

**In the
Supreme Court of the United States**

STATE OF ARIZONA and JANICE K. BREWER,
Governor of the State of Arizona, in her official capacity,
Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respondent.

*On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit*

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE THOMAS MORE
LAW CENTER AND CENTER FOR SECURITY
POLICY IN SUPPORT OF THE PETITION
FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

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QUESTION PRESENTED

To address the illegal immigration crisis, Arizona enacted the Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act (S.B. 1070). The courts below enjoined four provisions of S.B. 1070. These provisions authorize and direct state law enforcement officers to cooperate and communicate with federal officials regarding the enforcement of federal immigration law and impose state law penalties for non-compliance with federal immigration requirements.

Whether the federal immigration laws preclude Arizona's efforts at cooperative law enforcement and impliedly preempt these four provisions of S.B. 1070 on their face.

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**STATEMENT OF IDENTITY AND
INTERESTS OF *AMICI CURIAE***

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 37, *Amici Curiae* Thomas More Law Center and Center for Security Policy (collectively referred to as “*Amici*”) respectfully submit this brief in support of the petition for a writ of certiorari.¹

The Thomas More Law Center (TMLC) is a national, public interest law firm that defends and promotes America’s Christian heritage and moral values, including the religious freedom of Christians, time-honored family values, and the sanctity of human life. It supports a strong national defense and an independent and sovereign United States of America. The Law Center accomplishes its mission through litigation, education, and related activities.

TMLC has over 60,000 members nationwide, including members residing in Arizona. TMLC and its members support the sovereign rights and police powers of the States, specifically including the fundamental right of States to protect their citizens

¹ All parties have consented to the filing of this brief. Counsel of record for all parties received notice at least 10 days prior to the due date of *Amici*’s intention to file this brief. Letters evidencing such consent have been filed with the Clerk of the Court.

Amici further state that no counsel for any party authored this brief in whole or in part, and no counsel or party made a monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of this brief. No person other than *Amici*, their members, or their counsel made a monetary contribution to its preparation or submission.

from rampant crime and other public concerns associated with illegal immigration. Depriving States the right to protect their citizens from illegal immigration threatens the safety and security of all American citizens.

The Center for Security Policy (CSP) is a Washington, D.C.-based, nonprofit policy think tank dealing with matters relating to national security. CSP provides policy and legal analysis on matters of national security for policy makers, legislatures, and legal professionals. The founder and president of CSP, Frank J. Gaffney, Jr., served under President Ronald Reagan as the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, the senior position in the Defense Department with responsibility for policies involving nuclear forces, arms control, and U.S.-European defense relations.

Since 9/11, Mr. Gaffney has directed CSP in focusing much of its resources on the underlying enemy threat doctrine known to jihadists as Sharia (*i.e.*, Islamic legal doctrine and system). In turn, this work has lead CSP to investigate the narco-terrorism connection between Middle East arms dealers, Hezbollah, and Central American drug traffickers such as Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). *See, e.g., United States v. Yousef*, No. S3 08 Cr. 1213 (JFK), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86281 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 23, 2010). As set out in the government's indictment in the Yousef prosecution, there is a working conspiracy between the U.S. State Department-designated Hezbollah jihadist group and militaristic drug traffickers who routinely use the Mexican-American border to transport drugs, money, arms, and personnel between the two countries. This

jihad presence on our southern border turns an out-of-control immigration problem into an existential security threat beyond measure for individual border States, such as Arizona, and the Nation at large. From a national security policy perspective, it makes no sense for the federal government to prevent Arizona from providing a first layer of defense for itself and the Nation.

CSP's specific interest in this case is on behalf of policy and national security professionals who call upon CSP to assist in crafting legislative and regulatory tools to counter the threat from Islamic terrorists who would exploit the federal government's failure to defend our borders. What makes this case all the more important is that the same federal government agencies in charge of carrying out congressional legislation requiring secure borders litigates against State governments along our borders which dare to take minimal steps to act in accordance with their responsibilities to protect and defend their own citizens, which is fully in accord with, and complimentary to, federal immigration law.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR GRANTING PETITION

The purpose of this brief is to address two related issues that challenge an underlying assumption of the Ninth Circuit's opinion, which affirmed the district court order preliminarily enjoining four provisions of S.B. 1070—a law that was duly enacted by the Arizona Legislature pursuant to its police powers. The Ninth Circuit incorrectly assumed that the Constitution, through the Supremacy Clause, grants the federal government the overriding, if not exclusive, authority

for enacting and enforcing immigration laws. This underlying assumption is contrary to our Nation's history, its laws, the fundamental principles of federalism, and sound public policy.

While the Constitution grants Congress the authority “[t]o establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,” this authority does not deprive the States of their right to exercise their police powers to protect their citizens from threats arising from within and without their physical borders. Moreover, these police powers were expressly reserved for the States by our Founding Fathers through the Tenth Amendment. Indeed, our Republic was designed as a federal system with a limited national government. As James Madison explained in the *Federalist Papers*: “In the first place it is to be remembered, that the general government is not to be charged with the whole power of making and administering laws. Its jurisdiction is limited to certain enumerated objects. . . .” *The Federalist* No. 14, at 65 (James Madison) (Carey & McClellan eds., 1990). Thus, far from depriving States their independent rights as sovereigns, the Constitution expressly preserves those rights in the States vis-à-vis the powers of the federal government. In fact, the States, and not the federal government, have the paramount right to exercise their police powers to provide for the physical protection and safety of persons within their respective borders. As this Court previously stated, “[W]e can think of no better example of the police power, which the Founders denied the National Government and reposed in the States, than the suppression of violent crime and vindication of its victims.” *United States v. Morrison*, 529 U.S. 598, 618 (2000) (citations omitted).

S.B. 1070 was validly enacted pursuant to this authority.

In sum, the two related issues addressed in this brief are as follows. First, whether a State, as a sovereign, has an independent right pursuant to its police powers as reserved through the Tenth Amendment to enact and enforce laws regarding immigration that do not directly conflict with the authority of Congress to enact a uniform rule for naturalization. Second, whether a validly enacted state law that does not substantively conflict with federal law and is in fact consistent with congressional intent can otherwise be preempted by an *executive policy* of non-enforcement of federal law that outright disregards congressional intent.

In the final analysis, the State of Arizona retains the independent and paramount authority to enact and enforce laws, including laws related to illegal immigration, for the purpose of protecting its citizens and other persons within its borders, and the Executive Branch has no authority to tie the hands of Arizona officials and prevent them from exercising this sovereign power by adopting a *policy* of non-enforcement of federal law and thereby denying Arizona the ability to secure its own State borders.

ARGUMENT**I. FEDERAL AUTHORITY TO ENACT IMMIGRATION LAWS DOES NOT VITIATE CONCURRENT, SOVEREIGN STATE AUTHORITY, WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DELEGATED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TO ENACT AND ENFORCE IMMIGRATION LAWS PURSUANT TO THE STATE'S POLICE POWERS.****A. Arizona Is a Sovereign with Independent Police Powers to Protect Its Citizens and Other Persons within Its Borders.**

As this Court acknowledged long ago in *House v. Mayes*, 219 U.S. 270, 281-82 (1910):

There are certain fundamental principles . . . which are not open to dispute. . . . Briefly stated, those principles are: That the Government created by the Federal Constitution is one of enumerated powers, and cannot, by any of its agencies, exercise an authority not granted by that instrument, either in express words or by necessary implication; that a power may be implied when necessary to give effect to a power expressly granted; that while the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, together with any treaties made under the authority of the United States, constitute the Supreme Law of the Land, a State of the Union may exercise all such governmental authority as is consistent with its own constitution, and not in conflict with the Federal Constitution; *that such a*

power in the State, generally referred to as its police power, is not granted by or derived from the Federal Constitution but exists independently of it, by reason of its never having been surrendered by the State to the General Government; that among the powers of the State, not surrendered—which power therefore remains with the State—is the power to so regulate the relative rights and duties of all within its jurisdiction so as to guard the public morals, the public safety and the public health, as well as to promote the public convenience and the common good; and that it is with the State to devise the means to be employed to such ends, taking care always that the means devised do not go beyond the necessities of the case, have some real or substantial relation to the objects to be accomplished, and are not inconsistent with its own constitution or the Constitution of the United States. The cases which sanction these principles are numerous, are well known to the profession, and need not be here cited.

Id. at 281-82 (emphasis added).

Thus, States, as sovereigns, did not surrender their authority to “guard . . . the public safety” to the federal government.² Since that authority has never been

² In *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542, 549 (1876), Chief Justice Waite, writing for the Court, made the following relevant and timeless observation:

We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several

delegated, it is, therefore, retained.³ States need not look to the federal government—and certainly not to the Executive Branch of the federal government—for permission to enact laws that protect the safety of their citizens and other persons within their borders, even if the laws relate to illegal immigration, such as S.B. 1070.⁴ Indeed, there is no—nor should there be—federal supremacy over immigration enforcement within a State’s borders, particularly when enforcement has nothing to do with establishing a “uniform Rule of Naturalization,” but everything to do

States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect.

³ Similarly and more recently, in *United States v. Lopez*, 514 U.S. 549 (1995), the Court acknowledged the following:

We start with first principles. The Constitution creates a Federal Government of enumerated powers . . . This constitutionally mandated division of authority was adopted by the Framers to ensure protection of our fundamental liberties. Just as the separation and independence of the coordinate branches of the Federal Government serve to prevent the accumulation of excessive power in any one branch, *a healthy balance of power between the States and the Federal Government will reduce the risk of tyranny and abuse from either front.*

Id. at 552 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (emphasis added).

⁴ The Tenth Amendment, which states, “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people,” U.S. Const. amend. X, *restrains* the federal government from interfering with the police powers of the States.

with public safety. That is particularly true where, as here, the Arizona law at issue is entirely consistent with federal law.

Moreover, history shows that the power to enact laws affecting immigration is *not* the sole province of the federal government. For example, in 1837, this Court upheld a state law that allowed the City of New York to expel arriving aliens it “deemed” likely to become a public burden. As Justice Philip Barbour explained, the State properly passed a law

with a view to prevent her citizens from being oppressed by the support of multitudes of poor persons, who come from foreign countries without possessing the means of supporting themselves. *There can be no mode in which the power to regulate internal police could be more appropriately exercised.* New York, from her particular situation, is, perhaps more than any other city in the Union, exposed to the evil of thousands of foreign emigrants arriving there, and the consequent danger of her citizens being subjected to a heavy charge in the maintenance of those who are poor. *It is the duty of the state to protect its citizens from this evil; they have endeavoured to do so, by passing, amongst other things, the section of the law in question. We should, upon principle, say that it had a right to do so.*

New York v. Miln, 36 U.S. 102, 141 (1837).

In 2011, it cannot be gainsaid that Arizona, “from her particular situation, is, perhaps *more than any other [state] in the Union*, exposed to the evil of

thousands of foreign emigrants arriving there, and the consequent danger of her citizens being subjected,” *see id.*, to escalating drug and human trafficking crimes, and serious public safety concerns. *See* Pet. at 19-23. Consequently, through the lawful exercise of its police powers, Arizona sought to address this “public safety” concern by enacting S.B. 1070. And it was within its authority to do so.

B. S.B. 1070 Does Not Conflict with Congress’ Enumerated Authority to Enact Uniform Rules for Naturalization and Its Attendant Authority in the Areas of Immigration and Foreign Affairs.

The U.S. Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish requirements for the admission of aliens into this country. Art. I, sec. 8, cl. 4 (“To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization . . .”). That is a national issue that requires uniformity at the national level. Thus, “the power to restrict, limit, regulate, and register aliens as a distinct group is not an equal and continuously existing concurrent power of state and nation, but that whatever power a state may have is subordinate to supreme national law.” *Hines v. Davidowitz*, 312 U.S. 52, 68 (1941) (striking down the Alien Registration Act adopted by Pennsylvania). Indeed, having such uniformity at the national level is not only consistent with the U.S. Constitution, it makes sense from a policy perspective as well. When addressing matters that affect foreign relations (such as naturalization), it is important to speak with one voice—“we are but one people, one nation, one power.” *See id.* at 63-65.

The same, however, cannot be said about enforcing laws related to immigration (which apply uniform standards in the process) that promote the *public safety* and *general welfare* of the citizens of a State. Such laws, and the need to enact such laws, involve significant local concerns. For example, the impact of illegal immigration in Nebraska pales in magnitude to that within a border State such as Arizona. As the undisputed record in this case demonstrates, Arizona has a real, palpable, and compelling interest in protecting its citizens and other persons within its borders (including legal aliens, among others) from the serious public safety issues that result from the non-enforcement of immigration laws.⁵ Unlike the Pennsylvania law struck down in *Hines*, S.B. 1070 does not establish any registration requirements for aliens. Rather, through S.B. 1070, Arizona seeks to exercise its police powers to enforce those “uniform” requirements already established by Congress. And the passage and enforcement of S.B. 1070 not only falls within Arizona’s lawful exercise of its police powers, the laws integrally cohere to *congressional* intent in the area of immigration.⁶ See, e.g., 8 U.S.C. § 1644; 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g); 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c).

⁵ Arizona “bear[s] a disproportionate share of the burden of a national problem. The Arizona border is so porous that an estimated 50% of illegal aliens entering the United States come through the State.” Pet. at 19-23.

⁶ As discussed in further detail in this brief, see Section II, *infra*, the preemption question addresses whether state law conflicts with the full purposes and objectives of *Congress*, not whether it might conflict with an *executive policy* that lacks the force of law.

C. There Is No Direct Conflict Between S.B. 1070 and Federal Law.

When the federal government seeks to prevent a State from exercising its inherent police power to protect its citizens and other persons within its borders from public danger through the Supremacy Clause, the application of preemption principles should be sharply circumscribed. As noted previously, States are not precluded from enacting and enforcing laws related to immigration, particularly when it is necessary to solve local problems arising from illegal immigration. For example, in *De Canas v. Bica*, 424 U.S. 351 (1976), this Court upheld California's labor code banning the knowing employment of illegal aliens when such employment harms lawful resident workers. Writing for a unanimous court, Justice Brennan stated,

Employment of illegal aliens in times of high unemployment deprives citizens and legally admitted aliens of jobs; acceptance by illegal aliens of jobs on substandard terms as to wages and working conditions can seriously depress wage scales and working conditions of citizens and legally admitted aliens; and employment of illegal aliens under such conditions can diminish the effectiveness of labor unions. *These local problems are particularly acute in California in light of the significant influx into that State of illegal aliens from neighboring Mexico.*

Id. at 356-57. The California law was upheld because the State was exercising its "police power" over employment relations within its jurisdiction. *See id.* at

356 (noting that the challenged law was “certainly within the mainstream of such police power regulation”). Similar to Arizona here, California did not enact a “regulation of immigration, which is essentially a determination of who should or should not be admitted into the country, and the conditions under which a legal entrant may remain,” even though “aliens are the subject of [the] state statute.” *Id.* at 355. Thus, the California law was validly enacted pursuant to the State’s police powers.

Consequently, principles of field preemption, which would essentially foreclose State involvement in the enforcement of immigration laws (or laws in which “aliens are the subject”), do not and should not apply. Indeed, doing so would not only harm the interests of the individual States, it would dramatically weaken our national security. This holds particularly true today in light of the terrorist threats our Nation faces and in light of the uncertain, dynamic nature of inimical supranational relations. Moreover, because the interests of a State are at their zenith when, as in this case, it is seeking to enact and enforce laws for the physical protection of its citizens and other persons within its borders (laws that are also consistent with congressional intent), conflict preemption principles should be narrowly applied.

It is generally understood that

Even where Congress has not entirely displaced state regulation in a specific area, state law is preempted to the extent that it actually conflicts with federal law. Such a conflict arises when compliance with both federal and state regulations is a physical impossibility, or where

state law stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress.

Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. v. State Energy Res. Conserv. & Dev. Comm'n, 461 U.S. 190, 204 (1982) (internal quotations omitted).

Amici contend, however, that when the interests of the State are compelling, as here, and the statute at issue involves the exercise of the paramount police power of the State (*i.e.*, to promote “public safety”), as here, preemption should only arise—if at all—when compliance with both federal and state laws amounts to a *physical* impossibility. *See generally Hines*, 312 U.S. at 67-68 (noting that the question of whether a state law is preempted by federal law is not to be determined by “any rigid formula or rule,” but depends upon the circumstances). Such is not the case with S.B. 1070. Indeed, under circumstances in which a State enacts a law touching upon immigration that does not involve “a determination of who should or should not be admitted into the country, and the conditions under which a legal entrant may remain,” *see De Canas*, 424 U.S. at 355, but rather is directly related to the State’s right to provide for the security of its citizens and other persons within its borders, as in this case, the law should be upheld.

In sum, Arizona, as a sovereign with independent police powers, has the paramount right to provide for the “public safety” and the concomitant power to enact and enforce laws regarding illegal immigration that do not sharply or directly conflict with federal law, such as S.B. 1070. Therefore, this Court should grant the

petition for writ of certiorari and reverse the Ninth Circuit.⁷

II. State Law Expressly Drawing Upon the State's Police Power to Protect Its Citizens from Illegal Behavior Cannot Be Preempted by an Executive Agency's Decision Not to Enforce Congressional Statutes.

Pursuant to its police powers, the Arizona Legislature duly enacted the provisions of S.B. 1070 at issue here. However, these provisions have now been rendered unenforceable by the blunt force of the district court's ruling and the divided opinion of the Ninth Circuit, which affirmed that ruling. The analysis of the lower courts, when juxtaposed against the actual provisions of S.B. 1070 and the federal legislation purportedly preempting the state law, reveals a legal proposition that finds no refuge in the Constitution or in any Supreme Court rulings. This new statement of federal preemption envisions a

⁷ *Amici* do not address, except to note here, the fact that the Ninth Circuit created a split between federal circuits through its analysis of S.B. 1070 by ruling that state actors may not investigate and enforce federal immigration law without the express permission of Congress. This alone is reason to grant review. See Pet. at 24-29 (citing *United States v. Vasquez-Alvarez*, 176 F.3d 1294 (10th Cir. 1999); *United States v. Salinas-Calderon*, 728 F.2d 1298 (10th Cir. 1984); *United States v. Santana-Garcia*, 264 F. 3d 1188 (10th Cir. 2001); *United States v. Soto-Cervantes*, 138 F.3d 1319 (10th Cir. 1998); *United States v. Villa-Velasquez*, 282 F. 3d 553 (8th Cir. 2002); *United States v. Rodriguez-Arreola*, 270 F.3d 611 (8th Cir. 2001); *Lynch v. Cannatella*, 810 F.2d 1363 (5th Cir. 1987); *United States v. Soriano-Jarquin*, 492 F.3d 495 (4th Cir. 2007); *Estrada v. Rhode Island*, 594 F.3d 56 (1st Cir. 2010)).

federalism where an Executive Branch agency's decision not to enforce federal law trumps a State's exercise of its police powers even when the state law is patently in accord with and compatible to the federal legislation purportedly at the heart of the preemption. The lower courts erred by stretching the existing preemption doctrine beyond any reasonable constitutional parameters.

As the Ninth Circuit properly recognized in its opinion, "[T]he purpose of *Congress* is the ultimate touchstone in every pre-emption case. . . ." *United States v. Arizona*, 641 F.3d 339, 345 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Wyeth v. Levine*, 129 S. Ct. 1187, 1194-95 (2009)) (emphasis added). Consequently, it is *Congress'* intent that matters, not the intent of the Executive Branch when deciding whether Arizona is precluded from any involvement in the enforcement of immigration law.

Upon close review of the relevant statutory scheme, it is evident that Congress did not expressly preempt States from enacting laws such as S.B. 1070. Indeed, the contrary is true in that Congress has passed a host of federal statutes that require the federal government to *accommodate* and *coordinate* with *state* law enforcement efforts to enforce federal immigration requirements. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1644 ("Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no State or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from [ICE] information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States."); 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g) (authorizing the Attorney General to enter into agreements with States and their political subdivisions

for the purpose of qualifying state and local law enforcement officers to essentially function as immigration officers); 8 U.S.C. § 1373(c) (requiring ICE to “respond to an inquiry by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency for any purpose authorized by law, by providing the requested verification or status information”). If there is any expression of intent manifest in the federal legislation it is that Congress fully expects the federal agencies to partner with the States in protecting their citizens from the malignant effects of an immigration and border protection system that President Obama described as a “system [which] is broken” and “everybody knows it.” *See* Pet. at 19.

By fencing off the states from any involvement in the enforcement of federal immigration law, the Ninth Circuit simply grants the Executive Branch—whose constitutional responsibility it is to enforce the law—*carte blanche* to ignore the myriad immigration laws which demand federal agency cooperation with State law enforcement agencies. Congress required this partnership with State law enforcement officials because it is not only the President who understands that the “system is broken.” Indeed, “everybody knows it,” including Congress.

Moreover, Congress has clearly recognized that the nexus between illegal entries into the border States—a national security threat at epidemic levels—and rampant violent crime is not theoretical for Arizona

and its citizens.⁸ The State’s inherent police power to deal with illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, kidnapping, and other violent crimes leaves little doubt that the federal government cannot merely assert an implied preemption whether that claim is based upon a gross misreading of federal law or whether it is based upon a nebulous claim of administrative headache. Either reasoning provided by the lower courts offer no more than a naked assertion that federal agencies should not have to do exactly what Congress has expressly ordered them to do: cooperate with State law enforcement authorities in identifying aliens who should not be here.

In essence, it cannot be that preemption applies to decisions by the Executive Branch not to actively enforce the immigration laws passed by Congress resulting in a “system [which] is broken.” Federal agencies do not occupy such an elevated and lofty perch that they can bootstrap a federal preemption doctrine based on congressional authority into a nullification of a State’s concern—nay, a State’s fiduciary responsibility—for the physical safety of its citizens. Thus, in *Wyeth v. Levine*, 129 U.S. 1187 (2009), this Court set the benchmark for such claims:

This Court has recognized that an agency regulation with the force of law can pre-empt conflicting state requirements. In such cases, the Court has performed its own conflict

⁸ It is undisputed that Arizona passed S.B. 1070 as a direct result of rampant illegal immigration, escalating drug and human trafficking crimes, and serious public safety concerns. Pet. at 2, 19, 20.

determination, relying on the substance of state and federal law and not on agency proclamations of pre-emption. We are faced with no such regulation in this case, but rather with an agency's mere assertion that state law is an obstacle to achieving its statutory objectives. Because Congress has not authorized the FDA to pre-empt state law directly. . . , the question is what weight we should accord the FDA's opinion.

In prior cases, we have given "some weight" to an agency's views about the impact of tort law on federal objectives when "the subject matter is technical and the relevant history and background are complex and extensive." Even in such cases, however, we have not deferred to an agency's conclusion that state law is pre-empted. Rather, we have attended to an agency's explanation of how state law affects the regulatory scheme. While agencies have no special authority to pronounce on pre-emption absent delegation by Congress, they do have a unique understanding of the statutes they administer and an attendant ability to make informed determinations about how state requirements may pose an "obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress." The weight we accord the agency's explanation of state law's impact on the federal scheme depends on its thoroughness, consistency, and persuasiveness.

Id. at 1200-01 (citations and footnotes omitted).

There is nothing technical or complex about the regulatory failure of our immigration system. And beyond the Ninth Circuit's misunderstanding of a sovereign State's abilities to regulate its own police powers under S.B. 1070 and of the mechanics of Federalism in which federal and state law must coexist to form our jurisprudence, the court's opinion utterly fails to explain with any precision how the specific provisions of the state law actually "pose an 'obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress,'" particularly when existing law expressly contemplates such cooperation between federal and state law enforcement in the area of immigration. How much more so is this true since "everybody knows" "the system is broken."

In sum, an Executive Branch policy of non-enforcement of federal law should not be a legitimate basis for preempting a validly enacted state law that is, at the end of the day, in accord with *Congress'* purposes and objectives.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and for those stated so forcefully in Arizona's petition, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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