



The State of Arizona

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Film Chapters

The following chapters are included in the PBS Home Video version to help you find the relevant sections in the film.

- Chapter 1 Introduction
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- Chapter 3 Paradise Syndrome: What is SB1070?
- Chapter 4 They Will Self-Deport
- Chapter 5 Mojado
- Chapter 6 Pay More for a Stupid Tomato
- Chapter 7 In Court and On the Streets
- Chapter 8 Thirty Other States
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Using this Guide



Community Cinema is a rare public forum: a space for people to gather who are connected by a love of stories, and a belief in their power to change the world. This discussion guide is designed as a tool to facilitate dialogue, and deepen understanding of the complex issues in the film *The State of Arizona*. It is also an invitation to not only sit back and enjoy the show – but to step up and take action. This guide is not meant to be a comprehensive primer on a given topic. Rather, it provides important context, and raises thought provoking questions to encourage viewers to think more deeply. We provide suggestions for areas to explore in panel discussions, in the classroom, in communities, and online. We also provide valuable resources, and connections to organizations on the ground that are fighting to make a difference.

For information about the program, visit: www.communitycinema.org



From the Filmmakers

Dear Viewer,

Fear and anger are great motivators, especially when fueled by curiosity. We felt them all as we watched Arizona's struggle with immigration unfolding in the headlines in 2010. We tried to resist. After all, we knew the emotional and physical toll that the making of a documentary of this scope would take. We tallied up the disruption of our lives in New York, the time away from our spouses, the financial risk. But ... but....

We kept wondering: What was it that was so challenging Arizona's frontier spirit that 70 percent of its citizens supported the most restrictive immigration law seen on U.S. soil in generations? What would be the human consequences of a law intended to make life so miserable for people that they would self-deport? A law that risked side-swiping Latinos like so much collateral damage through racial profiling? Was there a space between legitimate concern, stirred-up fear, and allegations of racism? If so, what did it look like? Who spoke for it?

The result of our questioning, our search, our journey is ***The State of Arizona***. Over the course of three years we listened closely to people on all sides of the immigration debate. When we first arrived, the situation seemed hopeless, with people ossified into their factions. Arizona's was a mature story, we discovered. After nearly a decade of struggle over the consequence, meaning, and impact of people without documents flowing through and settling into the state, Senate Bill (SB) 1070 seemed like the crescendo of the state's move toward restrictive immigration policies.

But then something happened, as it frequently does in the American story. The citizens of Arizona took stock of themselves when -- through legislation that would challenge the right to citizenship by birth on American soil -- they were asked who they wanted to be as Americans. The Constitution came to life as the Supreme Court reaffirmed the federal government's primary role in immigration. And the will of the people asserted itself, as the country -- led by an overwhelming majority of Latinos -- rejected the calls to implement the Arizona model nationally in the 2012 presidential election. Immigration reform again seemed possible, a turn we hadn't expected as we entered the story.

And this is why we hope you'll watch *The State of Arizona*. Oh, you will be drawn in by the characters -- the Martinez family's shattering encounter with deportation, Senator Pearce's deep and powerful convictions, Duncan Blair's nuanced reflection on the border's culture -- but we also want you to see America in the making. *The State of Arizona* is the marrow and blood of civics, as people struggle on the streets, at the ballot box, and in the courts to assert their rights and to determine who we are as a nation today.

Who are we and who do we want to be? That, in many ways, is what the discussion around immigration reform is about. That is a conversation worth having. And that is what we hope our film will spark in you: reflection, conversation, and constructive action.

Sincerely,

Carlos Sandoval and Catherine Tambini



Carlos Sandoval, Producer/Director
Catherine Tambini, Producer/Director



The Film

The State of Arizona is the gripping saga of Arizona's struggle with illegal immigration. The feature-length documentary follows Arizona's controversial immigration law, SB 1070, all the way to the Supreme Court through the voices of people on all sides of the issue.

As immigration to Arizona increased in the 1990s and early 2000s, tripling in less than a decade, resentment toward immigrants grew because of concerns about job competition and fear of crime associated with Mexican drug wars.

Frustrated with federal inaction and border issues, the Arizona legislature passed a series of laws that restricted immigrants' rights within the state. The prime mover behind these measures was State Senator Russell Pearce. Like his supporters, he lamented the changes resulting from the in-migration to the state, not only by Mexicans but also by people from other countries and other parts of the U.S. as well.

In 2010, Senator Pearce sponsored SB1070, a state law that combined aspects of the earlier laws and included a provision requiring police to check the immigration status of anyone they detained or arrested and whom they suspected of being in the country illegally. In the popular press, SB 1070 became known as the "Show Me Your Papers" law.

As Senator Pearce's SB 1070 is on the brink of being passed into law, it sparks resistance from grassroots organizations. The movement is spearheaded by Puente Arizona, an immigrants' rights organization comprised of members whose families have been impacted by Maricopa County Sheriff Joe Arpaio's immigration-enforcement operations. Fueled by the possibility that SB1070 would expand these operations statewide, they, alongside an ad hoc coalition of state and national groups organize a multi-front campaign, leading mass demonstrations, a voter registration drive, and a boycott.

On April 23, 2010, SB 1070 becomes law, and is scheduled to go into effect on July 29 of that year, but it is later crippled by a

federal court decision that blocks the most controversial provisions in response to a lawsuit brought by the U.S. Department of Justice.

As parts of SB 1070 go into effect, Senator Pearce is on the ascent. He is elected president of the Arizona Senate. Thirty other states consider adopting his law. Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney cites SB 1070 as a model. With momentum building, a new wave of immigration laws is introduced in the Arizona legislature. The proposed laws include the first-ever challenge to the 14th Amendment's guarantee of U.S. citizenship through birth on American soil.

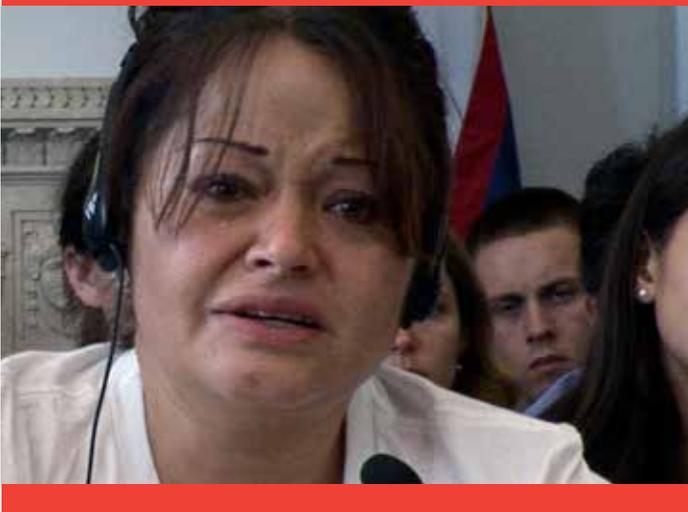
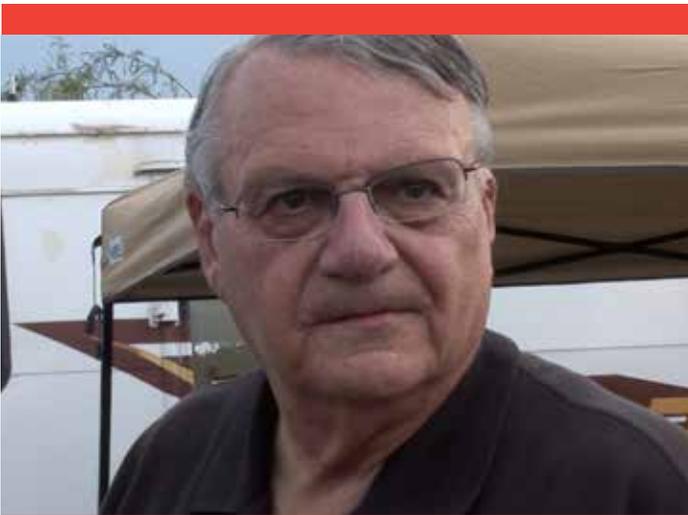
The Pearce-inspired bills are about to be voted in, when public sentiment suddenly turns. The business community, which has suffered big losses as a result of SB 1070 and the boycott imposed on Arizona, asks lawmakers to refrain from passing further anti-immigrant measures, and lawmakers themselves realize that they need a "timeout" from immigration issues. An historic recall effort is successfully mounted against Pearce, removing him from the Arizona senate. He fails to regain his seat in the 2012 election.

In June 2012, the Supreme Court announces its opinion in the case of *Arizona v. United States*. It rules that immigration law largely belongs to the federal government, not the states, stanching state experimentation with laws like SB 1070. But it allows the "show me your papers" portion to stand, so long as it can be implemented without racial profiling or unreasonable delays.

The events in Arizona have commanded national attention, and the voting strength of Latinos, shown in the 2012 election, is reshaping the conversation around immigration reform, the fate of which is now in the hands of Congress.

Selected Individuals Featured in *The State of Arizona*

Alfredo Gutierrez -- Former Arizona state senator
Carlos Garcia – Immigrant-rights activist
Duncan Blair – Border rancher
Jan Brewer – Governor of Arizona
Jennifer Allen – Immigrant-rights activist
Joe Arpaio – Sheriff of Maricopa County
Jorge Martinez – Ice cream truck owner
Kathryn Kobor – Activist; Supporter of Joe Arpaio and Russell Pearce
Kyrsten Sinema – Arizona state representative
Russell Pearce – Arizona state senator; Author of SB 1070
Scott Smith – Mayor of Mesa, Arizona



Sheriff Joe Arpaio

Known as “America’s Toughest Sheriff,” Joe Arpaio has over five decades of experience in law enforcement. He began his career as a police officer in Washington, D.C., and Las Vegas, Nevada, and then went on to serve as a federal narcotics agent for over 30 years. First elected Sheriff of Maricopa County in 1992, Arpaio developed a reputation for toughness with initiatives such as Tent City, an extension of the county jail where two thousand inmates are housed in tents in the Arizona desert exposed to extremes of heat and cold; the reintroduction of chain gangs, including the world’s first-ever female and juvenile chain gangs; the banning of smoking, coffee, movies, pornographic magazines, and unrestricted TV in all the county’s jails; and the cost-cutting measure of feeding inmates just twice a day.

Arpaio oversees one of the largest sheriff’s departments in the nation, consisting of nine hundred deputies and a law enforcement posse of thousands of volunteers. He has skillfully used the media to publicize his initiatives, and his announcements of new measures have been criticized as publicity stunts. His methods and actions (including his investigation into President Obama’s birth certificate and his hard-line stand against illegal immigrants) have made him a polarizing figure, and over the years, Arpaio has been the target of death threats, assassination plots, and several thousand lawsuits filed by inmates, suspects, former employees, and public-interest organizations. Nevertheless, his approval ratings remain high; Arpaio was elected to his sixth term as sheriff of Maricopa County.

In 2007 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) terminated its partnership with the Sheriff’s Office under the 287(g) program, which allows local and state authorities to enforce federal immigration law. However, Sheriff Arpaio continued controversial neighborhood sweeps in which his officers netted scores of undocumented people and people who looked undocumented. In 2013 a federal judge ruled that he and his deputies unconstitutionally profiled and detained Latino drivers in the course of these sweeps.

Sources:

- » <http://mcsco.org/About/Sheriff.aspx>
- » <http://www.azcentral.com/news/arpaio/arpaio-index.html>



Background Information

Controlling Immigration

State versus federal authority: Because immigration policy involves our relations with other countries, it is important for the United States to speak with one voice about matters concerning immigration and citizenship. Thus, the federal government's power over immigration and naturalization, and related issues like border security and foreign relations, is based on the Constitution. Congress has complete authority over immigration, while the president's power is limited to refugee policy.

The increasing number of undocumented people coming across the U.S.–Mexican border in the early 2000s, along with the perceived security and economic threats presented by this population and growing fears about crime along the border, led the state of Arizona to adopt a series of measures – most notably SB 1070 – to stop, and even reverse, the flow of immigration. Known as the **Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act**, the sweeping legislation included provisions that (1) made it a misdemeanor for an alien to be in Arizona without carrying registration documents and other government-issued identification; (2) made it a state crime for undocumented immigrants to seek employment, apply for a job, or work in Arizona; (3) authorized state law enforcement officials to arrest without a warrant any individual – even one who might be in the country lawfully -- if they have probable cause to believe that the individual has committed a deportable offense; and (4) required that state law enforcement officers check a person's immigration status while enforcing other laws if there is "reasonable suspicion" that the person is in the United States illegally. The law also imposed penalties on those sheltering, hiring, and transporting unregistered aliens.

The U.S. Department of Justice brought suit, saying that the Arizona law was unconstitutional. In 2012, the Supreme Court ruled that certain sections of the law (#1, 2, and 3 above) were

preempted by federal law, but the justices unanimously agreed to uphold the "show me your papers" regulation (#4 above) -- the portion of the law allowing Arizona state police to investigate the immigration status of an individual stopped, detained, or arrested if there is reasonable suspicion that the individual is in the country illegally -- provided it can be implemented without racial profiling and unreasonable detention.

Sources:

- » <http://edition.cnn.com/2012/06/25/politics/scotus-arizona-law/index.html>
- » <http://www.scotusblog.com/case-files/cases/arizona-v-united-states/>
- » <http://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/immigration>

Immigration reform: In spring 2013, Congress undertook the task of reforming U.S. immigration laws. Spearheaded by a bipartisan Senate committee of four Republicans and four Democrats (known as the "gang of eight"), the effort resulted in S.744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, a comprehensive bill passed by the Senate in June 2013. The bill's proposed changes fall into five main areas:

- **Border Security** – The provisions of this section of the bill must be met before the other parts of the bill can go into effect. This includes deploying thousands of additional full-time border agents along the Mexican border; constructing at least seven hundred miles of fencing; increasing mobile surveillance; using aircraft and radio communications; constructing additional Border Patrol stations and operating bases; hiring additional prosecutors, judges, and staff; and increasing prosecutions of illegal border crossings.
- **Immigrant Visas** – This section of the bill creates a Registered Provisional Immigrant program for undocumented immigrants and incorporates versions of the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act for undocumented young people brought to the United States as children and of the Agricultural Job Opportunities, Benefits and Security (AgJOBS) Act for agricultural workers. It also eliminates or changes some family-based immigration programs, and creates a new merit system that is based on points accrued through education, employment, and family ties.

- **Interior Enforcement** – The centerpiece of this part of the bill is a phased-in, mandatory E-Verify employment eligibility verification program. It also addresses important refugee and asylum issues, enhances due-process protections in the immigration courts, increases the oversight of detention facilities, and toughens penalties by making immigrants inadmissible or deportable for gang-related convictions and other offenses.
- **Reforms to Nonimmigrant Visa Programs** -- This section raises the cap for skilled workers and creates new programs for less-skilled workers, investors, and visitors by setting up new processes for hiring foreign labor and issuing visas for immigrant and nonimmigrant investors.
- **Jobs for Youth** – An amendment to S.744 added the establishment of a Youth Jobs Fund that will be dedicated to creating employment opportunities for low-income youth. It will be funded through a \$10 surcharge on employment-based immigrant and nonimmigrant visas.

Next, the bill will move on to the House, which is expected to produce its own legislation rather than vote on the Senate bill. If both chambers agree to and pass a bill, it will go on to the president for signature.

Source:

» <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/comprehensive-immigration-reform-2013>

Immigration and Homeland Security

When the U.S. Department of Homeland Security was established in June 2003, the responsibilities and activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were transferred there and divided among three units:

- **U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** is one of the Department of Homeland Security's largest and most complex components. Its priority is keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It is also responsible for securing and facilitating trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws. Among its responsibilities are border patrol, protection of trade activities, and customs inspection and enforcement.
- **U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** grants immigration and citizenship benefits, promotes an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensures the integrity of our immigration system. Its responsibilities include matters concerning refugees and asylum requests, and issuing green cards and temporary work permits.
- **U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)** promotes homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration. Included in its enforcement activities are the deportation and removal of unauthorized immigrants.

Immigration Facts

- Number of immigrants living in the United States: 40.4 million, representing 13 percent of the population. More than 18 million are naturalized citizens, 11 million are legal permanent or temporary residents, and more than 11 million are in the country without legal permission. (figures from the Pew Hispanic Center)
- Countries of origin: Roughly 29 percent of the foreign-born in the United States, or about 11.7 million people, came from Mexico; about 25 percent came from South and East Asia, 9 percent from the Caribbean, 8 percent from Central America, 7 percent from South America, 4 percent from the Middle East, and the rest from elsewhere.
- In 2010, undocumented immigrants made up about 3.7 percent of the U.S. population.
- Immigrants living here illegally: an estimated 58 percent (6.8 million) are from Mexico, followed by El Salvador (660,000), Guatemala (520,000), Honduras (380,000), and China (280,000).
- Not all undocumented immigrants in the United States have entered illegally. Between 60 percent and 75 percent have entered illegally, mostly across the Mexican border. The remaining 25-40 percent have entered legally and overstayed their visas or otherwise violated the terms of their admission.
- Two-thirds of all children with undocumented parents (approximately 3 million) are U.S-born citizens living in mixed-status families.
- In 2010, unauthorized immigrants from Mexico made up 58% of all unauthorized immigrants.

Sources:

- » <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2013/01/29/a-nation-of-immigrants/>
- » <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/02/01/unauthorized-immigrant-population-brnational-and-state-trends-2010/>
- » <http://nbclatino.com/2013/05/04/a-guide-to-immigration-reform-facts-and-figures/>
- » <http://www.urban.org/publications/900898.html>

Why Not “Get in Line”?

The current immigration system limits the number of permanent immigrants to 675,000 per year, excluding spouses, unmarried minor children, or parents of U.S. citizens. Another 480,000 visas are allotted for those under the family-preference rules; only 140,000 are allocated for employment-related preferences. Contrary to what some public officials have claimed, there is no “line” for getting into the United States. Typically, it takes years for an immigration application to be processed, and the visa fee is unaffordable for many people. Because of the low number of visas available for low-skilled workers and the long wait to legally and permanently enter the country to work, immigrants turn to illegal entry in responding to the lure of jobs with higher wages than they would be able to find in their current country.

Sources:

- » <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/how-united-states-immigration-system-works-fact-sheet>
- » <http://www.uscitizenship.info/blog/why-do-foreign-nationals-immigrate-illegally-to-america>

Immigration Q&A

Q: Are most immigrants here illegally?

A: Of the more than 40.4 million foreign-born people living in the United States, more than 18 million are naturalized citizens, 11 million are legal permanent or temporary residents, and about 11 million are living here without authorization. Of the 11 million living here without authorization, between 60%-75% have entered illegally. The remaining 25-40% have entered legally and overstayed their visas or otherwise violated the terms of their admission.

Q: Do immigrants take jobs away from Americans?

A: Some experts, such as economist Paul Krugman, say that undocumented immigrants, who are generally less educated than the average native-born worker, increase the supply of less-skilled labor, creating competition with low-skilled U.S. workers and driving down the wages of the worst-paid Americans. A 2010 briefing paper by the Economic Policy Institute states that the effects of immigration on native workers is modest, including the effect on native workers with low levels of education. It goes on to report that an immigrant work force can complement a native-born workforce if an increase in labor supply of one type drives up demand for labor of another type.

Q: Do undocumented workers pay taxes?

A: Immigrants pay property taxes, sales taxes, and consumption taxes at the state and federal levels. In addition, the U.S. Social Security Administration estimates that half to three-quarters of undocumented immigrants pay payroll taxes, including \$6-7 billion in Social Security taxes for benefits they will never receive because of the use of false Social Security numbers.

Q: Do undocumented workers place a significant strain on health-care systems in the U.S.?

A: According to the New England Journal of Medicine, most immigrants are healthier when they arrive in the U.S. than the native-born population. A study by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and the Commonwealth Fund found that undocumented immigrant adults visited doctors and emergency rooms less frequently than U.S.-born citizens, with 12.2% reporting making an emergency-room visit compared to 19.3% of U.S.-born citizens, and undocumented immigrants were twice as likely to report making no doctor visits in the past year.

Another reason for the lower number of doctor visits is the inability to afford the payments. Most undocumented immigrants are uninsured, and only when a condition becomes emergent is the undocumented individual eligible for care under Emergency Medicaid. A report by Kaiser Health News notes that Medicaid pays about \$2 billion a year (less than 1% of the cost of Medicaid) for emergency treatment for a group of patients who, according to hospitals, mostly comprise illegal immigrants. This program was approved by Congress after lawmakers required hospitals to screen and stabilize all emergency patients regardless of their insurance or citizenship status.

Q: Are undocumented immigrants responsible for an increase in crime?

A: A common perception is that the influx of immigrants has led to an increase in violent crime along the U.S.–Mexico border. While media reports of drug trade related violence along Mexico’s side of the border are harrowing, crime statistics show the U.S. side of the border to be relatively safe.

According to The Arizona Republic (May 2, 2010), police statistics indicate that crime rates in the border towns, including Nogales, Yuma, and Douglas, remained flat during the decade 2000-2010, and that violent crime rates were down statewide. An analysis of crime statistics by USA TODAY in 2011 found that in towns within 100 miles of the border, the number of violent offenses such as armed robberies and homicides fell between 1998 and 2009. According to the FBI’s preliminary Uniform Crime Report for 2009, in Arizona, the number of violent crimes dropped 15% between 2006 and 2009; the state’s per capita violent crime rate dropped 22% in the same time period.

In 2010, Tucson’s police chief said the city suffers from crimes likely tied to the drug wars in Mexico, such as home invasions and kidnappings, but noting that many of those perpetrating the crimes have been American citizens.

Sources:

- » <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2013/01/29/a-nation-of-immigrants/>
- » <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=F6071EFD3F540C748EDDAA0894DE404482>
- » http://epi.3cdn.net/7de74ee0cd834d87d4_a3m6ba9j0.pdf
- » <http://www.urban.org/publications/900898.html>
- » <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/~media/Files/Publications/Fund%20>

Report/2013/Aug/1699_Wallace_undocumented_uninsured_barriers_immigrants_v2.pdf

» <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp1306636>

» <http://www.kaiserhealthnews.org/Stories/2013/February/13/Medicaid-illegal-immigrant-emergency-care.aspx>

» <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2009/crime2009>,

» <http://www.azcentral.com/news/articles/2010/05/02/20100502arizona-border-violence-mexico.html>

» http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/washington/2011-07-15-border-violence-arizona_n.htm

Economic Impact of Immigration and Reform

Although most economists agree that immigrants have an overall positive effect on the U.S. economy, analysis shows that the costs and benefits of immigration are distributed unevenly. This uneven distribution may also explain why many Americans believe that immigrants are a drain on the economy.

Employers and businesses that rely on low-skilled labor benefit most directly; but having a large pool of immigrant labor drives down wages, putting native-born low-skilled workers at a disadvantage. In addition, undocumented immigrants are no longer so concentrated in a few states such as California and Texas but have found their way to other areas of the country where their presence and competition for jobs is keenly felt. Immigration also has an uneven impact on different levels of government. While many undocumented immigrants pay federal taxes, they take little in return. They make tax contributions at the state level as well, but they use more in public services, such as schools and health and social services, which can put a strain on state and local services and be an added tax burden.

Those who argue for immigration reform say it would require undocumented workers and their employers to pay their full share of income and payroll taxes, and keep law-abiding businesses from being undercut by employers who pay workers lower wages. A summary of state studies by the Immigration Policy Center provides some concrete examples of how immigrants boost the economy:

- A 2008 Nebraska study estimated that “immigrant spending resulted in \$1.6 billion worth of total production (or output) to Nebraska’s economy [which] generated between 11,874 and 12,121 total jobs for the state.”
- A Washington State study in 2009 found that “Washington’s Asian and Hispanic buying power accounted for over \$28 billion or about 11.5 percent of the state’s total consumer market.”

- A 2008 study in Virginia found that unauthorized immigrants “... provide critical labor to certain industries, including construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality,” and that taxes paid were between \$260 million and \$311 million.”

A 2010 report by the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) notes that new legal status would increase tax collections only marginally and make undocumented immigrants eligible for numerous social assistance programs that they are currently not eligible for. FAIR reports that the result would be an accentuation of the existing financial burden on state and local governments, and “a greater burden placed on the federal taxpayer because of the welfare and related assistance programs provided to those who have lost jobs or wages to illegal aliens.”

Sources:

- » <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2010/05/14/why-americans-think-wrongly-that-illegal-immigrants-hurt-the-economy.html>
- » <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/assessing-economic-impact-immigration-state-and-local-level>
- » <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2009/11/30/6924/immigration-reform-is-good-for-economic-recovery/>
- » http://www.fairus.org/DocServer/USCostStudy_2010.pdf





Some Important Terms

Racial profiling is a form of discrimination by which law enforcement uses a person's race or ethnicity as the primary reason to suspect that the individual has broken the law.

Deportation, also called *removal*, is the process of removing a noncitizen from the United States. It occurs either because an individual is in the country illegally (without the required documentation) or because a noncitizen has committed a crime. It is a multistep process that involves several hearings and opportunities for appeal.

Voluntary removal, or *voluntary departure*, permits an individual, who is otherwise removable, to depart from the country at his own expense within a designated amount of time in order to avoid a final order of removal. With voluntary departure an individual is not barred from legally reentering the United States in the future. If an individual is issued a removal (deportation) order, he may be barred from reentering the United States for up to 10 years and may be subject to civil and criminal penalties if he enters without proper authorization.

"Green card" is the unofficial name given to the United States Permanent Resident Card issued by the government to foreign nationals, permitting them to work in the United States. Green in color, it serves as proof that its holder is a lawful permanent resident and has been officially granted immigration benefits. Permanent residents of the United States 18 years of age or older must carry their green card at all times. Failing to do so is a violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act and constitutes a misdemeanor with the possibility of a fine and/or imprisonment. Only the federal government can impose these penalties.

"Illegal" and **"undocumented"** are two terms used to describe immigrants who come to the United States without going through official channels, and have been the subject of much debate in recent years. The debate is not just one of semantics, but has strong political overtones. "Illegal" emphasizes law-breaking and tends to be used by those who advocate strict enforcement of immigration laws. Advocates of immigration reform consider "illegal" dehumanizing and prefer the term "undocumented" or "unauthorized." Major news agencies, such as the Associated Press, have begun to follow suit.

La migra is a Spanish slang term for ICE and other law enforcement agencies that patrol the U.S.–Mexican border or conduct inspections on businesses, searching for undocumented immigrants.

Sources:

- » <http://immigration.lawyers.com/deportation/What-Happens-During-the-Deportation-Process.html>
- » <http://immigratonequality.org/issues/law-library/lgbth-asylum-manual/voluntary-departure/>
- » <http://www.immigrationwizards.com/Green-Card-Information.htm>
- » <http://www.npr.org/blogs/itsallpolitics/2013/01/30/170677880/in-immigration-debate-undocumented-vs-illegal-is-more-than-just-semantics>



Topics and Issues Relevant to *The State of Arizona*

A screening of *The State of Arizona* can be used to spark interest in any of the following topics and inspire both individual and community action. In planning a screening, consider finding speakers, panelists, or discussion leaders who have expertise in one or more of the following areas:

- U.S. immigration policy
- The change in U.S. demographics
- Immigration reform
- The politics of immigration
- The role of faith-based organizations in immigration
- The impact of immigration on local businesses
- The role of local law enforcement
- Political activism
- Cultural contributions of immigrants to the United States
- The economic impact of immigration
- Latino politics and culture
- Media portrayals of immigration

Thinking More Deeply

1. What are some of the current stereotypes about immigrants? Where do these stereotypes come from?
2. In the film, what are some of the things Senator Pearce says he misses about the Arizona of former times? What connection, if any, do those things have with illegal immigrants?
3. Conversations about immigration frequently falter with the point “They’re *illegal!*” How do you move the conversation productively beyond this valid point?
4. Kathryn Kobor’s main concern is public safety, generated by news reports of drug- and human-trafficking-related crimes in neighborhoods like hers. Do you agree or disagree with her concern? What is the role of the media in shaping this concern?
5. In the history of the United States, there have been several periods of hostility toward new immigrants. What factors contributed to this hostility? Are any of those factors relevant today?
6. Why do some people use the term “invasion” when talking about the large number of immigrants in Arizona? What message does use of this term convey?
7. There has been a shift from using the term “illegal alien” to using “undocumented” or “unauthorized” immigrant.” How do the different terms affect your perception? Describe your reaction to each one.
8. What is your personal history with immigration? Did you or your family immigrate to the United States? If so, how did your family’s experience compare to those presented in the film?
9. In the song about “wetbacks,” the lyrics say “The moon can move freely across rooftops; why does the wetback have to prove with visas he’s not from Neptune.” What does this lyric mean? How does the song’s metaphor apply to undocumented immigrants?
10. Describe the state of immigration in your community. What policies or initiatives have your local or state government adopted or considered in response to immigration?



Suggestions for Action

Together with other audience members, brainstorm actions that you might take as an individual and that people might do as a group. Here are some ideas to get you started:

1. Share your thoughts, ideas, and suggestions about immigration reform by joining the conversation at Thinkimmigration.org, a policy blog that invites broad participation in the discussion of immigration issues. Details are available at <http://thinkimmigration.org/>.
2. Help to make your community welcoming to new immigrants. Welcoming America provides resources and support to individuals and organizations who are working to help immigrants integrate into the social fabric of their adopted communities. Find out if a Welcoming initiative already exists in your area or how you can start a new one. Get more information at the Welcoming America website: <http://www.welcomingamerica.org>.
3. Host an Immigration Roundtable in your community. Roundtables are an initiative of the White House, which has called for a national conversation on immigration reform that builds a bipartisan consensus to fix our immigration system. The Obama administration has developed a toolkit to guide you in the process, and it is available, along with other information, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/issues/immigration>.
4. Learn about your family's immigration history. Why did they decide to come to the United States? Where did they settle, and what work did they do? How soon did they learn English and become American citizens? Are there commonalities between your family's experience and those of immigrants today?

For additional engagement ideas, visit <http://www.communitycinema.org>. For local information, check the website of your PBS station.

Resources

Note: The following resource descriptions are adapted from language provided on the organizations' websites.

History and Facts about Immigration

- » http://www.flowofhistory.org/themes/movement_settlement/uspolicytimeline.php -- This section of the Flow of History website presents a timeline of U.S. immigration laws and policy.
- » <http://www.history.com/topics/united-states-immigration-to-1965> -- This section of the History Channel website provides a brief narrative history of immigration to 1965.
- » <http://immigration-bills.wikispaces.com/History> -- This webpage lists selected immigration legislation and major provisions of each law from 1862 to the present.
- » <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/how-united-states-immigration-system-works-fact-sheet> -- This fact sheet from the Immigration Policy Center provides a basic explanation of the U.S. legal immigration system.
- » <http://nbc-latino.com/2013/05/04/a-guide-to-immigration-reform-facts-and-figures/> -- This article on the NBC Latino website provides a comprehensive overview of the immigration picture in the United States, with information on laws, demographics, statistics, definitions, and a bit of history.

Legislation

- » <http://thinkprogress.org/immigration/2013/05/09/1985481/your-ultimate-guide-to-the-myths-and-realities-of-the-immigration-debate/> -- This article from *ThinkProgress*, a project of the nonpartisan Center for American Progress Action Fund, has critiques of the Senate immigration reform bill passed in June 2013.
- » <http://shusterman.com/statelocalimmigrationlaw.html> -- This section of a law firm website lists the state and local laws passed in the wake of Arizona's SB 1070 immigration law, with links to stories about developments in those laws.

Research / Education / Action

- » <http://www.pewhispanic.org/> -- The Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, launched in 2001 as the Pew Hispanic Center, seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation.
- » <http://www.nclr.org/> -- The National Council of La Raza, the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the United States, works to improve opportunities for Hispanic Americans by conducting applied research, policy analysis, and advocacy, as well as by providing a Latino perspective in five key areas – assets/investments, civil rights/immigration, education, employment and economic status, and health.
- » <http://www.americanprogress.org/> -- The Center for American Progress is an independent, nonpartisan educational institute dedicated to improving the lives of Americans through progressive ideas and action.
Among the issues the Center addresses is immigration, offering a host of issue briefs on various aspects of the topic.
- » <http://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/> -- The American Immigration Council is a not-for-profit organization that promotes the prosperity and cultural richness of our diverse nation by honoring the enduring contributions of America's immigrants, protecting fundamental constitutional and human rights, and promoting sensible and humane immigration policies that reflect American values.
- » <http://americasvoiceonline.org/> -- The mission of America's Voice and America's Voice Education Fund is to harness the power of American voices and American values to enact policy change that guarantees full labor, civil, and political rights for immigrants and their families. They work in partnership with progressive, faith-based, labor, civil rights, and grassroots groups, networks, and leaders to enact federal legislation that puts 11 million Americans-in-waiting on the road to full citizenship.
- » <http://www.cis.org/> -- The Center for Immigration Studies is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit, research organization whose mission is to provide immigration policymakers, the academic community, news media, and concerned citizens with reliable information about the social, economic, environmental, security, and fiscal consequences of legal and illegal immigration into the United States.
- » <http://procon.org/> -- ProCon.org is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is to provide resources for critical thinking and to educate without bias, and to research issues that are controversial and important that are presented in a balanced, comprehensive, straightforward, transparent, and primarily pro-con format.
- » <http://www.fairus.org/> -- The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR) is a national, nonprofit, public-interest, member-

ship organization of concerned citizens who share a common belief that our nation's immigration policies must be reformed to serve the national interest.

Policy

- » http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2009/07_immigration_geography_singer.aspx -- "The New Geography of United States Immigration" is a brief paper from the Brookings Institution that describes the demographic changes taking place because of new immigration.
- » <http://migrationpolicy.org/> -- The Migration Policy Institute is an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit think tank in Washington, D.C., dedicated to the analysis of the movement of people worldwide.

Arizona

- » Arpaio, Joe, and Sherman, Len. *Joe's Law: America's Toughest Sheriff Takes On Illegal Immigration, Drugs, and Everything Else That Threatens America*. New York: AMACOM, 2008.
- » Biggers, Jeff. *State Out of the Union: Arizona and the Final Showdown over the American Dream*. New York: Nation Books, 2012.
- » Brewer, Jan. *Scorpions for Breakfast: My Fight against Special Interests, Liberal Media, and Cynical Politicos to Secure America's Border*. New York: Broadside Books, 2011.
- » Gutierrez, Alfredo. *To Sin against Hope: How America Has Failed Its Immigrants - A Personal History*. New York: Verso, 2013.

Credits

Karen Zill
Writer

Jocelyn Truitt
Copy Editor

ITVS Engagement & Education Team

Chi Do
Director of Engagement & Education

Meredith Anderson-McDonald
Engagement & Education Assistant

Daniel Moretti
National Community Engagement Manager

Jonathan Remple
Digital Engagement Producer

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