, Crime, and Victimization: Rhetoric and Reality, 8 ANN. REV. L. & SOC. SCI. 141, 150 (2012) (concluding that “laws and policies involving local police in immigration enforcement have thwarted community policing and other efforts to cultivate improved relations with communities that include significant numbers of immigrants”).
22 https://www.washingtonpost.com/outlook/2019/08/09/poultry-industry-recruited-them-now-ice-raids-are-devastating-their-communities/
The costs and the risks are substantial and undeniable. These costs are borne economically, politically, psychologically, and emotionally by our community—by taxpayers, workers, families, colleagues, classmates, teachers, police officers, service providers, and more. Refusal to take action on this issue diminishes public trust and public safety.

In 2017, the White House issued two executive orders which effectively eliminated the use of discretion or prioritization in immigration enforcement and expanded the category of deportable immigrants. In that same year, the acting director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) stated publicly that he would “never back down” from telling undocumented immigrants to be afraid. Earlier this year, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced an alarming expansion of the expedited removal process now targeting people throughout the country rather than just near the border. This policy raises the chance of individuals “being erroneously deported from the United States, potentially to imminent harm or death,” and unjustly deprives individuals of the opportunity to defend themselves in immigration court even if they may qualify for deportation relief. The use of expedited removal by ICE agents has accelerated in recent years. Prior to this expansion, 35 percent of all removals from the U.S. were conducted through expedited removal in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, (the most recent government data available). Since 2017, the average daily population in U.S. detention centers has also increased by more than 40 percent, with federal spending on detention now topping $3 billion. Furthermore, since 2012, ICE has mistakenly arrested and detained more than 1,480 U.S. citizens. In some cases, such as that of Davino Watson who spent more than three years in immigrant detention, these baseless arrests have resulted in lengthy detentions or deportations.

ICE deploys a variety of strategies to convince local law enforcement agencies that detainer compliance will no longer expose them to liability; however, a joint report from the National Immigration Law Center states that “each of ICE’s detainer compliance options is illegal.” More concerning still is that in recent years, ICE has intensified its use of tactics designed to create confusion and fear in communities. This includes impersonating police officers, potential employers, and normal

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citizens. They are also increasingly using surveillance tactics, following immigrants and detaining them on their way to work, in traffic stops, on the street, or at courthouses. Efforts to brand Lawrence a “welcoming city” stand to be diminished by voluntary and legally unnecessary cooperation with ICE. This would make Lawrence indistinguishable from cities that have passed explicit ordinances legalizing such hostility to immigrants. Without clear policy and accountability, our city jeopardizes public trust. Without apparent protections for our community, not everyone can truly feel welcome in Lawrence. According to a national map of local law enforcement involvement with ICE, as of 2015, Douglas County accepts ICE detainer requests and requests for Voluntary Notification; and on Sept 7, 2017, a local enforcement agency notified ICE they would hold people for up to 48 hours. While the City of Lawrence may not have formal contracts with ICE, the Legal Immigration Resource Center notes that the lack of clear policy limiting cooperation with federal immigration enforcement indicates that we are at least potentially willing to hold immigrants on detainers, provide compromising information about individuals in local custody, and may voluntarily grant ICE requests to enforce federal immigration policy.

A study conducted by KU professors further illustrates the impact of these policies on Kansas immigrants. The intensification of immigration enforcement, combined with extensive media coverage, has amplified fear and anxiety among immigrant communities regardless of state residence or rural or urban location—including Kansas, which was the focus of their field study. The authors refer to such enforcement practices as legal violence, which operates by “harming the livelihood and constraining paths to incorporation of immigrants.” The consequences go beyond targeted immigrants, affecting family members (including U.S. citizens) and entire communities.

**What can we do?**

As of 2018, over 400 counties had stronger limitations on engaging in immigration enforcement than they did a year prior. Twenty-four percent of jurisdictions nationally have adopted policies limiting compliance with ICE detainers. At the local level in cities like Lawrence, we can most directly counter harmful enforcement trends and their corrosive impact on the economic stability and social cohesion of our communities and the nation. Our school board has already taken important steps to protect our children from ICE in order to affirm their commitment to student safety and supportive

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35 Immigrant Legal Resource Center, 2019. “National Map of Local Entanglement with ICE.” (https://www.ilrc.org/local-enforcement-map) (Click on the interactive map to find Douglas County)
learning. The city commission can further strengthen this local effort by enacting new laws and policies to protect our community.

3. Policy Proposals

Our policy requests are listed below, based on policy options implemented by other municipalities:

1. Non-discrimination
   A. Not collecting immigration related information in the provision of city services, including policing, unless otherwise required by state or federal law;
   B. Not discriminating on the basis of alienage or immigration status. City employees will serve all residents and city services will be accessible to all residents regardless of alienage or immigration status. City agencies, including law enforcement, that require individuals to provide identification shall accept any valid photo ID that provides the person’s name and photo, including Consular IDs, student IDs, foreign drivers' licenses, etc. City agencies will work to develop a comprehensive list of acceptable documentation for identification.

2. Use of Local Resources
   A. Not allowing local funds, personnel, or facilities to be used for immigration enforcement, specifically prohibiting local law enforcement from complying with federal agency requests to support civil immigration enforcement operations;
   B. Not complying with detainer requests unless they come with a judicial warrant;
   C. Not allowing local law-enforcement officers to make arrests or detain individuals based on administrative warrants for removal entered by ICE into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database;
   D. Clarifying interaction between local law enforcement and NCIC database, seek to limit provision of immigration status information from local law enforcement or courts to the database where permissible by law;
   E. Prohibiting city prosecutors from transferring immigration information to ICE and requiring public defenders to affirmatively and competently advise defendants of the immigration

42 Immigrant Legal Resource Center, 2017. “Local Options for Protecting Immigrants: A Collection of City & County Policies to Protect Immigrants from Discrimination and Deportation.” (https://www.ilrc.org/local-options) (This resource identifies and explains some key provisions that cities and counties can enact to protect immigrants, including several examples of existing local laws.)
44 https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/vt_state_policy.pdf See Section VIII(B)(b)
45 Oregon Enforcement of federal immigration laws https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/181A.820
46 Hennepin County Sheriff Statement June 11, 2014 https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/hennepin_county_0.pdf
47 https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/vt_state_policy.pdf See Section VIII(D)(a)
consequences of criminal offenses. Immigration consequences should be considered in plea negotiations and lack of status should never be a bar to diversion programs.

3. Notice and Identification

A. Requiring local law enforcement to issue immediate public notice of any contact by state or federal agencies requesting assistance with federal immigration enforcement

B. Requiring notice to people in custody if ICE or DHS requests to talk to them for any reason

C. Requiring ICE and DHS to notify any individual in custody’s attorney prior to talking to them for any reason and to certify having done so

D. Requiring ICE and DHS officers to identify themselves and wear duty jackets if allowed into any local facilities

4. Safe Spaces and Support Services

A. Not allowing ICE or other DHS agents into local facilities, including but not limited to, municipal courts, City Hall, the Community Building and recreational facilities, for the purpose of federal immigration enforcement activities and declaring such facilities to be safe places where people can go without fearing immigration enforcement activities or raids.

B. Providing funding for legal representation for local residents in immigration proceedings

C. Providing language services so that foreign language speakers are able to access services

4. Conclusion

Our community expressed overwhelming support for Lawrence to become a sanctuary city, as demonstrated by the large rally in Watson Park on July 12th that generated statewide media attention and more than 300 petition signatures in a matter of days. Sanctuary policies offer many benefits which are rooted in a strong legal foundation. The absence of these protections carries immeasurable costs and risks. We have the ability to reinforce our city’s welcoming stance, our schools’ protective stance of their students, and our law enforcement’s commitment to public safety with clear, strong city policies that foster community trust.

As we saw with the 2018 detention and threatened deportation of a then-55-year-old Lawrence resident to Bangladesh, where he would have faced persecution and possible death, the federal government’s changes in immigration policies are unnecessarily hasty and cruel. The resident’s 30 years in the U.S., career as an adjunct professor in chemistry, lack of criminal history, U.S.-born wife and dependent children, and a long history of community involvement did not protect him from ICE arrest on his front lawn, in front of his children, when the new federal policies regarding supervised stays were implemented.

ary-city/
Detention and deportation carry heavy social and financial burdens felt not only by families, but by the broader community. There is a moral imperative to support all Lawrence residents, regardless of documentation status. Any entanglement with ICE jeopardizes the trust needed for immigrants to attend school, access health services, and be safe from violent crimes.

Lawrence stands to make a new mark in history by rejecting the cruel targeting of immigrants and instead joining other municipalities in enacting the kind of ordinances that strengthen our resilience as a community. By becoming a sanctuary city, we solidify these efforts and affirm the value of all Lawrencians—and we say no one's existence is illegal.
“Welcoming City” Policies
1. Review previous agenda items, City Commission’s most recent direction, and the legal background on this topic
2. Current City policies/practices
3. Approaches taken by other jurisdictions
4. Decision points
5. Next steps
Previous Agenda Items

- **July 28, 2015**: Proclamation declaring Lawrence a “Welcoming City.”

- **March 7, 2017**: Proclamation reiterating the City’s intent to be an inclusive community that values immigrants and fosters a safe and welcoming environment for all.
Most Recent City Commission Direction

July 16, 2019 City Commission direction:

• A study session on City policies on undocumented immigrants as a whole to include cooperation with ICE and sanctuary status.

• City Manager also recommended a review of best practices.

City of Lawrence
Legal Background
Legal Background

Federal Law

- Statutes (8 U.S.C. 1373)
- Executive order
  - “Sanctuary City” defined
- Case Law

City of Lawrence
## Legal Background

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<tr>
<th>Case Caption</th>
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<tr>
<td>City and County of San Francisco v. Trump</td>
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<td>County of Santa Clara v. Trump</td>
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<td>Cities of Chelsea and Lawrence v. Trump</td>
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FY 2018: City received $4.8 million in federal grant awards. Total expenditures: $157,933,574

- $3.7 million from USDOT for transportation projects
- $1.033 million from HUD
- $40,000 from DOJ for bullet proof vests
- $6,808 from HHS for parks
- $722 from DOI for parks
Legal Background

**FY 2017**: City received 5.3 million in federal funding

- including a DOJ grant for $34,000
State Law

- Several attempts to prohibit sanctuary jurisdictions in 2017 but none passed. Currently no law against failure to cooperate in Kansas.
Legal Background

Local Law

• Chapter 10 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, color, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity in employment and public accommodations.

• Any person may file a complaint regardless of immigration status.

City of Lawrence
• Immigration enforcement is not a local law enforcement matter. It falls under the jurisdiction of the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

• Lawrence Police Officers lack the jurisdiction to enforce federal immigration law.
Section 2879(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Director of ICE to enter into requesting state and local law enforcement agencies, permitting designated officers to perform immigration law enforcement functions.
• There are currently 79 law enforcement agencies that have 287(g) agreements. Lawrence has no such agreement.

As of May 2019, there are ten law enforcement agencies in Florida that have a “warrant service officer” agreement with ICE, which provides limited duties of an immigration officer within a jail.
• However, there are situations where ICE may request assistance.

• Current administrative policies are under development for Immigration and Outside Agency Assist.

• Policies will be grounded in current law, best practices, and experience.
Arrest laws apply to everyone. All persons shall be treated equally without regard to race, color, or national origin in any way that would violate the United States or Kansas Constitution legal or illegal.
Current practice is that the Lawrence Police Department does not check or report people’s immigration status to federal immigration agencies, with exceptions made for some felony investigations.
• All law enforcement officers shall attend and successfully complete annual racial or other biased-based policing training.

• The Lawrence Police Department has had a policy in place since 2014 that prohibits racial or biased-based policing.
“Racial or other biased-based policing” means the unreasonable use of race, ethnicity, national origin, gender or religion by a law enforcement officer in deciding to initiate an enforcement action. K.S.A. 22-4606(d).
• Any person who believes they have been subjected to racial or other biased-based policing by a law enforcement officer may file a complaint with KSCPOST and/or the attorney general’s office.
• KSA 22-4610(d) requires all law enforcement agencies to file an annual report of complaints alleging racial or other bias-based policing with the Office of the Attorney General at the end of each state fiscal year, due by July 31.
• LKPD’s report is on the department’s website.
Federal law allows local agencies to help facilitate the issuance of temporary visas to benefit victims of certain crimes:

- **U visa** (for victims and witnesses of certain qualifying crimes (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(U)).

- **T visa**, is available for certain qualifying victims of human trafficking (8 USC § 1101(a)(15)(T)).
• Propio Language Service for telephone language translation is utilized when immediate translation is required. Propio provides translation for approximately 200 languages.

• Additionally, LKPD has several bilingual officer.
• The Douglas County Jail does not fall under the authority of the Lawrence Police Department. K.S.A.19-1903.

• Detainer matters are generally handled through the jail.
• ICE agents appearing in the Lawrence Municipal Court (Court) is rare (twice in 20 years).

• The Court does not inquire about immigration status and does not report status even if it becomes known.
• One exception: A fingerprint card is required for Class A & B misdemeanors (K.S.A. 21-2501) and it asks about citizenship. The Court does not verify answers.

• The Lawrence Municipal Court does not initiate contact with ICE.
Court dockets and most case files are public record under the Kansas Open Records Act. Charges and court dates will be provided to anyone in person or over the phone. Copies of citations, charges, and case disposition are provided upon written request. Immigration status is not collected and would not be contained in our records.
Municipal Court
Vicki Stanwix, Municipal Court Manager

- Constitutional obligation to provide interpretation for defendants who do not speak English.
- Provides services for 8-10 languages, including sign language.
- When interpretation services are requested, no inquiry is made regarding immigration status.
Finance
To set up a utilities account, a person must provide his or her:

- Name
- SSN or Federal Tax ID (if N/A a passport is requested)
  - If none available, an additional deposit is requested.
- Second form of ID
- Date of Birth
- Phone number
- Email address (optional)
  - Service is never denied; additional deposit to prevent loss to the City may be required to keep rates reasonable for everyone.
Parks & Recreation
Mark Hecker, Assistant Director

- All facilities and services are available to residents, regardless of immigration status.
- Exercise track and the workout area at SPL requires proof of Douglas County residency to receive a key card for free.
- Facility rentals and class registrations only require payment, which can be made through cash, a check, or credit card.
Proof of residency can be provided by:

- Driver’s License
- State Issued ID
- Current Home Owners Insurance Policy
- Property Tax Statement
- Vehicle Registration
- Mortgage or lease document
Fire/Medical
Fire/Medical

Tom Fagan, Division Chief of Administration

- Core mission is to provide emergency services to individuals needing help.
- Immigrant status is not a factor when providing services.
• 31 licenses, permits, registration available
• Generally, citizenship is not a requirement for business licensure.
  • Exceptions:
    • Pawnbrokers (K.S.A. 16-708(a))
    • Cereal Malt Beverage License (K.S.A. 41-2702 (c)(5))
    • Liquor License (K.S.A. 41-311 (a)(1))
Translation services are available
Provided by Propio
An ID and proof of residency are required to get a library card (allows rental of 50 books)

- A passport from any country is acceptable to show ID.
- If the passport does not show an address, the applicant can show mail to prove he or she resides in Lawrence.
- Purpose is to follow up if the person is not returning books.
Lawrence Public Library

- Limited access library cards for those who do not live here.
- Allows a person to check out 3 books at a time.
- Auditorium can be rented by anyone who can make payment for the rental.
- Computer access is available to everyone.

City of Lawrence
Recruitment:

- Recruitment activities use diversity-focused job boards and minority associations.

- Website statement on City’s non-discriminatory employment practices.

- Application questions are job-related.
Human Resources
Jeremy Denham, H.R. Advisor

Onboarding:
• I-9 Verification and third party background verifications.
• Mismatch/Falsified Docs = No Hire.
• There is a process for clarifying or rectifying a situation in which a person feels the result is incorrect.
Onboarding (continued)

- Internal processes designed around USCIS and DOL regulations.

- Internal policies/training on diversity, statement of individual respect.
Communications & Creative Resources
Communications & Creative Resources

Porter Arneill, Director

- Communications strives to be accessible to the widest possible audience through its website and social media.

- Established an accessibility page on the website which provides information and an online request form for improvements. (https://lawrenceks.org/access/)
• The City subscribes to a translation subscription service that allows staff to speak with non-English-speaking customers on the phone or in person and translate documents.
• Google currently provides an option to translate web pages and there's a plug-in on the web site that allows people to translate the site into any one of some 30 languages.

• When appropriate, Communications produces information and materials in other languages.

City of Lawrence
Other Departments
Other Departments

Transit
Makes transit available to everyone regardless of immigration status.

Planning
Has language assistance and a number of limited English proficiency plans that comply with federal civil rights laws as well as HUD guidance on improving access to people with limited English proficiency.

City of Lawrence
Other Departments

Information Technology (IT)
Limited interaction with the public.

MSO
Provides services (like trash collection) regardless of immigration status. Setup for this goes through utility billing.
Other Departments

**Advisory Boards**

- Resolution 7224
- Resident or own a business here
- Members should be diverse including diversity among race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, etc.
- The City does collect data to be diverse in its board member selection, but it is voluntarily given.

City of Lawrence
Other Jurisdictions
Other Jurisdictions

- Nationally, many local governments have created designated offices and staff to help new residents integrate into the communities and make local government more accessible and equitable to everyone.
Other Jurisdictions

- "Welcoming City" Ordinance
  Evanston, IL

- Liaison Offices
  Fort Wayne, Indiana
  Austin, Texas
  Skokie, Illinois (immigrant services)
Other Jurisdictions

- Advisory Councils
  - Seattle, Washington
  - Boulder, Colorado
  - Nashville, Tennessee
  - Durham, North Carolina

- Other

  Los Angeles (Immigrant Integration Partnership)

City of Lawrence
Decision Points/Discussion

- Are existing City practices acceptable?
- Should the City’s practices be codified in an overarching City policy?
- Should the City utilize its existing Human Relations Commission or the Community Police Review Board to model after the examples of other jurisdictions?

City of Lawrence
Decision Points/Discussion

• Should the City evaluate creating a webpage that lists all City services provided and requirements for participation, in multiple languages?

• Should the City amend Chapter 10 to prohibit discrimination on the basis of immigration status in housing and public accommodations?

City of Lawrence
Next Steps
Next Steps

• Receive community input.
• Schedule a future agenda item, if appropriate, to:
  • Determine wants of the City within legal parameters.
  • Develop priority initiatives related to this topic.
  • Direct staff on priority initiatives and desired timeframes.

City of Lawrence