

1 Vladimir F. Kozina, SBN 95422
 2 MAYALL HURLEY, P.C.
 2453 Grand Canal Blvd.
 3 Stockton, CA 95207
 Tel. (209) 477-3833
 4 Email: vkozina@mayallaw.com

5 Jay Alan Sekulow*
 Stuart J. Roth*
 6 Jordan Sekulow*
 AMERICAN CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE
 7 201 Maryland Avenue, NE
 Washington, DC 20002
 8 Tel. (202) 546-8890

9 Edward L. White III*
 10 Erik M. Zimmerman*
 Geoffrey R. Surtees*
 11 AMERICAN CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE
 3001 Plymouth Rd., Ste. 203
 12 Ann Arbor, MI 48105
 Tel. (734) 680-8007

13 * Not admitted in this jurisdiction

14
 15 *Counsel for Amicus Curiae ACLJ*

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 17 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 19
 Plaintiff,

20 vs.

21 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, *et al.*,
 22
 Defendants.

) Case No. 2:18-cv-490-JAM-KJN
)
)
) *Amicus Curiae* Brief of the American
) Center for Law and Justice in Support
) of Plaintiff’s Motion for a Preliminary
) Injunction
)
) Honorable John A. Mendez

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 The United States seeks to enjoin the enforcement of certain provisions of California law
3 enacted through Assembly Bill 450, Assembly Bill 103, and Senate Bill 54. *Amicus* will focus on
4 AB 450,^{1/} which obstructs the implementation of federal immigration law. The federal
5 government’s motion for a preliminary injunction should be granted in full.

6 **STATEMENT OF INTEREST**

7 *Amicus*, the American Center for Law and Justice (“ACLJ”), is an organization dedicated
8 to the defense of constitutional liberties secured by law. Counsel for the ACLJ have presented oral
9 argument, represented parties, and submitted *amicus curiae* briefs before the Supreme Court of the
10 United States and other courts around the country in cases involving issues of constitutional law
11 and immigration law. *See, e.g., Trump v. Hawaii*, No. 17-965 (U.S. 2018); *Trump v. Int’l Refugee*
12 *Assistance Project*, 137 S. Ct. 2080 (2017); *United States v. Texas*, 136 S. Ct. 2271 (2016);
13 *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460 (2009); *FEC v. Wis. Right to Life*, 551 U.S. 449
14 (2007); *McConnell v. FEC*, 540 U.S. 93 (2003); *Lamb’s Chapel v. Ctr. Moriches Union Free Sch.*
15 *Dist.*, 508 U.S. 384 (1993); *Bd. of Educ. v. Mergens*, 496 U.S. 226 (1990); *Washington v. Trump*,
16 847 F.3d 1151 (9th Cir. 2017).

17 The ACLJ has long advocated for robust protection of national and border security and has
18 fought to ensure government compliance with the Constitution. This brief is supported by more
19 than 65,000 individuals who have joined the ACLJ’s committee opposed to state actions that
20 violate the Constitution. The ACLJ submits this *amicus curiae* brief in support of Plaintiff’s
21 motion for a preliminary injunction. No party opposed the granting of the motion for leave to file
22 this brief.

23
24
25
26 ^{1/} AB 450 added Sections 7285.1 and 7285.2 to the California Government Code and
Sections 90.2 and 1019.2 to the California Labor Code.

1 **SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT**

2 AB 450 violates the Supremacy Clause because it is an obstacle to the enforcement of
3 federal immigration law. AB 450 imposes warrant and subpoena requirements upon federal
4 immigration enforcement agents that are contrary to federal law, which permits voluntary consent.
5 Where, as here, a state law restricts or eliminates discretionary choices that federal law gives to
6 entities or individuals, the state law violates the Supremacy Clause. AB 450 also interferes with an
7 immigration agent’s ability to locate illegal aliens because it requires employers to give their
8 employees notice of any upcoming inspections, which will cause any employee who is in this
9 country illegally to flee before the inspection occurs. Additionally, AB 450 interferes with federal
10 law enforcement efforts because it prevents employers from re-verifying their employee records to
11 determine whether an employee is an alien who may not be legally employed in this country.

12 **ARGUMENT**

13 The United States correctly notes that California has enacted its new laws “with the express
14 goal of interfering with ‘an expected increase in federal immigration enforcement actions,’
15 California Committee on the Judiciary Report (Assembly), Apr. 22, 2017, at 1, and shielding the
16 ‘more than 2.6 million undocumented immigrant[s]’ residing in California from any ‘increase in
17 workplace immigration enforcement.’ California Committee on the Judiciary Report (Senate), July
18 10, 2017, at 1.” Dkt. Entry 2-1, at ECF Page # 11.^{2/}

19 As the Supreme Court has explained, “[t]he Supremacy Clause provides a clear rule that
20 federal law ‘shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound
21 thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any state to the Contrary notwithstanding.”
22 *Arizona v. United States*, 567 U.S. 387, 399 (2012) (quoting U.S. Const., Art. VI, cl. 2). “Under
23 this principle, Congress has the power to pre-empt state law.” *Id.* State law is pre-empted where
24 “‘compliance with both federal and state regulations is a physical impossibility,’ and . . . where the

25
26 ^{2/} The Committee Reports are available at [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/
billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB450](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billAnalysisClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB450).

1 challenged state law ‘stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full
2 purposes and objectives of Congress.’” *Id.* (citations omitted). Where a state law is inconsistent
3 with federal law, or curtails or interferes with the enforcement of federal law, federal law is
4 obstructed and the Supremacy Clause violated. *Geier v. Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 529 U.S. 861, 873
5 (2000).

6 It is well established that the federal government “has broad, undoubted power over the
7 subject of immigration and the status of aliens.” *Arizona*, 567 U.S. at 394 (citing *Toll v. Moreno*,
8 458 U.S. 1, 10 (1982)). In *Hines v. Davidowitz*, 312 U.S. 52 (1941), the Supreme Court stated:

9 That the supremacy of the national power in the general field of foreign affairs, including
10 power over immigration, naturalization and deportation, is made clear by the Constitution,
11 was pointed out by the authors of *The Federalist* in 1787, and has since been given
continuous recognition by this Court. . . .

12 [T]he regulation of aliens is so intimately blended and intertwined with responsibilities of
13 the national government that where it acts, and the state also acts on the same subject, “the
14 act of Congress, or the treaty, is supreme; and the law of the State, though enacted in the
15 exercise of powers not controverted, must yield to it.” . . . Our primary function is to
16 determine whether, under the circumstances of this particular case, Pennsylvania’s law
17 *stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and*
objectives of Congress. And in that determination, it is of importance that this legislation is
in a field which affects international relations, the one aspect of our government that from
the first has been most generally conceded imperatively to demand broad national
authority. Any concurrent state power that may exist *is restricted to the narrowest of limits.*
. . . .

18 *Id.* at 62, 66-68 (emphases added).

19 Moreover, the Supreme Court has held that a public university policy denying in-state
20 tuition status to G-4 aliens violated the Supremacy Clause because it frustrated the federal
21 government’s policy of permitting G-4 aliens to establish domicile and receive special tax
22 privileges. *Toll*, 458 U.S. at 10, 14-17. The Court stated, “[o]ur cases have long recognized the
23 preeminent role of the Federal Government with respect to the regulation of aliens within our
24 borders.” *Id.* at 10 (citations omitted). AB 450 similarly violates the Supremacy Clause by
25 deliberately frustrating federal law enforcement efforts.
26
27

1 employer fails to comply with AB 450 (and, instead, complies with federal law), he will be subject
2 to significant financial penalties. Cal. Gov't Code §§ 7285.1(b), 7285.2(b); Cal. Labor Code §§
3 90.2(c), 1019.2(b). The imposition of these penalties is a real threat, as the California Attorney
4 General has vowed to prosecute any employer who violates AB 450. NTK Staff, *California AG:
5 Employers Who Cooperate with Federal Immigration Raids Will be Prosecuted*, NTK Network
6 (Jan. 18, 2018, 4:37 PM), [http://ntknetwork.com/california-ag-employers-who-cooperate-with-
7 federal-immigration-raids-will-be-prosecuted/](http://ntknetwork.com/california-ag-employers-who-cooperate-with-federal-immigration-raids-will-be-prosecuted/).

8 AB 450 interferes with federal law enforcement efforts in several distinct ways:

- 9 • AB 450 prohibits employers (or persons acting on their behalf) from voluntarily
10 consenting to allow an immigration enforcement agent to enter nonpublic areas of a
11 place of labor, unless consent is otherwise required by federal law. Cal. Gov't Code §
12 7285.1(a), (e). As such, employers are deprived of their federally-provided right to
13 consent, and immigration agents are now required to obtain a judicial warrant
14 (unnecessarily burdening the federal judiciary) to obtain access to those nonpublic
15 areas.
- 16 • AB 450 prohibits employers (or persons acting on their behalf) from voluntarily
17 consenting to allow an immigration enforcement agent to access, review, or obtain
18 certain employee records. Cal. Gov't Code § 7285.2(a), (d). Thus, employers are
19 deprived of their federally-provided right to consent, placing a needless burden on the
20 immigration agent to obtain a subpoena or court order to gain access.
- 21 • AB 450 requires employers to provide current employees (or their authorized
22 representatives) with notice of any upcoming inspection of employee records by federal
23 immigration enforcement agents and the result of the inspection. Cal. Labor Code §
24 90.2(a)-(b). This provision ensures that employees who are in this country illegally will
25
26
27

1 be able to disappear and avoid detection, jeopardizing federal law enforcement efforts
2 (and, in some cases, public safety).^{3/}

- 3 • AB 450 prohibits employers (or persons acting on their behalf) from re-verifying the
4 employment eligibility of a current employee. Cal. Labor Code § 1019.2(a). Under this
5 provision, employers are prevented from complying with their federally-imposed
6 obligation to ensure they are not knowingly employing unauthorized aliens.

7 In sum, AB 450 prevents employers from exercising their rights and obligations under
8 federal law and imposes requirements and burdens on federal immigration enforcement agents that
9 unnecessarily hinder their ability to implement federal law. Because AB 450 imposes obstacles to
10 the enforcement of federal immigration law, it violates the Supremacy Clause.

11 In numerous cases, the Supreme Court has held that state laws frustrated the purposes of
12 federal law, in violation of the Supremacy Clause, when they diminished or eliminated a
13 discretionary choice provided by federal law. *See, e.g., Geier*, 529 U.S. at 881-82, 886 (where
14 federal vehicle safety standards gave manufacturers a range of choices for passive restraint
15 devices, a state tort action based upon the lack of an airbag was preempted); *Lawrence Cnty. v.*
16 *Lead-Deadwood Sch. Dist.*, 469 U.S. 256, 270 (1985) (federal programs that afforded local
17 governments discretion to decide how to distribute federal funds was impermissibly frustrated by
18 South Dakota law that limited the manner in which local governments could spend the funds); *Int'l*
19 *Ass'n of Machinists & Aero. Workers v. Wis. Employment Relations Comm'n*, 427 U.S. 132, 148-
20 49 (1976) (Wisconsin law impermissibly foreclosed the use of labor negotiation tactics that were

22 ^{3/} For example, last month the Mayor of Oakland, California, warned illegal aliens in the
23 Bay Area about upcoming raids by federal immigration agents. Hundreds of illegal aliens avoided
24 arrest as a result. Three of the aliens who were targeted in those raids, but who avoided
25 apprehension, have since been arrested for the following offenses: robbery and gun crimes, drunk
26 driving, and spousal abuse. Adam Shaw, “*Illegal immigrants, Who Dodged California ICE Raid*
27 *After Dem Mayor’s Tip-Off, Re-Arrested for New Crimes*,” Fox News (Mar. 20, 2018)
28 [http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2018/03/20/illegal-immigrants-who-dodged-california-ice-raid-
after-dem-mayors-tip-off-re-arrested-for-new-crimes.html](http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2018/03/20/illegal-immigrants-who-dodged-california-ice-raid-after-dem-mayors-tip-off-re-arrested-for-new-crimes.html).

1 allowed under federal law). Likewise, AB 450 is invalid because it eliminates the discretion of
2 employers, provided for by federal law, to consent to immigration agents reviewing employee
3 records and entering nonpublic areas of their business.

4 Importantly, state laws, such as AB 450, that have the *effect* of hindering federal objectives
5 violate the Supremacy Clause even if the state’s *purposes or goals* are consistent with federal law.
6 In *Crosby v. National Foreign Trade Council*, 530 U.S. 363 (2000), a Massachusetts law
7 restricting the authority of state agencies to purchase goods from companies doing business with
8 Burma was preempted by federal law because it was “an obstacle to the accomplishment of
9 Congress’s full objectives under the federal Act” and “undermine[d] the intended purpose and
10 ‘natural effect’” of the federal law. *Id.* at 366, 373-74. The Court rejected the argument that no
11 conflict could exist because the federal and state statutes shared the same goals, explaining:

12 The fact of a common end hardly neutralizes conflicting means . . . and the fact that some
13 companies may be able to comply with both sets of sanctions does not mean that the state
14 Act is not at odds with achievement of the federal decision about the right degree of
15 pressure to employ. . . . “Conflict is imminent” when “two separate remedies are brought
16 to bear on the same activity.”

17 *Id.* at 379-80 (citations omitted); *see also Hughes v. Talen Energy Mktg., LLC*, 136 S. Ct. 1288,
18 1298 (2016) (“States may not seek to achieve ends, however legitimate, through regulatory means
19 that intrude on [federal] authority. . . .”); *Gade v. Nat’l Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n*, 505 U.S. 88,
20 103 (1992) (“[I]t is not enough to say that the ultimate goal of both federal and state law’ is the
21 same. . . . ‘A state law also is pre-empted if it interferes with the methods by which the federal
22 statute was designed to reach that goal.’”).

23 Indeed, in the very context at issue here—immigration—the Supreme Court recently struck
24 down provisions of the Arizona law that “attempt[ed] to achieve one of the same goals as federal
25 law,” but used a conflicting method of enforcement to do so. *Arizona*, 567 U.S. at 406; *id.* at 402
26 (explaining that states may not prosecute individuals under state law “in circumstances where
27 federal officials in charge of the comprehensive [immigration] scheme determine that prosecution
28 would frustrate federal policies”). If Arizona could not *further* the goals of federal immigration law

1 through means objected to by federal immigration authorities, California certainly may not
2 *intentionally obstruct* the achievement of federal immigration goals. Even if California’s goal were
3 something other than to interfere with federal law enforcement efforts, AB 450’s substantial
4 hindering *effect* upon such efforts is unmistakable and renders the law unconstitutional.^{4/}

5 **3. AB 450 Violates Federal Public Policy**

6 Moreover, through its assured imposition of stiff financial penalties for violation of AB
7 450, California has prevented employers (and those acting on their behalf) from voluntarily
8 cooperating with federal immigration enforcement agents even when they wish to do so. This is
9 contrary to well-established federal public policy, which ensures that people may report criminal
10 activities or otherwise voluntarily cooperate with law enforcement. *E.g.*, *Sure-Tan, Inc. v. NLRB*,
11 467 U.S. 883, 895 (1984) (“The reporting of any violation of the criminal laws is conduct which
12 ordinarily should be encouraged, not penalized. . . .”); *Roberts v. United States*, 445 U.S. 552, 557-
13 58 (1980) (“Concealment of crime has been condemned throughout our history. . . . [G]ross
14 indifference to the duty to report known criminal behavior remains a badge of irresponsible
15 citizenship.”); *In re Quarles*, 158 U.S. 532, 535 (1895) (explaining that it is “the right, as well as
16 the duty, of every citizen . . . to communicate to the executive officers any information which he
17 has of the commission of an offence against [the laws of his country]”).^{5/}

18
19
20 ^{4/} This is not the first time that a California law concerning immigration, or other subjects,
21 violated the Supremacy Clause. *See, e.g.*, *DIRECTV, Inc. v. Imburgia*, 136 S. Ct. 463 (2015)
22 (California rule for class arbitration was preempted); *Chamber of Commerce of the United States v.*
23 *Brown*, 554 U.S. 60 (2008) (California law prohibiting employers from using state funds to
24 promote or deter union organizing was preempted); *Takahashi v. Fish & Game Comm’n*, 334 U.S.
25 410 (1948) (California law prohibiting aliens who were not eligible for federal citizenship from
26 obtaining commercial fishing licenses was preempted).

27 ^{5/} AB 450 puts employers and those acting on their behalf in a tough spot by prohibiting
28 their voluntary cooperation with federal immigration agents. A person who shields, attempts to
shield, or aids and abets in the shielding of an illegal alien from being detected by federal agents
faces the possibility of serving time in federal prison. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(iii), (a)(v)(II), (a)(B).

1 **CONCLUSION**

2 Although our constitutional system grants states significant authority, the Supremacy
3 Clause clearly forecloses state efforts—like California’s here—to nullify federal laws or impede
4 their enforcement. This is especially true when the federal law at issue deals with a subject matter,
5 such as immigration, over which the federal government has extensive constitutional authority.
6 Just as the United States Constitution forecloses states from issuing their own currency or
7 declaring war, it also forecloses states from attempting to usurp the federal government’s authority
8 over immigration by hindering federal immigration law enforcement efforts. California has
9 intentionally obstructed federal law enforcement efforts by shielding unauthorized aliens from
10 lawful federal workplace immigration enforcement actions. *Amicus* urges this Court to grant the
11 federal government’s motion for a preliminary injunction in full.

12 Respectfully submitted,

13 /s/ Vladimir F. Kozina

14 Dated: March 26, 2018

Vladimir F. Kozina, SBN 95422
MAYALL HURLEY, P.C.
2453 Grand Canal Blvd.
Stockton, CA 95207
Tel. (209) 477-3833
Email: vkozina@mayallaw.com

18 Jay Alan Sekulow*
19 Stuart J. Roth*
20 Jordan Sekulow*
AMERICAN CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE
201 Maryland Avenue, NE
21 Washington, DC 20002

22 Edward L. White III*
23 Erik M. Zimmerman*
24 Geoffrey R. Surtees*
AMERICAN CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE
3001 Plymouth Rd., Ste. 203
25 Ann Arbor, MI 48105

26 * Not admitted in this jurisdiction

27 *Counsel for Amicus Curiae ACLJ*