To ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 2017

Mrs. Black (for herself, Mr. Allen, Mr. Amodei, Mr. Babin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Brat, Mr. Bridenstine, Mr. Brooks of Alabama, Mr. Buck, Mr. Bucshon, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Davidson, Mr. DesJarlais, Mr. Fleischmann, Mr. Flores, Mr. Franks of Arizona, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Gohmert, Mr. Gosar, Mr. Graves of Louisiana, Mr. Graves of Missouri, Mr. Graves of Georgia, Mr. Groatman, Mr. Harris, Mr. Hensarling, Mr. Jody B. Hice of Georgia, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas, Mr. Jones, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, Mr. LaMalfa, Mr. Lamborn, Mr. Long, Mr. Marino, Mr. McClintock, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Olson, Mr. Palazzo, Mr. Pittenger, Mr. Renacci, Mr. Roe of Tennessee, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Smith of Texas, Mr. Weber of Texas, Mr. Yoho, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Posey, Mr. Latta, Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia, Mr. Duncan of South Carolina, Mr. Kustoff of Tennessee, Mr. Jenkins of West Virginia, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Chabot, and Mr. Comer) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

A BILL

To ensure that State and local law enforcement may cooperate with Federal officials to protect our communities
from violent criminals and suspected terrorists who are illegally present in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Stop Dangerous Sanc-
tuary Cities Act”.

SEC. 2. ENSURING THAT LOCAL AND FEDERAL LAW EN-
FORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO

SAFEGUARD OUR COMMUNITIES.

(a) Authority To Cooperate With Federal Of-
ficials.—A State, a political subdivision of a State, or
an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political
subdivision that complies with a detainer issued by the De-
partment of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287
of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226
and 1357)—

(1) shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of
the Department of Homeland Security; and

(2) with regard to actions taken to comply with
the detainer, shall have all authority available to of-

cers and employees of the Department of Home-

land Security.

(b) Legal Proceedings.—In any legal proceeding
brought against a State, a political subdivision of a State,
or an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political
subdivision, which challenges the legality of the seizure or
detention of an individual pursuant to a detainer issued
by the Department of Homeland Security under section
236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
U.S.C. 1226 and 1357)—

(1) no liability shall lie against the State or po-

litical subdivision of a State for actions taken in

compliance with the detainer; and

(2) if the actions of the officer, employee, or

agent of the State or political subdivision were taken

in compliance with the detainer—

(A) the officer, employee, or agent shall be

deemed—

(i) to be an employee of the Federal

Government and an investigative or law

enforcement officer; and

(ii) to have been acting within the

scope of his or her employment under sec-
tion 1346(b) and chapter 171 of title 28,
United States Code;

(B) section 1346(b) of title 28, United

States Code, shall provide the exclusive remedy

for the plaintiff; and

(C) the United States shall be substituted

as defendant in the proceeding.
(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to provide immunity to any person who knowingly violates the civil or constitutional rights of an individual.

SEC. 3. SANCTUARY JURISDICTION DEFINED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under subsection (b), for purposes of this Act, the term “sanctuary jurisdiction” means any State or political subdivision of a State that has in effect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity or official from—

(1) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

(2) complying with a request lawfully made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

(b) EXCEPTION.—A State or political subdivision of a State shall not be deemed a sanctuary jurisdiction based solely on its having a policy whereby its officials will not share information regarding, or comply with a request
made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer regarding, an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

SEC. 4. SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS INELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL FUNDS.

(a) Economic Development Administration Grants.—

(1) Grants for public works and economic development.—Section 201(b) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”.

(2) Grants for planning and administrative expenses.—Section 203(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42
U.S.C. 3143(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act) may not be deemed an eligible recipient under this subsection.”.

(3) SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.—Section 205(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3145(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) will be carried out in an area that does not contain a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”.

(4) GRANTS FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 207 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) INELIGIBILITY OF SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.—Grant funds under this section may not be used to provide assistance to a sanctuary jurisdiction (as de-
fined in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act.

(b) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS.—Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(a) (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)), by adding at the end the following:

“(25) The term ‘sanctuary jurisdiction’ has the meaning provided in section 3 of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act.”; and

(2) in section 104 (42 U.S.C. 5304)—

(A) subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) the grantee is not a sanctuary jurisdiction and will not become a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which the grantee receives a grant under this title; and”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(n) PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGAINST CRIME.—
“(1) In general.—No funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title may be obligated or expended for any State or unit of general local government that is a sanctuary jurisdiction.

“(2) Returned amounts.—

“(A) State.—If a State is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, the Secretary—

“(i) shall direct the State to immediately return to the Secretary any such amounts that the State received for that period; and

“(ii) shall reallocate amounts returned under clause (i) for grants under this title to other States that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

“(B) Unit of general local government.—If a unit of general local government is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, any such amounts that the unit of general local government received for that period—

“(i) in the case of a unit of general local government that is not in a non-entitlement area, shall be returned to the
Secretary for grants under this title to States and other units of general local government that are not sanctuary jurisdictions; and

“(ii) in the case of a unit of general local government that is in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Governor of the State for grants under this title to other units of general local government in the State that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

“(C) REALLOCATION RULES.—In reallocating amounts under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary shall—

“(i) apply the relevant allocation formula under section 106(b), with all sanctuary jurisdictions excluded; and

“(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under section 106(c).”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on October 1, 2017.