

Submitted by: Assembly Member BAUER

Reviewed by: Assembly Counsel

For reading: February 12, 2008

CLERK'S OFFICE

APPROVED

Date: 2-12-08

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

AR NO. 2008-20

**A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY IN SUPPORT OF
SENATE BILL 215 AND HB 3, INTRODUCED BY THE 25TH LEGISLATURE OF THE
STATE OF ALASKA, TO AMEND ALASKA STATUTE 18.65 RELATING TO PROOF OF
LEGAL RESIDENCY BY APPLICANTS REQUESTING ISSUANCE OF A STATE OF
ALASKA IDENTIFICATION CARD OR STATE OF ALASKA DRIVER'S LICENSE.**

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska Division of Motor Vehicles presently issues official State of Alaska identification cards and State of Alaska driver licenses without proof of legal status to reside in the United States; and

WHEREAS, in the 25th Legislature of the State of Alaska, legislation has been introduced in both the Alaska State Senate, SB 215, and the Alaska House of Representatives, HB 3, to amend Alaska Statute 18.65 and require proof of legal residency status from applicants requesting issuance of a State of Alaska identification card or an Alaska driver's license; and

WHEREAS, Alaska continues to experience population growth from migration; and

WHEREAS, in almost every year of population growth state-wide in Alaska, Anchorage has seen the largest increase in migration; and

WHEREAS, from 2001-2003, the states with the most migration to Alaska were Washington 10.4%, California 9.0%, Texas 7.3%, and Oregon 4.7%; and

WHEREAS, three of these states (Washington, California, and Oregon) are among the nine states, including Alaska, that in the past have not required proof of legal status to reside in the United States; the Oregon legislature having just recently decided to make proof of legal residency status a requirement for issuance; and

WHEREAS, from 2003-2006, the trend of migration to Alaska has been from international countries; and

WHEREAS, results received January 28, 2008, from Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) in response to a Freedom of Information Request, show that in Anchorage, beginning in 2004 through January 2008, law enforcement actions involving illegal immigrants included 74 criminal arrests, 102 alien administrative arrests, 10 worksite enforcement-criminal actions, 26 worksite enforcement-administrative actions, and 5 human

smuggling-criminal arrests; and

WHEREAS, requiring proof of legal status to reside in the United States in the issuance of official identification and driver's licenses by the State of Alaska is a step that will benefit Anchorage, as the state's largest population center;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOVED:

The Anchorage Assembly supports SB 215, HB 3, and all efforts by the 25th Legislature of the State of Alaska to ensure that proof of legal status to reside in the United States is required in the issuance of official identification and driver's licenses by the State of Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this 12th day of February, 2008.

Chair

ATTEST:

Barbara S. Drenth
Municipal Clerk



MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
ASSEMBLY MEMORANDUM
NO. AM 84-2008

Meeting Date: February 12, 2008

From: Assemblymember Bauer

Subject: **AR 2008-20 — A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 215 AND HB 3, INTRODUCED BY THE 25TH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, TO AMEND ALASKA STATUTE 18.65 RELATING TO PROOF OF LEGAL RESIDENCY BY APPLICANTS REQUESTING ISSUANCE OF A STATE OF ALASKA IDENTIFICATION CARD OR STATE OF ALASKA DRIVER'S LICENSE.**

Senate Bill 215 (Exhibit A) and House Bill 3 (Exhibit B) recognize that when official identification is issued by the State of Alaska, proof of legal status to reside here is a reasonable requirement, and within the State's interest.

This Resolution AR 2008-20 recognizes and supports efforts by members of the 25th Legislature of the State of Alaska to impose reasonable requirements.

On the issue of security, State of Alaska identification cards and driver licenses are accepted as identification for boarding airplanes nation-wide.

On the issue of immigration and by way of background, this memo outlines Anchorage's and Alaska's current situation.

MIGRATION-GATEWAY STATES

In almost every year of population growth in the State of Alaska from migration, Anchorage has seen the largest increase in migration. From 2001-2003, the states with the most migration to Alaska were: Washington 10.4%, California 9.0%, Texas 7.3%, and Oregon 4.7%. From 2003-2006, the trend of migration to Alaska has been from international countries (Exhibit C)

Along with Alaska, Washington, California, Oregon, Hawaii, New Mexico, Maine, Maryland, and Utah are states that issue driver's licenses without requiring proof of legal immigration/residency status. Three of these states are among the four states (listed above) that have the highest percentage of migration to Alaska (Exhibit D).

The Oregon legislature has passed recent law, effective this month, to require proof of legal residency when the State of Oregon issues official identification or a driver's license.

1 As more states and communities address the issue and take action on illegal
2 immigration, it is reasonable to conclude migration to Anchorage and Alaska will include
3 immigrants, without legal immigration status, who are able to appear as having legal
4 status because of a valid driver's license.

5 6 NUMBERS --"CHAIN MIGRATION"

7
8 The Lower 48 States are experiencing huge increases in the numbers of illegal
9 immigrants in a relatively short period of time (estimated to be 12 million or more). In
10 2003, Alaska was estimated to have 5,000 unauthorized immigrants (Exhibit E). With
11 increases in illegal immigrants continuing on a large scale from 2003-2006, estimates
12 would now put Alaska as having between 7,000-12,000 illegal immigrants. The Pew
13 Hispanic Center estimates the illegal population at less than 10,000 in 2005 (Exhibit F).

14
15 Chain Migration, also referred to in less formal terms, refers to the situation when a child
16 is born in the United States to illegal immigrants or other non-citizens. The child of an
17 illegal alien is a U.S. citizen under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act
18 of 1965, and the birth of a child in the U.S. facilitates "chain migration". The term is used
19 by those advocating immigration reduction to describe the process by which the child
20 would become the "anchor" of a chain by which the child's family would receive benefits
21 from social programs, and by which the parents themselves eventually would become
22 lawful permanent residents or citizens of the United States. U.S.-born children cannot,
23 however, sponsor their parents for immigration to the United States until reaching
24 adulthood, and illegal immigrant parents do not gain any additional legal rights based
25 solely on the fact that they have had a child born in the U.S (See Chain migration,
26 http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chain_migration&oldid=181031153 (last visited
27 Jan. 29, 2008).

28
29 The most recent study attempting to gather numbers on legal and illegal immigration in
30 Alaska and the impact immigration has on our communities, was conducted by the UAA
31 Justice Forum in 2006. The Justice Forum study provides an overview of the most
32 reliable figures on immigration – both authorized and unauthorized – for the United
33 States as a whole and for Alaska in particular (Exhibit E). An extrapolation of the
34 research concludes that most of Alaska (and MOA agencies) do not conduct inquiries
35 nor maintain statistical data on documented or undocumented immigrants in our
36 communities.

37
38 In contrast to statements that Anchorage has no illegal immigration issues, or that
39 Alaska is remote, cold and discouraging for illegal aliens to enter, results received
40 January 28, 2008 from the Immigration Customs Enforcement (Exhibit I) in response to
41 a Freedom of Information Request show the following statistics involving illegal aliens
42 for the period from 2004 to January 2008:

- Illegal Alien Criminal Arrests: 74
- Illegal Alien Administrative arrests: 102
- Worksite Enforcement-Criminal:10
- Worksite Enforcement-Administrative:26
- Human Smuggling-Criminal Arrests: 5

IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY FROM ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The impacts of illegal immigration on a community include impacts in such areas as the education system, public assistance, traffic and crime enforcement, domestic violence, human trafficking, jobs and the workplace, and the healthcare system. For the most part Anchorage has not been able to analyze the impacts here due to the “Don’t ask, don’t tell policies.” We know we struggle now with the city budget. We want to keep up with the language and cultural diversity represented in our schools. If illegal immigration is not allowed to be controlled, the city’s infrastructure will be strained in many areas, current community needs will go unmet, and budgets will continually rise.

This Resolution supports efforts by members of the 25th Alaska Legislature to ensure that reasonable efforts are made in the issuance of State of Alaska identification and State of Alaska driver licenses to ensure that the applicant seeking official identification from the State of Alaska has legal status to reside here.

Respectfully submitted:

Paul Bauer, Assembly Member, Section 5

EXHIBITS
AM 84-2008

- A. CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 3(JUD) (MAY 1, 2007)
- B. SENATE BILL NO. 215 (JAN. 16, 2008)
- C. J. Gregory William, *Alaska Economic Trends* (March 2004)
- D. Newspaper article Lansing, Michigan (Jan. 22, 2008)
- E. ALASKA JUSTICE FORUM, *A Look at Immigration Numbers*, (Fall 2006)
- F. PEW Hispanic Center Fact Sheet, *Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States based on the March 2005 CPS*, (April 26, 2006)
- G. State of Alaska Legislature 2003 Joint Resolution HJR 22
- H. Anchorage Assembly AR No. 2003-223 – as amended (July 15, 2003)
- I. Immigration Control Enforcement (ICE) Anchorage Only Arrest Statistics (2000-2007)

SENATE BILL NO. 215

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY SENATOR HUGGINS

Introduced: 1/16/08

Referred: State Affairs, Transportation

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to issuance of identification cards and to issuance of driver's licenses;
2 and providing for an effective date."

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

4 * Section 1. AS 18.65.310(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Upon payment of a \$15 fee, the department shall issue a card identical to
6 the motor vehicle operator's license provided for in AS 28.15.111, except that the card
7 shall be of a different color and shall state in bold type letters across the face of it that
8 it is for identification purposes only. Except as provided in (g) and (I) of this
9 section, an identification card expires on the person's birthday in the fifth year
10 following issuance of the card.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 18.65.310(g) is amended to read:

12 (g) If the person applying for the identification card provided for in (a) of this
13 section is 60 years of age or older, charge may not be made for issuance of the card.
14 Except as provided in (I) of this section, an identification card issued to a person

who is 60 years of age or older expires on the person's birthday in the eighth year following issuance of the card.

* Sec. 3. AS 18.65.310 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

(k) The department may not issue an identification card under (a) of this section to a person who has not presented to the department valid documentary evidence that the person is a citizen of the United States, a national of the United States, a legal permanent resident of the United States, or a conditional resident alien of the United States.

(l) Notwithstanding (k) of this section, the department may issue an identification card to a person who presents in person valid, documentary evidence of (1) a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into the United States, (2) a pending or approved application for asylum in the United States, (3) entry into the United States in refugee status, (4) a pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States, (5) approved deferred action status, or (6) a pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent residence status or conditional resident status. The identification card authorized under this subsection is valid only during the period of the time of the person's authorized stay in the United States and must clearly indicate that expiration date. If the period of authorized stay is indefinite, the expiration date for the identification card is one year from the date of issue. The identification card authorized under this subsection may be renewed only upon presentation of valid, documentary evidence that the status by which the person qualified for the temporary identification card has been extended by the proper United States government authority. The department may by regulation specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this subsection except that the department may not specify that a matricula consular card is valid, documentary evidence.

* Sec. 4. AS 28.15.031(b) is amended to read:

(b) The department may not issue an original or duplicate driver's license to, nor renew or reinstate the driver's license of, a person

(1) whose license is suspended, revoked, canceled, or withdrawn in this or any other jurisdiction, or who is disqualified from obtaining a license, except

1 as otherwise provided in this chapter;

2 (2) who fails to appear in court for the adjudication of a certain
3 vehicle, driver, or traffic offense when the person's appearance is required by statute,
4 regulation, or court rule;

5 (3) who is an habitual user of alcohol or another drug to such a degree
6 that the person is incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle;

7 (4) when the department, based upon medical evidence, has
8 determined that, because of the person's physical or mental disability, the person is not
9 able to drive a motor vehicle safely;

10 (5) who is unable to understand official traffic control devices as
11 displayed in this state or who does not have a fair knowledge of traffic laws and
12 regulations, as demonstrated by an examination;

13 (6) who has knowingly made a false statement in the person's
14 application for a license or has committed fraud in connection with the person's
15 application for, or in obtaining or attempting to obtain, a license, or who has not
16 applied under oath on the form provided for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to
17 obtain a license or permit; [OR]

18 (7) who is required under AS 28.20 to furnish proof of financial
19 responsibility and who has not done so; or

20 (8) who has not presented to the department

21 (A) valid documentary evidence that the person is a citizen
22 of the United States, a national of the United States, a legal permanent
23 resident of the United States, or a conditional resident alien of the United
24 States; a person who is seeking a renewal of, duplicate of, or change of
25 legal name on a license is presumed to meet the requirements of this
26 subparagraph if the license has not been expired for more than 90 days or
27 been cancelled, suspended, or revoked and the person has not been
28 disqualified from obtaining a license; if the department has been notified
29 by a local, state, or federal government agency that the person seeking a
30 renewal of, duplicate of, or change of legal name on a license is not a
31 citizen of the United States or is not legally in the United States, then the

1 presumption available in this paragraph does not apply; the department
 2 may by regulation specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this
 3 subparagraph except that the department may not specify that a
 4 matricula consular card is valid, documentary evidence; or

5 (B) in person valid, documentary evidence of (i) a valid,
 6 unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into
 7 the United States, (ii) a pending or approved application for asylum in the
 8 United States, (iii) entry into the United States in refugee status, (iv) a
 9 pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
 10 United States, (v) approved deferred action status, or (vi) a pending
 11 application for adjustment of status to legal permanent residence status or
 12 conditional resident status; a license issued under this subparagraph may
 13 be renewed only upon presentation of valid, documentary evidence that
 14 the status by which the person qualified for the license has been extended
 15 by the proper United States government authority; a change of name for a
 16 license issued under this subparagraph may be made only upon
 17 presentation of valid, documentary evidence that the person's name has
 18 been changed with regard to the status by which the person qualified for
 19 the license; a duplicate license for a license issued under this
 20 subparagraph may be issued only upon presentation of valid,
 21 documentary evidence that the person's status by which the person
 22 qualified for the license remains valid and in effect; the department may
 23 by regulation specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this
 24 subsection except that the department may not specify that a matricula
 25 consular card is valid, documentary evidence.

26 * Sec. 5. AS 28.15.101(a) is amended to read:

27 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and in (d) of this section, a
 28 driver's license expires on the licensee's birthday in the fifth year following issuance of
 29 the license. A license may be renewed within one year of its expiration upon proper
 30 application, payment of the required fee, and except when a license is renewed under
 31 (c) of this section, successful completion of a test of the licensee's eyesight.

- 1 *** Sec. 6.** AS 28.15.101 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
- 2 (d) A driver's license issued under AS 28.15.031(b)(8)(B) is valid only during
- 3 the period of the time the person is authorized to stay in the United States and must
- 4 clearly indicate the expiration date. If the period of authorized stay is indefinite, the
- 5 expiration date of the license is one year from the date of issue.
- 6 *** Sec. 7.** This Act takes effect January 1, 2009.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 3(JUD)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Offered: 5/1/07

Referred: Finance

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVE LYNN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to issuance of identification cards and to issuance of driver's licenses;**
2 **and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * **Section 1.** AS 18.65.310(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Upon payment of a \$15 fee, the department shall issue a card identical to
6 the motor vehicle operator's license provided for in AS 28.15.111, except that the card
7 shall be of a different color and shall state in bold type letters across the face of it that
8 it is for identification purposes only. **Except as provided in (g) and (i) of this**
9 **section, an identification card expires on the person's birthday in the fifth year**
10 **following issuance of the card.**

11 * **Sec. 2.** AS 18.65.310(g) is amended to read:

12 (g) If the person applying for the identification card provided for in (a) of this
13 section is 60 years of age or older, charge may not be made for issuance of the card.
14 **Except as provided in (i) of this section, an identification card issued to a person**

1 who is 60 years of age or older expires on the person's birthday in the eighth year
 2 following issuance of the card.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 18.65.310 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

4 (h) The department may not issue an identification card under (a) of this
 5 section to a person who has not presented to the department valid documentary
 6 evidence that the person is a citizen of the United States, a national of the United
 7 States, a legal permanent resident of the United States, or a conditional resident alien
 8 of the United States.

9 (i) Notwithstanding (h) of this section, the department may issue an
 10 identification card to a person who presents in person valid, documentary evidence of
 11 (1) a valid, unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into the
 12 United States, (2) a pending or approved application for asylum in the United States,
 13 (3) entry into the United States in refugee status, (4) a pending or approved application
 14 for temporary protected status in the United States, (5) approved deferred action
 15 status, or (6) a pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent
 16 residence status or conditional resident status. The identification card authorized under
 17 this subsection is valid only during the period of the time of the person's authorized
 18 stay in the United States and must clearly indicate that expiration date. If the period of
 19 authorized stay is indefinite, the expiration date for the identification card is one year
 20 from the date of issue. The identification card authorized under this subsection may be
 21 renewed only upon presentation of valid, documentary evidence that the status by
 22 which the person qualified for the temporary identification card has been extended by
 23 the proper United States government authority. The department may by regulation
 24 specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this subsection except that the
 25 department may not specify that a matricula consular card is valid, documentary
 26 evidence.

27 * Sec. 4. AS 28.15.031(b) is amended to read:

28 (b) The department may not issue an original or duplicate driver's license to,
 29 nor renew or reinstate the driver's license of, a person

30 (1) whose license is suspended, [OR] revoked, or cancelled, or who is
 31 disqualified from obtaining a license, except as otherwise provided in this chapter;

1 (2) who fails to appear in court for the adjudication of a certain
 2 vehicle, driver, or traffic offense when the person's appearance is required by statute,
 3 regulation, or court rule;

4 (3) who is an habitual user of alcohol or another drug to such a degree
 5 that the person is incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle;

6 (4) when the department, based upon medical evidence, has
 7 determined that, because of the person's physical or mental disability, the person is not
 8 able to drive a motor vehicle safely;

9 (5) who is unable to understand official traffic control devices as
 10 displayed in this state or who does not have a fair knowledge of traffic laws and
 11 regulations, as demonstrated by an examination;

12 (6) who has knowingly made a false statement in the person's
 13 application for a license or has committed fraud in connection with the person's
 14 application for, or in obtaining or attempting to obtain, a license, or who has not
 15 applied under oath on the form provided for the purpose of obtaining or attempting to
 16 obtain a license or permit; [OR]

17 (7) who is required under AS 28.20 to furnish proof of financial
 18 responsibility and who has not done so; or

19 **(8) who has not presented to the department**

20 **(A) valid documentary evidence that the person is a citizen**
 21 **of the United States, a national of the United States, a legal permanent**
 22 **resident of the United States, or a conditional resident alien of the United**
 23 **States; a person who is seeking a renewal of, duplicate of, or change of**
 24 **legal name on a license is presumed to meet the requirements of this**
 25 **subparagraph if the license has not been expired for more than 90 days or**
 26 **been cancelled, suspended, or revoked and the person has not been**
 27 **disqualified from obtaining a license; if the department has been notified**
 28 **by a local, state, or federal government agency that the person seeking a**
 29 **renewal of, duplicate of, or change of legal name on a license is not a**
 30 **citizen of the United States or is not legally in the United States, then the**
 31 **presumption available in this paragraph does not apply; the department**

1 may by regulation specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this
 2 subparagraph except that the department may not specify that a
 3 matricula consular card is valid, documentary evidence; or

4 (B) in person valid, documentary evidence of (i) a valid,
 5 unexpired nonimmigrant visa or nonimmigrant visa status for entry into
 6 the United States, (ii) a pending or approved application for asylum in the
 7 United States, (iii) entry into the United States in refugee status, (iv) a
 8 pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the
 9 United States, (v) approved deferred action status, or (vi) a pending
 10 application for adjustment of status to legal permanent residence status or
 11 conditional resident status; a license issued under this subparagraph may
 12 be renewed only upon presentation of valid, documentary evidence that
 13 the status by which the person qualified for the license has been extended
 14 by the proper United States government authority; a change of name for a
 15 license issued under this subparagraph may be made only upon
 16 presentation of valid, documentary evidence that the person's name has
 17 been changed with regard to the status by which the person qualified for
 18 the license; a duplicate license for a license issued under this
 19 subparagraph may be issued only upon presentation of valid,
 20 documentary evidence that the person's status by which the person
 21 qualified for the license remains valid and in effect; the department may
 22 by regulation specify what is valid, documentary evidence under this
 23 subsection except that the department may not specify that a matricula
 24 consular card is valid, documentary evidence.

25 * Sec. 5. AS 28.15.101(a) is amended to read:

26 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and in (d) of this section, a
 27 driver's license expires on the licensee's birthday in the fifth year following issuance of
 28 the license. A license may be renewed within one year of its expiration upon proper
 29 application, payment of the required fee, and except when a license is renewed under
 30 (c) of this section, successful completion of a test of the licensee's eyesight.

31 * Sec. 6. AS 28.15.101 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

1 (d) A driver's license issued under AS 28.15.031(b)(8)(B) is valid only during
2 the period of the time the person is authorized to stay in the United States and must
3 clearly indicate the expiration date. If the period of authorized stay is indefinite, the
4 expiration date of the license is one year from the date of issue.

5 * Sec. 7. This Act takes effect January 1, 2008.

Population

by
J. Gregory Williams
Demographer

Estimates for 2003 show Alaska population has reached 648,818

Alaska's statewide population increased by 3.5% or 21,887 persons for the period April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003, according to new population estimates released by the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Alaska's growth was slightly faster than the 3.3% growth for the same period for the U.S. as a whole. The number of people living in the state climbed from 626,931 at the census in April 2000 to a provisional July 1, 2003 estimate of 648,818. The average annual rate of change was 0.8% for the 2000-2001 period, 1.4% for the 2001-2002 period and 1.1% for the 2002-2003 period.

In the 2002-2003 period, in-migration fell by about 75 percent from the previous year, to 513, still above the negative numbers for 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. In the recent past, 44 percent of in-migration to Alaska has come from the Pacific and Mountain states and another 27 percent from the South Atlantic and West South Central Regions. The states that contribute the most migrants to Alaska are currently: Washington 10.4%, California 9.0%, Texas 7.3%, and Oregon 4.7%.

In the early 1990s Alaska added about 9,600 persons each year through natural increase, while in 2002-2003, natural increase was only 6,800. This continues the trend of lower birth rates and higher death rates as Alaska's baby boomers age. Net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) accounted for a loss of 117 persons.

Population estimates have also been released for Alaska's 27 boroughs and census areas as well as for 354 places located throughout the state.

Since 2000, the Municipality of Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough have accounted for virtually all of the population growth in the state, with Anchorage supplying 62.7% and Mat-Su supplying 37.2%. The increase in both boroughs

was due to a mix of natural increase and migration, with most of the migration coming from other parts of Alaska. Mat-Su was the only area of the state whose growth came primarily from in-migration. In-migration (mainly from Anchorage) accounted for 6,471 of Mat-Su's 8,151 population increase. Mat-Su has been the fastest growing area of the state since 1990, growing at an average rate of about 4.0%.

Most of Alaska's boroughs and census areas have grown slowly or lost population since 2000. (See Exhibit 1.) The largest increases in population occurred in the Municipality of Anchorage (+13,720), Mat-Su Borough (+8,151), Kenai Peninsula Borough (+1,529), Bethel Census Area (+728) and the Juneau City and Borough (+572).

Most of the other boroughs and census areas experienced out-migration or remained unchanged. The only boroughs to have noticeable net in-migration were Mat-Su Borough, Anchorage Municipality and Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Southeast region continued to have the largest overall decline, with a loss from net migration exceeding natural increase. Only Juneau and Sitka had small population growth.

Migration out of Southwestern Alaska and the Northern Region was less than natural increase in the regions. In the Gulf Coast, Kodiak again had more out migration than natural increase and Valdez-Cordova gained slightly, due to natural increase slightly greater than the net migration loss.

In the Interior, Fairbanks North Star Borough and the Southeast Fairbanks and Yukon Koyukuk census areas all shrank due to net migration. The Denali Borough had a slight increase in population.

These population estimates are available on the Research and Analysis Internet site at: <http://www.almis.labor.state.ak.us> under Population Information.

1 Alaska Population by Area

1990-2003

Area Name	DOLWD Provisional Estimate 2003	DOLWD Revised Estimate 2002	DOLWD Revised Estimate 2001	April 1 Census 2000	April 1 Census 1990	Change		Average Annual Rate of Change		Natural Increase 4/1/00- 6/30/03	Net Migration 4/1/00- 6/30/03
						2000- 2003	1990- 2000	2000- 2003	1990- 2000		
Alaska	648,818	641,482	632,674	626,931	550,043	21,887	76,888	1.1	1.3	22,356	-469
Anchorage Mat-Su Region	341,476	333,031	325,824	319,605	266,021	21,871	53,584	2.0	1.8	11,305	10,566
Anchorage Municipality	274,003	268,738	264,052	260,283	226,338	13,720	33,945	1.6	1.4	9,625	4,095
Matanuska-Susitna Borough	67,473	64,293	61,772	59,322	39,683	8,151	19,639	4.0	4.0	1,680	6,471
Gulf Coast Region	75,261	74,259	73,804	73,799	64,063	1,462	9,736	0.6	1.4	1,926	-464
Kenai Peninsula Borough	51,220	50,486	50,051	49,691	40,802	1,529	8,889	0.9	2.0	1,085	444
Kodiak Island Borough	13,811	13,664	13,623	13,913	13,309	-102	604	-0.2	0.4	574	-676
Valdez-Cordova CA	10,230	10,109	10,130	10,195	9,952	35	243	0.1	0.2	267	-232
Interior Region	96,397	99,055	98,119	97,417	92,111	-1,020	5,306	-0.3	0.6	4,228	-5,248
Denali Borough	1,914	1,884	1,908	1,893	1,764	21	129	0.3	0.7	54	-33
Fairbanks North Star Bor.	82,214	84,859	83,774	82,840	77,720	-626	5,120	-0.2	0.6	3,866	-4,492
Southeast Fairbanks CA	5,922	5,941	5,916	6,174	5,913	-252	261	-1.3	0.4	177	-429
Yukon Koyukuk CA	6,347	6,371	6,521	6,510	6,714	-163	-204	-0.8	-0.3	131	-294
Northern Region	23,905	23,840	23,735	23,789	20,380	116	3,409	0.1	1.5	1,253	-1,137
Nome Census Area	9,370	9,353	9,307	9,196	8,288	174	908	0.6	1.0	467	-293
North Slope Borough	7,234	7,246	7,265	7,385	5,979	-151	1,406	-0.6	2.1	405	-556
Northwest Arctic Borough	7,301	7,241	7,163	7,208	6,113	93	1,095	0.4	1.6	381	-288
Southeast Region	71,841	71,935	72,128	73,082	68,989	-1,241	4,093	-0.5	0.6	1,643	-2,884
Haines Borough	2,327	2,362	2,380	2,392	2,117	-65	275	-0.8	1.2	4	-69
Juneau City and Borough	31,283	30,940	30,551	30,711	26,751	572	3,960	0.6	1.4	874	-302
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	13,548	13,697	13,851	14,059	13,828	-511	231	-1.1	0.2	270	-781
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	5,601	5,690	5,832	6,157	6,278	-556	-121	-2.9	-0.2	152	-708
Sitka City and Borough	8,891	8,812	8,804	8,835	8,588	56	247	0.2	0.3	238	-182
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon CA	3,164	3,243	3,390	3,436	3,680	-272	-244	-2.5	-0.7	31	-303
Wrangell-Petersburg CA	6,336	6,471	6,621	6,684	7,042	-348	-358	-1.6	-0.5	63	-411
Yakutat City and Borough	691	720	699	808	705	-117	103	-4.8	1.4	11	-128
Southwest Region	39,938	39,362	39,064	39,239	38,479	699	760	0.5	0.2	2,001	-1,302
Aleutians East Borough	2,700	2,732	2,554	2,697	2,464	3	233	0.0	0.9	36	-33
Aleutians West CA	5,420	5,075	5,263	5,465	9,478	-45	-4,013	-0.3	-5.4	71	-116
Bethel Census Area	16,774	16,529	16,184	16,046	13,656	728	2,390	1.4	1.6	1,084	-356
Bristol Bay Borough	1,105	1,165	1,179	1,258	1,410	-153	-152	-4.0	-1.1	31	-184
Dillingham Census Area	4,912	4,920	4,913	4,922	4,012	-10	910	-0.1	2.0	195	-205
Lake and Peninsula Bor.	1,628	1,637	1,741	1,823	1,668	-195	155	-3.5	0.9	18	-213
Wade Hampton CA	7,399	7,304	7,230	7,028	5,791	371	1,237	1.6	1.9	566	-195

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section

MICHIGAN

Michigan to stop issuing licenses to illegal immigrants

LANSING — Michigan will no longer let illegal immigrants get driver's licenses, a practice just seven other states continue to allow. Michigan Secretary of State Terri Lynn Land, who oversees the motor vehicle department, announced the new policy Monday and said it takes effect today. Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington do not require drivers to prove legal status to obtain a license. Michigan borders Canada and contains some of the nation's busiest boundary crossings.

1/22/08



ALASKA JUSTICE FORUM

A Publication of the Justice Center

Fall 2006

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UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

Vol. 23, No. 3

A Look at Immigration Numbers

Antonia Moras

Sidebar stories: [Research Sites for Immigration Questions](#)

Moras, Antonia. (Fall 2006). "A Look at Immigration Numbers." *Alaska Justice Forum* 23(3): 3-4. This article provides an overview of the most reliable figures on immigration—both authorized and unauthorized—for the United States as a whole and for Alaska in particular.

See also:

> [Noncitizens & Immigration](#)

What follows is an overview of the most reliable figures on immigration—both authorized and unauthorized—for the country as a whole and Alaska, in particular.

Authorized Immigrants

Authorized immigrants are those who, in common parlance, have "green cards." They have been admitted to the United States with permission to stay indefinitely through one of a number of different program routes. (In addition to admittance as immigrants, non-citizens can stay in the U.S. legally for varying periods with differing status—as tourist, diplomat, or student, among other possibilities.) In the data assembled by the Office of Immigration Statistics, which is now in the Department of Homeland Security, they are defined as *legal permanent residents* or LPRs. The Office of Immigration Statistics is the source for the fullest and most detailed data on authorized immigration. The office publishes an annual compendium that shows the number of immigrants and various demographic data, including countries of origin, countries of birth, and state of residence, and type or category of admission. The yearbook also provides data on non-immigrant admissions—refugees and asylees—as well as data on naturalization—the process of becoming U.S. citizens for those not born here.

According to the *2005 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, 1,122,373 individuals received legal documentation to remain in the U.S. as LPRs, including 1,525 in Alaska. Also, in 2005, 604,280 foreign-born residents became U.S. citizens, including 951 Alaskans. (The total 2005 U.S. population was 296 million. The Alaska 2005 population was 642,000.)

In addition to the yearbook, the Office of Immigration Statistics also publishes a range of analyses of immigration data—for example, discerning the flow of immigration over varying periods to the different states. A September 2005 paper by John Simanski, "Mapping Trends In U.S. Legal Immigration: 1980 to 2003," reveals that although the flow of immigrants to the state has risen over the two-decade period as it has in the country as a whole, Alaska is very far down in ranking as the state of residence for authorized immigrants—receiving a total of 25,968 individuals as LPRs across the 23 years. These state-of-residence figures are based only on the individual's declaration at the time documentation was granted and do not reflect ensuing changes in residence.

The U.S. Census, taken every ten years, provides a slightly different perspective on the foreign-born population—both legal permanent residents and naturalized citizens. The census assembles figures at much more detailed geographic levels and, unlike the Office of Immigration Statistics figures, provides a snapshot of the characteristics of the population of a specific place at a specific time. The 2000 U.S. Census listed 37,170 Alaskans as foreign-born. Of this number, 20,011 were naturalized citizens; 17,159 were not

citizens. According to the American Community Survey, which is now the Department of Census means of estimating during non-census years, 34,368 Alaskans were foreign-born in 2005 (5 % of the total state population), of whom 20,178 were naturalized citizens.

Alaska differs from the nation as a whole with regard to the country of origin of its foreign-born residents. In 1995, for the country as a whole, Mexico was the country of birth for the highest number of immigrants, with 161,445 authorized immigrants, and immigrants from India formed the second most populous group—84,681 individuals. In Alaska in 2005, the countries of birth for the two most populous groups of immigrants were the Philippines (435) and Russia (115). Mexico ranked third (96).

Unauthorized Immigrants

For obvious reasons, there are no precise numbers on unauthorized immigrants—“illegal aliens”—those individuals who stay in the U.S. without currently valid legal documentation. All figures given for state and national totals of unauthorized immigrants are estimates, as are economic figures and other calculations derived from them. The degree of precision to the estimates varies.

Again, the best source is the Office of Immigration Statistics, which in August 2006 released its most recent figures on the unauthorized immigrant population—“Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2005.” According to this report, an estimated 10.5 million unauthorized immigrants lived in the country in January 2005. This is the figure most commonly used in general media discussions of the unauthorized immigrant population. The estimate for January 2000 was 8.5 million. A comparison of the two figures reveals a growth of 24 percent over the five years. The publication also provides estimates for the five states with the highest numbers of unauthorized immigrants, but not for Alaska. The numbers for 2005 have been derived using an elaborate statistical model which is not valid for population numbers as low as Alaska’s. An earlier study, published by the same office but based on a different methodology, estimated that in 2003, 5,000 unauthorized immigrants were living in Alaska.

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Figures

Another figure that might throw some light on the unauthorized immigrant population is the number of individuals placed in removal (deportation) proceedings by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE, also in the Department of Homeland Security). For the most part, these individuals were in the country without valid legal documentation. The numbers reflect only those who have come to the attention of ICE. The Alaska ICE office did not respond to repeated Forum requests for these numbers. The latest available figure for the state is from FY 2002, when 71 individuals were deported; and 12 agreed to voluntary departure directly from Alaska.

Other Numbers

Since a commonly stated concern regarding immigration is that immigrants draw heavily on public funds—for education, health care and public assistance—the Forum attempted to gather some other relevant figures for Alaska.

Few government or social service agencies in the state compile data on the immigration status of recipients of their services. Neither the Department of Education nor the Anchorage School District track the immigration status of students; Providence Hospital does not ask patients about their immigration status; and the Public Defender Agency does not maintain data on the citizenship or immigration status of clients.

The Department of Corrections compiles some numbers on the immigration status of inmates, in cooperation with the federal government under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). The department submits numbers on those inmates who are not legal residents and have been convicted of a felony or two misdemeanors. According to U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance data, in 2005 the Alaska Department of Corrections held 22 inmates who were undocumented aliens, for a total 788 inmate days, and 65 whose citizenship and immigration status could not be determined for a total 2,605 days. These inmate days represent less than one-third of one percent of total DOC inmate days in 2005.

The Division of Public Assistance has numbers on the citizenship status of its recipients—all of whom

are legal residents. In June 2006, 4,109 non-citizens were receiving public welfare benefits—3.4 percent of the total statewide number of public assistance recipients—120,550.

Finally—in 2006, 44,307 foreign-born Alaska residents, including 13,552 individuals who were not citizens but were legal residents, received permanent fund dividends—in a total pool of 602,350 eligible applicants.

Antonia Moras is the editor of the Alaska Justice Forum.

Research Sites for Immigration Questions

The vast number of internet sites dealing with immigration questions vary widely in quality and reliability. Two nonpartisan organizations whose sites regularly present the results of solid research studies are:

The Urban Institute at www.urban.org: The Urban Institute has studied immigration issues for over twenty-five years, particularly looking at the impact of immigration on the economy and the labor market and at the status and well-being of immigrant children.

The Pew Hispanic Center at www.pewhispanic.org: The Pew Hispanic Center, which is part of the Pew Charitable Trusts, focuses on the U.S. Hispanic-Latino population—both citizens and non-citizens.

[Return to Alaska Justice Forum](#) | [Justice Center Home Page](#) | [UAA Home Page](#)

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Last updated 17-Dec-2007 by ayjust@uaa.alaska.edu

**Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for
States based on the March 2005 CPS**

(In thousands)			
U.S. total 11,100 (10,700–11,500)			
California	2,500–2,750	Indiana	55–85
Texas	1,400–1,600	Iowa	55–85
Florida	800–950	Oklahoma	50–75
New York	550–650	New Mexico	50–75
Arizona	400–450	Kansas	40–70
Illinois	375–425	South Carolina	35–75
Georgia	350–450	Missouri	35–65
New Jersey	350–425	Nebraska	35–55
North Carolina	300–400	Kentucky	30–60
Virginia	250–300	Alabama	30–50
Maryland	225–275	Mississippi	30–50
Colorado	225–275	Arkansas	30–50
Washington	200–250	Louisiana	25–45
Massachusetts	150–250	Idaho	25–45
Nevada	150–200	Rhode Island	20–40
Pennsylvania	125–175	Hawaii	20–35
Oregon	125–175	Delaware	15–35
Tennessee	100–150	District of Columbia	15–30
Michigan	100–150	New Hampshire	10–30
Ohio	75–150	Alaska	<10
Wisconsin	75–115	Wyoming	<10
Minnesota	75–100	South Dakota	<10
Utah	75–100	Maine	<10
Connecticut	70–100	Vermont	<10
		North Dakota	<10
		Montana	<10
		West Virginia	<10
Based on March 2005 Current Population Survey			

Pew Hispanic Center

A Pew Research Center Project

1615 L Street, NW, Suite 700 • Washington, DC 20036-5610 • Phone: 202-419-3600 • Fax: 202-419-3608

www.pewhispanic.org

EXHIBIT F

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

2003

Source
SCS CSHJR 22(JUD)

Legislative
Resolve No.
27



Relating to the USA PATRIOT Act, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the civil liberties, peace, and security of the citizens of our country.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the State of Alaska recognizes the Constitution of the United States as our charter of liberty, and that the Bill of Rights enshrines the fundamental and inalienable rights of Americans, including the freedoms of religion, speech, assembly, and privacy; and

WHEREAS each of Alaska's duly elected public servants has sworn to defend and uphold the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS the State of Alaska denounces and condemns all acts of terrorism, wherever occurring; and

WHEREAS attacks against Americans such as those that occurred on September 11, 2001, have necessitated the crafting of effective laws to protect the public from terrorist attacks; and

WHEREAS any new security measures of federal, state, and local governments should be carefully designed and employed to enhance public safety without infringing on the

civil liberties and rights of innocent citizens of the State of Alaska and the nation; and

WHEREAS certain provisions of the "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001," also known as the USA PATRIOT Act, allow the federal government more liberally to detain and investigate citizens and engage in surveillance activities that may violate or offend the rights and liberties guaranteed by our state and federal constitutions;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature supports the government of the United States of America in its campaign against terrorism, and affirms its commitment that the campaign not be waged at the expense of essential civil rights and liberties of citizens of this country contained in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that it is the policy of the State of Alaska to oppose any portion of the USA PATRIOT Act that would violate the rights and liberties guaranteed equally under the state and federal constitutions; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that, in accordance with Alaska state policy, an agency or instrumentality of the State of Alaska, in the absence of reasonable suspicion of criminal activity under Alaska state law, may not

(1) initiate, participate in, or assist or cooperate with an inquiry, investigation, surveillance, or detention;

(2) record, file, or share intelligence information concerning a person or organization, including library lending and research records, book and video store sales and rental records, medical records, financial records, student records, and other personal data, even if authorized under the USA PATRIOT Act;

(3) retain such intelligence information; the state Attorney General shall review the intelligence information currently held by the state for its legality and appropriateness under the United States and Alaska Constitutions and permanently dispose of it if there is no reasonable suspicion of criminal activity; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that an agency or instrumentality of the state may not,

(1) use state resources or institutions for the enforcement of federal immigration matters, which are the responsibility of the federal government;

(2) collect or maintain information about the political, religious, or social views, associations, or activities of any individual, group, association, organization,

corporation, business, or partnership, unless the information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there are reasonable grounds to suspect the subject of the information is or may be involved in criminal conduct;

(3) engage in racial profiling; law enforcement agencies may not use race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin as factors in selecting individuals to subject to investigatory activities except when seeking to apprehend a specific suspect whose race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin is part of the description of the suspect; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature implores the United States Congress to correct provisions in the USA PATRIOT Act and other measures that infringe on civil liberties, and opposes any pending and future federal legislation to the extent that it infringes on Americans' civil rights and liberties.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States; the Honorable John Ashcroft, Attorney General of the United States; the Honorable Frank Murkowski, Governor of Alaska; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

CLERK'S OFFICE
AMENDED AND APPROVED
Date: 7-15-03

Submitted by: Vice-Chair TESCHE and
Assemblymembers Shamberg, Taylor, Van Etten, Von
Gemmingen, and Whittle
Prepared by: Department of Assembly
For reading: July 15, 2003

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
AR NO. 2003-223 - as amended

**A RESOLUTION OF THE ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY RELATING TO THE USA PATRIOT
ACT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, AND THE CIVIL
LIBERTIES, PEACE, AND SECURITY OF THE CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY**

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska and the Municipality of Anchorage each recognizes the
Constitution of the United States as our charter of liberty, and that the Bill of Rights enshrines the
fundamental and inalienable rights of Americans, including the freedoms of religion, speech, assembly, and
privacy; and

WHEREAS, each of Alaska's duly elected public servants has sworn to defend and uphold the
United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Municipality of Anchorage again denounces and condemns all acts of terrorism,
wherever occurring; and

WHEREAS, attacks against Americans such as those that occurred on September 11, 2001, have
necessitated the crafting of effective laws to protect the public from terrorist attacks; and

WHEREAS, any new security measures of Federal, State, and local governments should be
carefully designed and employed to enhance public safety without infringing on the civil liberties and rights
of innocent citizens of the State of Alaska and the Nation; and

WHEREAS, certain provisions of the "Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing
Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001," also known as the USA
PATRIOT Act, allow the Federal government more liberally to detain and investigate citizens and engage
in surveillance activities that may violate or offend the rights and liberties guaranteed by our State and
Federal constitutions, and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City and Borough of
Juneau, and the Cities of Kenai, North Pole, Skagway, and Gustavus have joined well over 150 state and
local governments in speaking out against terrorism and, at the same time reaffirming their support for
individual rights and freedoms guaranteed under State and Federal constitutions.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Anchorage Municipal Assembly resolves:

Section 1: That the Anchorage Assembly reaffirms its support of the government of the United
States of America in its campaign against terrorism, and affirms its commitment that the campaign not be
waged at the expense of essential civil rights and liberties of citizens of this country contained in the United
States Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Section 2: That it is the policy of the Municipality of Anchorage to oppose any portion of the USA
PATRIOT Act that would violate the rights and liberties guaranteed equally under the State and Federal
constitutions.

Section 3: That, in accordance with Municipal policy, an agency or instrumentality of the

Municipality, in the absence of reasonable suspicion of criminal activity under Alaska State law or under Municipal law, may not:

- (1) initiate, participate in, or assist or cooperate with an inquiry, investigation, surveillance, or detention;
- (2) record, file, or share intelligence information concerning a person or organization, including library lending and research records, book and video store sales and rental records, medical records, financial records, student records, and other personal data, even if authorized under the USA PATRIOT Act; or
- (3) retain such intelligence information; the State Attorney General shall review the intelligence information currently held by the State for its legality and appropriateness under the United States and Alaska Constitutions and permanently dispose of it if there is no reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

Section 4: That an agency or instrumentality of the Municipality may not,

- (1) Unless necessary to protect the safety of people, use Municipal resources or institutions for the enforcement of Federal immigration matters, which are the responsibility of the Federal government;
- (2) collect or maintain information about the political, religious, or social views, associations, or activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business, or partnership, unless the information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities and there are reasonable grounds to suspect the subject of the information is or may be involved in criminal conduct; or
- (3) engage in racial profiling; law enforcement agencies may not use race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin as factors in selecting individuals to subject to investigatory activities except when seeking to apprehend a specific suspect whose race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin is part of the description of the suspect.

Section 5: That the Anchorage Assembly implores the United States Congress to correct provisions in the USA PATRIOT Act and other measures that infringe on civil liberties, and opposes any pending and future Federal legislation to the extent that it infringes on Americans' civil rights and liberties.

Section 6: That copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States; the Honorable John Ashcroft, Attorney General of the United States; the Honorable Frank Murkowski, Governor of Alaska; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska Delegation in Congress.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this 15th day of July, 2003.

D. K. L.
Chair

ATTEST:

Balac E. Brunetti
Municipal Clerk

ANCHORAGE ONLY

		11-Sep										APD HT Grant	RELATIONSHIP to AO2003-23	
Program-Year Data Collected Stored		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL			
FINANCIAL														
	Crim Arrests	1	1		1		2	1	8		14			
	Admin Arrests										0			
STRATEGIC														
	Crim Arrests		1	1							2			
	Admin Arrests										0			
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY														
	Crim Arrests	2	1	1	5	4	3		5		21			
	Admin Arrests										0			
COMMERCIAL FRAUD														
	Crim Arrests		1		9						10			
	Admin Arrests										0			
DRUG SMUGGLING														
	Crim Arrests	8	6	6	4		7		10	1	42			
	Admin Arrests										0			
GENERAL SMUGGLING (2002)														
	Crim Arrests			1			5	5	2		13			
	Admin Arrests										0			
OTHER														
	Crim Arrests			2	4				4		10			
	Admin Arrests										0			
HUMAN SMUGGLING														
	Crim Arrests					1	1	2	1		5			
	Admin Arrests									1	1			
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN														
	Crim Arrests					37	9	19	8	1	74			
	Admin Arrests								96	6	102			
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD														
	Crim Arrests					4	4	4	3		15			
	Admin Arrests								2		2			
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT(2004)														
	Crim Arrests					5	2		3		10			
	Admin Arrests								26		26			
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF(2007)														
	Crim Arrests								1		1			
	Admin Arrests										0			
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT(2007)														
	Crim Arrests										0			
	Admin Arrests								10	1	11			
Total Crim Arrests		11	10	11	23	51	33	31	45	2	217			
Total Admin Arrests		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	8	142			
REPORT TOTAL		11	10	11	23	51	33	31	179	10	359			

Municipality of Anchorage
MUNICIPAL CLERK'S OFFICE
Agenda Document Control Sheet

AR 2008-20

(SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION)

1	SUBJECT OF AGENDA DOCUMENT	DATE PREPARED	
	SUPPORT OF SB 216 AND HB 3 - PROOF OF	2/1/08	
	LEGAL RESIDENCY BY APPLICANTS REQUESTING ISSUANCE OF A SOA ID CARD OR SOA DRIVER'S LICENSE		
	DEPARTMENT NAME	Indicate Documents Attached ☐ AO ☒ AR ☐ AM ☐ AIM	
2	Assembly	DIRECTOR'S NAME Dan Coffey, Assembly Chair	
3	THE PERSON THE DOCUMENT WAS ACTUALLY PREPARED BY Julia Tucker, Assembly Counsel	HIS/HER PHONE NUMBER 343-4419	
4	COORDINATED WITH AND REVIEWED BY	INITIALS	DATE
	Mayor		
	Municipal Clerk		
	Municipal Attorney		
	Employee Relations		
	Municipal Manager		
	Anchorage Parks & Recreation		
	Fire		
	Health & Human Services		
	Merrill Field Airport		
	Municipal Light & Power		
	Office of Management and Budget		
	Police		
	Port of Anchorage		
	Office of Economic & Community Development		
	Solid Waste Services		
	Public Transportation		
	Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility		
	Executive Manager		
	Planning Department		
	Chief Fiscal Officer		
	Heritage Land Bank		
	Information Technology Department		
	Project Management & Engineering		
	Purchasing		
	Other		
5	Special Instructions/Comments		
	Consent Agenda - Resolutions for Action-Other		
6	ASSEMBLY HEARING DATE REQUESTED 2/12/08	7	PUBLIC HEARING DATE REQUESTED N/A

2008 FEB - 1 PM 3:28
 100