



**ALIANZA DE DERECHOS
DE LOS INMIGRANTES**

de Carolina del Norte

Legislative Agenda | North Carolina
Supporting Document No. 3-2025
Last updated: March 18th, 2025

Mario Alfaro, Policy Manager

ANTI-IMMIGRANT BILLS

SENATE BILL 153: “AN ACT TO PROTECT THE BORDERS OF THE STATE BY (I) REQUIRING COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, (II) ENSURING STATE FUNDS ARE BEING USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS IN THE STATE LEGALLY, (III) CREATING ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO COMPLY WITH STATE LAWS RELATED TO IMMIGRATION, AND (IV) PROHIBITING UNC CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS FROM BECOMING SANCTUARY UNIVERSITIES.”

I. PRESENTATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS (PROCESS) **3**

PRIMARY SPONSORS
LEGISLATIVE ACTION (PROCESS) AND VOTES

II. CONTEXT **6**

ADMINISTRATION 2025-2029: ANTI-IMMIGRANT POLICIES
OTHER RESOURCES IN SPANISH
ICE 287 (g) PROGRAM

III. SENATE BILL 153 **11**

NCGA SUMMARY
UNC SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT SUMMARY
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

IV. COMMENTS (TALKING POINTS) AND MATERIALS **23**

PROGRESS NC ACTION
NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR NONPROFITS
NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE CENTER
EL PUEBLO
ACLU-NA

V. PRESS ARTICLES **30**

VI. ANNEXES **31**

I. PRESENTATION AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS (PROCESS)

Senate Bill 153




North Carolina Border Protection Act
2025-2026 Session



Sponsors:	Berger; Daniel; B. Newton (Primary) Alexander; Barnes; Brinson; Britt; Burgin; Corbin; Craven; Ford; Galey; Hanig; Hise; Hollo; Jackson; Jarvis; Johnson; Jones; Lazzara; Lee; McInnis; Moffitt; P. Newton; Overcash; Rabon; Sanderson; Sawrey; Sawyer; Settle
Attributes:	Public
Counties:	No counties specifically cited
Statutes:	116, 153A, 160A (Chapters); 116-40.14, 153A-145.5, 153A-435.1, 160A- 205.2, 160A-485.1 (Sections)

[SB153](#), known as the "North Carolina Border Protection Act," was introduced on February 24, 2025, in the [State Senate](#) of the North Carolina General Assembly ([NCGA](#)) with the signatures of thirty Republican state senators, including Senate Speaker [Phil Berger](#) (District 26), who is listed as the main sponsor of the initiative.

PRIMARY SPONSORS

 <p>Phil Berger (District 26)</p>	 <p>Warren Daniel (District 46)</p>	 <p>Buck Newton (District 4)</p>
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Other sponsors (Republican Senators)

[Alexander](#); [Barnes](#); [Brinson](#); [Britt](#); [Burgin](#); [Corbin](#); [Craven](#); [Ford](#); [Galey](#); [Hanig](#); [Hise](#); [Hollo](#); [Jackson](#); [Jarvis](#); [Johnson](#); [Jones](#); [Lazzara](#); [Lee](#); [McInnis](#); [Moffitt](#); [P. Newton](#); [Overcash](#); [Rabon](#); [Sanderson](#); [Sawrey](#); [Sawyer](#); [Settle](#).

LEGISLATIVE ACTION (PROCESS) AND VOTES

After receiving its first reading (2/25/2025), the bill was referred to the [Judiciary Committee](#) (2/25/2025) and then to the [Rules and Operations Committee](#) (2/26/2025) of the Republican-controlled state Senate.

Senate Judiciary Committee Session Wednesday, February 26, 2025

JUDICIARY

Senate Standing Committee

Chairs



Sen. Britt



Sen. Daniel



Sen. B. Newton

Session transcript (2/26/2026):

https://app.keepupstate.com/recordings/1764/export_pdf

Sammy Salkin, [ACLU-NC](#), and Mark Swan, [Democracy out loud](#) (Annex 2), participated in the hearing to speak out against the project.

FB (El Pueblo): <https://www.facebook.com/EIPuebloInc/videos/9267528206661776>

Press article (Eloy Tupayachi, El Pueblo) [here](#).

Senate Rules and Operations Committee Session Thursday, February 27, 2025

RULES AND OPERATIONS OF THE SENATE

Chair



Sen. Rabon

Vice Chair



Sen. Daniel

Session transcript 2/27/2026):

https://app.keepupstate.com/recordings/1784/export_pdf

Sammy Salkin, [ACLU-NC](#), and Mario Alfaro, [El Pueblo](#) (Annex 3), participated in the hearing to speak out against the project.

FB (El Pueblo): <https://www.facebook.com/EIPuebloInc/videos/846549704266660>

Press article (Eloy Tupayachi, El Pueblo) [here](#).

NCGA Senate Dashboard 2025-2026

Senate Calendar - March 4, 2025

GENERAL ORDERS - PUBLIC BILLS - SECOND READING

SB 153

North Carolina Border Protection Act. (1st Ed.)

Vote. The state Senate passed [SB153](#) with 28 Republican senators voting in favor and 15 Democratic senators voting against. The bill was sent to the House of Representatives, where it will continue its normal process.



SENATE ROLL CALL VOTE TRANSCRIPT FOR ROLL CALL #20

2025-2026 Session

SB 153: North Carolina Border Protection Act.

Vote: Second Reading

Roll Call #20
Outcome: PASS
Sponsor: BERGER
Time: 3/4/2025 4:41 p.m.

Total votes: 43
Noes: 15
Excused Absence: 7

Ayes: 28
Not Voting: 0
Excused Vote: 0

Ayes (Democrat)
None

Ayes (Republican)
Alexander; Barnes; Berger; Burgin; Corbin; Craven; Daniel; Ford; Galey; Hanig; Hise; Hollo; Jackson; Jarvis; Johnson; Jones; Lazzara; Lee; McInnis; Moffitt; B. Newton; P. Newton; Overcash; Rabon; Sanderson; Sawyer; Settle

Noes (Democrat)
Adcock; Applewhite; Batch; Blue; Chaudhuri; Chitlik; Everitt; Grafstein; Mayfield; Mohammed; Murdock; Robinson; Salvador; Theodros; Waddell

Noes (Republican)
None

Excused Absence (Democrat)
Bradley; Garrett; Lowe; Meyer; Smith

Excused Absence (Republican)
Brinson; Britt

Transcription: https://app.keepupstate.com/recordings/1821/export_pdf

FB (El Pueblo): <https://www.facebook.com/EIPuebloInc/videos/2002498053570098>

Press article (Eloy Tupayachi, El Pueblo) [here](#).

ADMINISTRATION 2025-2029 | ANTI-IMMIGRANT POLICIES

During the last electoral campaign (2024 Elections), the immigrant population was the target of violent attacks and persecution by the Republican Party and its candidates at the federal and state level. All of this based on lies, intolerance, ignorance, racism and manipulation.

Hate speech and fear were used like never before to mobilize a sector of the electorate that feeds on the misinformation promoted by its political leaders and dissemination platforms (media and social networks).

From day one, the Trump-Vance administration has issued executive orders and proclamations to tighten immigration policies. An analysis by the [American Immigration Council](#) warns of the impact that the new provisions have on the immigrant community, particularly on undocumented people:



“The executive orders signed on the first day of President Trump’s second term **radically expand the legal authorities** used to enforce immigration law against immigrants already in the U.S., while calling for an equally **radical expansion** of the infrastructure that would be needed to accomplish the “[mass deportations](#)” the president has promised. Furthermore, they signal efforts to **immiserate unauthorized immigrants** living in the United States, depriving them of the ability to work legally and punishing them for being unable to “register” with the U.S. government—something they have no way of doing.”

+ RESOURCES (SPANISH)

WOLA: [Las órdenes ejecutivas de Trump y América Latina: Lo que hay que saber](#)

CALMATTERS: [Las órdenes ejecutivas de Trump sobre inmigración están generando miedo: Esto es lo que debes saber sobre ellas](#)

HIAS: [Los derechos de los refugiados y la Administración Trump: Segunda semana](#)

National Immigration Project: [SEMANA 1 DEL MANDATO DONALD TRUMP 2.0](#)

CGRS: [El retorno de Trump: Medidas ejecutivas que amenazan los derechos y la protección de las personas refugiadas y migrantes Memorando para organizaciones de la sociedad civil](#)



ICE's 287(g) Program

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 added Section 287(g) to the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) — authorizing U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to delegate to state and local law enforcement officers the authority to perform specified immigration officer functions under the agency's direction and oversight.

The 287(g) Program enhances the safety and security of our nation's communities by allowing ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) to partner with state and local law enforcement agencies to identify and remove criminal aliens who are amenable to removal from the U.S.

ICE recognizes the importance of its relationships with its law enforcement partners to carry out its critical mission.

The 287(g) program allows ICE — through the delegation of specified immigration officer duties — to enhance collaboration with state and local law enforcement partners to protect the homeland through the arrest and removal of aliens who undermine the safety of our nation's communities and the integrity of U.S. immigration laws.

287(g) Program Models

ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations operates three 287(g) models:

- The **Jail Enforcement Model** is designed to identify and process removable aliens — with criminal or pending criminal charges — who are arrested by state or local law enforcement agencies.
- The **Task Force Model** serves as a force multiplier for law enforcement agencies to enforce limited immigration authority with ICE oversight during their routine police duties.
- The **Warrant Service Officer** program allows ICE to train, certify and authorize state and local law enforcement officers to serve and execute administrative warrants on aliens in their agency's jail.

How Can Your Agency Participate in the ICE 287(g) Program?

On January 20, 2025, President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order (EO) 14159, *Protecting the American People Against Invasion*. This EO requires ICE to authorize State and local law enforcement officials, as the Secretary of Homeland Security determines are qualified and appropriate, under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to the maximum extent permitted by law. Several states, including but not limited to Georgia and Florida, have passed, or are considering, State legislation mandating law enforcement agencies (LEAs) seek out or enter into memorandums of agreement (MOA) with ICE pursuant to a partnership under the 287(g) Program.

Participation in the 287(g) Program is limited to LEAs only. LEAs interested in participating in the 287(g) Program must sign an MOA with ICE. LEAs will nominate officers to participate in the 287(g) Program. Nominees must possess U.S. citizenship, complete and pass a background investigation, and have knowledge of and have enforced laws and regulations related to law enforcement activities at their jurisdictions. Nominees will receive training at the expense of ICE related to the immigration duties pertinent to the applicable MOA.

Source: <https://www.ice.gov/identify-and-arrest/287g>

According to ICE, a total of fifteen sheriffs' offices, or fifteen counties, in North Carolina have current cooperative agreements with the federal agency, twelve under the **Ordinance Service Officer program**, and three more under the **Jail Enforcement Model** (Table No. 1).

Like North Carolina with SB153, other states such as Georgia and Florida, "have passed, or are considering, state legislation requiring LEAs to seek or enter into memoranda of agreement with ICE."

Table No. 1
Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g)
Immigration and Nationality Act
Participating Agencies | North Carolina

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	SUPPORT TYPE	SIGNED	MOA
Alamance County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	05/21/2020	link
Albermarle District Jail	Warrant Service Officer	03/19/2020	link
Avery County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	07/23/2020	link
Brunswick County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	07/23/2020	link
Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office	Jail Enforcement Model	03/11/2020	link
Caldwell County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	03/19/2020	link
Cleveland County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	01/16/2020	link
Duplin County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	06/25/2020	link
Gaston County Sheriff's Office	Jail Enforcement Model	06/09/2020	link
Henderson County Sheriff's Office	Jail Enforcement Model	06/09/2020	link
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	06/05/2020	link
Nash County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	01/29/2020	link
Randolph County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	05/21/2020	link
Rockingham County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	12/31/2019	link
Yancey County Sheriff's Office	Warrant Service Officer	07/20/2020	link

Source: <https://www.ice.gov/identify-and-arrest/287g>

Problems caused by the 287(g) program



A [fact sheet](#) published by [American Immigration Council](#) warns that "In the past, the 287(g) program has been costly for localities, has historically targeted individuals with little or no criminal history, and has harmed the relationship between police and local communities."

- 287(g) agreements have resulted in widespread racial profiling.
- 287(g) agreements often lead to immigration arrests of individuals with minor criminal histories.
- 287(g) agreements can be expensive for localities.
- ICE does not provide sufficient training or supervision to local police under 287(g) agreements.
- 287(g) agreements threaten community safety and hinder community policing.

Source: [Overview, American Immigration Council.](#)

IMMIGRANTS ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS IN NC

Demography

9.3%
of the population in North Carolina are immigrants.

1,003,500
immigrants live in the state.

34.1%
of immigrants that live in NC are undocumented (342,100)

Taxes

\$11.4 billion
of taxes paid by immigrants each year in NC. From that amount, **\$3.8 billion** are for state and local taxes.

\$1.9 billion
of taxes paid by undocumented immigrants each year in NC. Of that amount, **\$691.1 millions** are for state and local taxes.

\$4.5
billion immigrants contribute to Social Security.

\$1.2
billion immigrants contribute to Medicare.

Spending power

\$33.7 billion is the spending power of immigrants in NC.
\$7.2 billion is the spending power of undocumented immigrants in NC.

Housing

253,100 homeowners in NC are immigrants.
\$106.5 billion is the housing wealth held by immigrant households.

Workforce *

- 12%** of the workforce in NC are immigrants.
- 4.1%** of the workforce in NC are undocumented immigrants.
- By industry +**
- 29%** of all construction workers are immigrants.
- 23.5%** immigrants work in the agricultural sector.
- 18.3%** work in the accommodation and food services industry.
- 17.2%** work in manufacturing.

\$2.6 billion is the amount paid by immigrant-led households in rent.

Business

78,500 of immigrants are entrepreneurs in NC.
27,600 of those entrepreneurs are undocumented.

\$2.6 billion in profits are generated each year by businesses owned by immigrants.

Sources:

+The Impact of Immigration on North Carolina's Workforce (NCDOC, 2023)



*New Americans in North Carolina (American Immigration Council, 2023)



(919) 835-1525
www.elpueblo.org



IMMIGRANTS ARE A VITAL PART OF NORTH CAROLINA'S FUTURE

A strong future for our state includes immigrants

Immigrant workers and business owners grow North Carolina's economy

Nearly 1 million immigrants reside in North Carolina. Immigrants work in low-wage, middle-wage, and higher-wage jobs in sectors across our state's economy.

11% of North Carolinian workers are immigrants, including:



22% of Main Street business owners in North Carolina are immigrants, operating storefront shops that help keep downtown areas vibrant



32% of construction laborers



8% of registered nurses

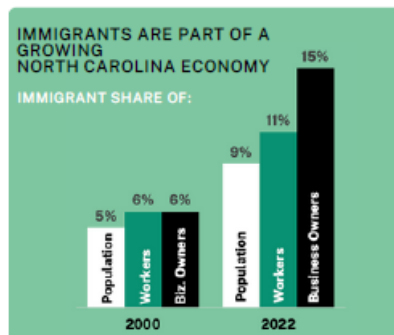


33% of software developers

It turns out that immigrant workers and business owners generate **\$86 billion of economic output** in North Carolina. Immigrant contribution to GDP is about the same as immigrant share of the labor force.

Immigration increases opportunity for North Carolinians

When immigrants move to North Carolina, the economy grows. That doesn't mean fewer jobs, it means more jobs: there are more consumers, more workers, and more business owners. Study after study shows there is no fixed number of jobs in a state. Immigration creates opportunities that benefit U.S.-born workers too.



As North Carolinians age, we'll need more workers

As our population ages, new immigrants help keep our economy growing at a sustainable rate. Immigrants help meet growing needs for health care, home care, and supportive services that are key for older North Carolinians to have a dignified retirement.

Some people try to scapegoat immigrants to keep us divided. We don't have to fall for it.

After decades of stagnating wages, today wage growth is starting to move in the right direction. We know how to create a good economy for workers. It requires uniting around policy choices like investments in infrastructure, manufacturing, and our care economy with strong labor standards. Regardless of race or country of birth, we all do better when we unite for policies that grow jobs and wages.



For details visit immresearch.org/publications/states

Source: <https://ncbudget.org/immigrants-are-a-vital-part-of-north-carolinas-future/>



SENATE BILL 153: North Carolina Border Protection Act.

2025-2026 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Rules and Operations of the Senate	Date:	February 27, 2025
Introduced by:	Sens. Berger, Daniel, B. Newton	Prepared by:	Robert Ryan
Analysis of:	First Edition		Kristen L. Harris Staff Attorneys

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 153 would do the following:*

- *Require the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Secretary of the Department of Adult Correction (DAC), the Commander of the State Highway Patrol (SHP), and the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), to enter into agreements with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and adopt certain other policies to cooperate with ICE.*
- *Require the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to examine "covered State public benefits programs" to determine whether, and the extent to which, the benefits are being provided to unauthorized aliens.*
- *Waive governmental immunity from tort liability for cities and counties that adopt sanctuary ordinances and when an unauthorized alien commits a crime against a person or property within the corporate limits of the city or county, whether or not insurance has been purchased.*
- *Prohibit constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina from having policies or procedures that limit the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.*

Source: [S153-SMCE-4\(e1\)-v-2](#), Legislative Analysis Division, NCGA.

SECTION 1

Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1357(g)) authorizes State or local law enforcement agencies to perform immigration law enforcement pursuant to federal law if the agency enters into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the federal government.

Under North Carolina law subsection (c1) of G.S. 128-1.1, Dual office holding allowed, provides the following: "Where authorized by federal law, any State or local law enforcement agency may authorize its law enforcement officers to also perform the functions of an officer under 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g) if the agency has a Memorandum of Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding for that purpose with a federal agency. State and local law enforcement officers authorized under this provision are authorized to hold any office or position with the applicable federal agency required to perform the described functions."

On January 20, 2025, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 14159 directing the Secretary of Homeland Security, to the maximum extent permitted by law, and with the consent of State or local officials, to take appropriate action through agreements under Section 287(g) to authorize State and local law enforcement officials to perform the functions of immigration officers.

Source: [S153-SMCE-4\(e1\)-v-2](#), Legislative Analysis Division, NCGA.

SECTION 2

Section 2 would require the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to examine "covered State public benefits programs" to determine whether, and the extent to which, the benefits are being provided to unauthorized aliens. OSBM would complete the examination and publish its findings on its website by December 31, 2025. OSBM would take steps to ensure the programs are not being used to benefit unauthorized aliens beyond that which is required by federal law and report to the General Assembly by January 15, 2026, and every year thereafter on the steps taken, and the resulting success, of those steps.

Would define "covered State public benefits programs."

Source: [S153-SMCE-4\(e1\)-v-2](#), Legislative Analysis Division, NCGA.

SECTION 3

North Carolina law prohibits cities (G.S. 160A-205.2) and counties (G.S. 153A-145.5) from having in effect any policy, ordinance, or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law. Cities and counties are also precluded from doing any of the following related to information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- Prohibiting law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering such information.
- Directing law enforcement officials or agencies not to gather such information.
- Prohibiting the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies.

Cities (G.S. 160A-485 and G.S. 160A-485.5) and counties (G.S. 153A-435) may waive governmental immunity from civil liability in tort by the act of purchasing liability insurance.

Section 3 would waive governmental immunity from tort liability for cities and counties that 1) adopt sanctuary ordinances, and 2) when an unauthorized alien commits a crime against a person or property within the corporate limits of the city or county, whether or not insurance has been purchased.

Source: [S153-SMCE-4\(e1\)-v-2](#), Legislative Analysis Division, NCGA.

The federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g (FERPA) protects the privacy of student education records and applies to all education agencies and institutions that receive funds under any U.S. Department of Education program. FERPA generally requires written consent before an institution of higher education can disclose personally identifiable information from a student's education records. Exceptions to this consent requirement include (i) when there is a health or safety emergency and (ii) when a court order or subpoena requires the disclosure.

Section 4 would prohibit constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina from having policies or procedures that limit the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law. Constituent institutions would not be allowed to do any of the following with respect to information about an individual's citizenship or immigration status:

- Prohibit law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering the information.
- Direct law enforcement officials or agencies not to gather the information.
- Prohibit communication of the information to federal law enforcement agencies.

Source: [S153-SMCE-4\(e1\)-v-2](#), Legislative Analysis Division, NCGA.

According to the [School of Government at the University of Chapel Hill \(UNC\)](#), SB153 proposes several reforms to the NC General Statutes classified into four sections:



SCHOOL OF
GOVERNMENT

Legislative Reporting Service

Bill Summaries: S153 (2025-2026 Session)

o Bill S 153 (2025-2026)

Summary date: Feb 24 2025 - [View summary](#)

Contains whereas clauses.

Section 1

Requires the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Secretary of the Department of Adult Correction (DAC), Commander of the State Highway Patrol (SHP), the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) to each undertake tasks related to cooperation with federal immigration officials, including:

- o Enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Director of the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to permit designated State law enforcement officers to perform immigrat law enforcement functions.
- o Develop departmental policies on determining the residency or citizenship status of persons in the custody of under supervision of the agency along with procedures for a follow up query to IC when residency/citizenship of such persons is unable to be determined, and submitting information to ICE when any of those persons is not a legal resident or citizen of the United States or its territories.
- o Cooperate with ICE to fullest extent allowed by law.
- o Submitting the MOA and said policies to the specified NCGA committee by August 1, 2025.

Directs the State Auditor to perform an audit to determine the compliance of each agency with the above and report the results to the General Assembly by December 31, 2025.

Section 2

Requires the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to examine the 19 listed "covered State public benefits programs" to determine whether, and the extent to which, such benefits are being provided to unauthorized aliens. OSBM must complete the examination and publish its findings on its website no later than December 31, 2025. Directs OSBM to take steps to ensure that covered State public benefits programs are not being used to benefit unauthorized aliens beyond that which is required by federal law and report to the General Assembly by January 15, 2026, and annually thereafter on the steps taken, and the resulting success, of those steps.

Section 3

Directs, in new GS 153A-435.1 (counties) and GS 160A-485.1 (cities), that counties/cities that have sanctuary ordinances are considered to have waived its governmental immunity from civil liability in tort in the event an unauthorized alien commits a crime against persons or property within its corporate limits if the local government entity does not comply GS 153A-145.5 (barring counties from adopting sanctuary ordinances)/GS 160A-205.2 (barring cities from adopting sanctuary ordinances). Specifies that the waiver of immunity applies even if the local government has not purchased insurance. Makes conforming changes to GS 153A-145.5 and GS 160A-205.2.

Section 4

Adds new GS 116-40.14, prohibiting a UNC constituent institution from having in effect any policy or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law. Prohibits these institutions from: preventing law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual, directing law enforcement agencies not to gather such information; or prohibiting the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies.

Education, Higher Education, Government, State Agencies, UNC System, Department of Adult Correction, Department of Public Safety, Office of State Auditor, Office of State Budget and Management, State Highway Patrol, Local Government, Health and Human Services, Social Services, Public Assistance, Immigration
GS 116, GS 153A, GS 160A

Source: <https://lrs.sog.unc.edu/bill-summaries-lookup/S/153/2025-2026%20Session/S153>, UNC.

Section 1

Requires the Secretary of the **Department of Public Safety (DPS)**, the Secretary of the **Department of Adult Correction (DAC)**, Commander of the **State Highway Patrol (SHP)**, the Director of the **State Bureau of Investigation (SBI)** to each undertake tasks related to cooperation with federal immigration officials, including:

- Enter into a **Memorandum of Agreement (287 (g))** with the Director of the US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (**ICE**) to permit designated State law enforcement officers to **perform immigration law enforcement functions**.
- Develop **departmental policies** on determining the residency or citizenship status of persons in the custody of under supervision of the agency along with procedures for a follow up query to ICE when residency/citizenship of such persons is unable to be determined and submitting information to ICE when any of those persons is not a legal resident or citizen.
- Cooperate with ICE to the fullest extent allowed by law.
- Submitting the MOA and said policies to the specified NCGA committee.
- Directs the State Auditor to perform an **audit** to determine the compliance of each agency with the above and report the results to the General Assembly.

Section 2

Requires the **Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM)** to examine the 19 listed "covered State public benefits programs" to determine whether, and the extent to which, such benefits are being provided to unauthorized aliens.

- OSBM must complete the examination and publish its findings on its website.
- Directs OSBM to take steps **to ensure that covered State public benefits programs are not being used to benefit unauthorized aliens beyond that which is required by federal law** and report annually to the General Assembly (resulting success, of those steps).

Section 3

Directs, in new GS 153A-435.1 (counties) and GS 160A-485.1 (cities), that counties/cities that have sanctuary ordinances are considered to have **waived its governmental immunity from civil liability in tort in the event an unauthorized alien commits a crime against persons or property within its corporate limits** if the local government entity does not comply [GS 153A-145.5](#) (barring counties from adopting sanctuary ordinances) and [GS 160A-205.2](#) (barring cities from adopting sanctuary ordinances). Specifies that the waiver of immunity applies even if the local government has not purchased insurance.

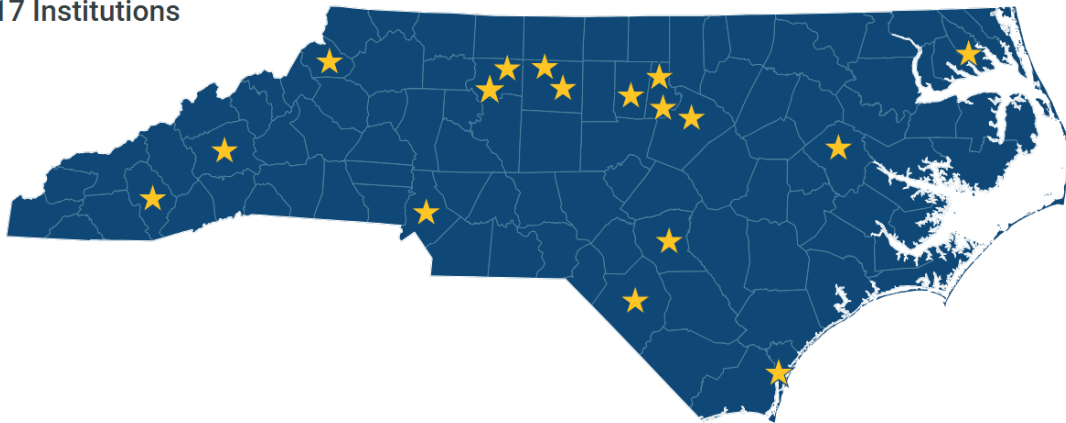
Adds new GS 116-40.14, **prohibiting a UNC constituent institution from having in effect any policy or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.**

Prohibits these institutions from:

- preventing law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual;
- directing law enforcement agencies not to gather such information;
- or prohibiting the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies.



17 Institutions



Source: [UNC System](#).

Section 1. State Law Enforcement agencies that would be required to enter into cooperative agreements - 287(g) program - with ICE



Department of Public Safety: DPS is comprised of approximately 6,000 employees, along with about 12,000 North Carolina National Guard soldiers and airmen. Through effective law enforcement, juvenile justice programs, emergency response and recovery and homeland security preparedness.



Department of Adult Correction: NCDAC is one of the largest state government agencies in NC, with nearly 20,000 positions and an annual budget of \$2 billion. It is responsible for 30,000 people incarcerated in state prisons and more than 84,000 people on supervised probation, parole, or post-release supervision.



State Highway Patrol: SHP works to reduce collisions and keep the state's roads safe. In addition to enforcing the state's traffic laws, state troopers also guide traffic in emergency situations and are prepared to respond to threats of terrorism.



State Bureau of Investigation: SBI conducts criminal investigations throughout the state and provides assistance to local agencies. As a state law enforcement agency, SBI has jurisdiction in the following areas: drug and arson investigations, environmental crimes, election law violations, human trafficking, weapons of mass destruction, child sexual abuse in daycare centers, computer crimes against children, and crimes involving state property.

Source: Prepared by EP with information from the agencies.

Section 2. “State public benefit” programs to be audited by [OSBM](#), pursuant to SB 153, to determine that undocumented persons are not receiving any benefits

This is the list of programs included in SB 153:

- (1) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Work First), except for services providing food for infants and children.
- (2) Food and Nutrition Services, except for WIC services to the extent it provides Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children.
- (3) Programs administered by the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, including the Housing Trust Fund, the Community Living Voucher Program, the Rental Assistance Voucher Program, programs for reduced-rate mortgages, and programs for down payment assistance for certain low-income and/or first-time homebuyers.
- (4) Low-income housing tax credits, Section 8 Housing, and any other rental or housing assistance programs not listed in another subdivision of this section.
- (5) Medication assistance programs.
- (6) Child care subsidy programs.
- (7) Foster care and adoption assistance payments.
- (8) Refugee assistance programs.
- (9) Low-Income Energy Assistance.
- (10) Work First Cash Assistance and other employment and self-sufficiency training and services.
- (11) Medicaid.
- (12) Single Stream Funding.
- (13) Local inpatient psychiatric beds.
- (14) Any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of a State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government.
- (15) Any retirement, disability, unemployment benefit, or any other similar benefit for which payments or assistance are provided by an agency of a State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government.
- (16) State-County Special Assistance.
- (17) Home and Community Care Programs.
- (18) Caregiver Support.
- (19) Early Intervention Services.

Source: Senate Bill 153 ([Edition 1](#)).

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act ([PRWORA](#)) of 1996 **makes undocumented immigrants ineligible for most federal public benefits.**

**GEORGETOWN JOURNAL ON
POVERTY LAW & POLICY**

+ Information:

[The Cruel Restrictions on Immigrants' Eligibility for Public Benefits in the United States](#)

Section 3. "Sanctuary" Ordinances and Statutes | Local Governments

"Sanctuary" ordinances and statutes are political-administrative decisions adopted by local governments (counties and cities) to protect the undocumented immigrant community, promote their inclusion and effective participation, and to limit their cooperation with federal authorities to enforce immigration law in their territories.

Section 3 of SB153 seeks to punish local governments in North Carolina that adopt sanctuary ordinances or statutes, however, the proposal is unnecessary, as current law prohibits it.

This is what SB153 says:

PART III. WAIVER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IMMUNITY

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 153A-145.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-145.5. Adoption of sanctuary ordinance ~~prohibited~~prohibited; waiver of immunity.

...

(c) A county in violation of this section shall have waived its governmental immunity as provided in G.S. 153A-435.1.

SECTION 3.(b) Article 23 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"§ 153A-435.1. Waiver of immunity; sanctuary status.

(a) A county shall have waived its immunity from civil liability in tort if it does not comply with G.S. 153A-145.5 and an unauthorized alien commits a crime against a person or property within the corporate limits of the county.

(b) Immunity shall be waived under subsection (a) of this section even if the county has not purchased insurance as authorized in G.S. 153A-435.

SECTION 3.(c) G.S. 160A-205.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 160A-205.2. Adoption of sanctuary ordinances ~~prohibited~~prohibited; waiver of immunity.

...

(c) A city in violation of this section shall have waived its governmental immunity as provided in G.S. 160A-485.1.

SECTION 3.(d) Article 21 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

"§ 160A-485.1. Waiver of immunity; sanctuary status.

(a) A city shall have waived its immunity from civil liability in tort if it does not comply with G.S. 160A-205.2 and an unauthorized alien commits a crime against a person or property within the corporate limits of the city.

(b) Immunity shall be waived under subsection (a) of this section even if the city has not purchased insurance as authorized in G.S. 160A-485 or G.S. 160A-485.5(a).

Source: Senate Bill 153 ([Edition 1](#)).

Ban on “sanctuary” ordinances | Current general statutes

§ 153A-145.5. Adoption of sanctuary ordinance prohibited.

(a) No county may have in effect any policy, ordinance, or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.

(b) No county shall do any of the following related to information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1) Prohibit law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering such information.
- (2) Direct law enforcement officials or agencies not to gather such information.
- (3) Prohibit the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies. (2015-294, s. 15(a).)

Source: [GS 153A-145.5.](#)

§ 160A-205.2. Adoption of sanctuary ordinances prohibited.

(a) No city may have in effect any policy, ordinance, or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.

(b) No city shall do any of the following related to information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1) Prohibit law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering such information.
- (2) Direct law enforcement officials or agencies not to gather such information.
- (3) Prohibit the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies. (2015-294, s. 15(b).)

Source: [GS160A-205.2.](#)

Section 4. North Carolina System of Higher Education



The [UNC System](#) is a state-run, public institution of higher education and research. It has nearly **250,000** students enrolled in **16 colleges** across the state and the **North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics**.

Chapter 116.

Higher Education.

Article 1.

The University of North Carolina.

Part 1. General Provisions.

§ 116-1. Purpose.

(...)

(b) The University of North Carolina is a public, multicampus university dedicated to the service of North Carolina and its people. It encompasses the 16 diverse constituent institutions and other educational, research, and public service organizations. Each shares in the overall mission of the university. That mission is to discover, create, transmit, and apply knowledge to address the needs of individuals and society. This mission is accomplished through instruction, which communicates the knowledge and values and imparts the skills necessary for individuals to lead responsible, productive, and personally satisfying lives; through research, scholarship, and creative activities, which advance knowledge and enhance the educational process; and through public service, which contributes to the solution of societal problems and enriches the quality of life in the State. In the fulfillment of this mission, the university shall seek an efficient use of available resources to ensure the highest quality in its service to the citizens of the State.

Teaching and learning constitute the primary service that the university renders to society. Teaching, or instruction, is the primary responsibility of each of the constituent institutions. The relative importance of research and public service, which enhance teaching and learning, varies among the constituent institutions, depending on their overall missions. (1971, c. 1244, s. 1; 1995, c. 507, s. 15.17.)

The University of North Carolina: Constituent Institutions

Universities

[Appalachian State University](#)
[East Carolina University](#)
[Elizabeth City State University](#)
[Fayetteville State University](#)
[North Carolina Agricultural and Technological State University](#)
[North Carolina Central University](#)
[University of North Carolina School of the Arts](#)
[North Carolina State University](#)
[University of North Carolina at Asheville](#)
[University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill](#)
[University of North Carolina at Charlotte](#)
[University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#)
[University of North Carolina at Pembroke](#)
[University of North Carolina at Wilmington](#)
[Western Carolina University](#)
[Winston-Salem State University](#)

High School

[North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics](#)

Source: <https://catalog.unc.edu/about/unc-system/>

This is what Senate Bill 153 states:

PART IV. CREATION OF ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES FOR UNC CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS TO COMPLY WITH STATE LAWS RELATED TO IMMIGRATION

SECTION 4. Part 3 of Article 1 of Chapter 116 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 116-40.14. Adoption of sanctuary status prohibited; investigation; penalties.

(a) No constituent institution may have in effect any policy or procedure that limits or restricts the enforcement of federal immigration laws to less than the full extent permitted by federal law.

(b) No constituent institution shall do any of the following related to information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1) Prohibit law enforcement officials or agencies from gathering such information.**
- (2) Direct law enforcement officials or agencies not to gather such information.**
- (3) Prohibit the communication of such information to federal law enforcement agencies."**

Source: Senate Bill 153 ([Edition 1](#)).

IV. COMMENTS AND MATERIALS



SB 153 talking Points shared by [PROGRESS NC ACTION](#):

- **Senate Bill 153 will not make us safer.** By requiring state agencies, public servants, and college campuses to cooperate with ICE, NCGA Republicans are creating bureaucratic steps that make it harder for law enforcement to do their jobs, and easier for chaos to enter our daily lives.
- **There are better priorities to focus on.** North Carolinians need leaders who will aid in disaster recovery, address the rising cost of living, and defend the future of affordable healthcare. SB 153 is another instance of the NCGOP targeting the most vulnerable rather than providing real solutions for our communities.
- **We trust our state government officials to operate without federal interference.** With 8 years' experience as North Carolina's top law enforcement official, Governor Josh Stein and his administration are well-equipped to defend our rights and safety.

We should be focused on keeping our schools, hospitals, and places of worship safe from fear and intimidation. House Bill 78 prohibits law enforcement from participating in ICE raids in these sensitive locations, ensuring that we don't have a climate of fear in places where we work, pray, and learn.



LSSC: Additional [resources about immigration](#).

NC Senate Approves Border Protection Bill Could Affect Some Nonprofits with State Grants and Contracts

On Tuesday, the NC Senate approved a bill ([S.153](#)) that would make a variety of changes to state laws intended to protect the borders of the state. Among other things, the bill would require the NC Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to certify that a wide variety of state benefits are not being used to benefit "unauthorized aliens." Among the public benefits that would be included in OSBM's certification process are state and local grants and contracts. This certification process could affect state grants and contracts with nonprofits that employ or provide services to undocumented immigrants. If the bill were to become law, nonprofits with state grants and contracts that provide services to immigrants may need to have accounting systems in place to ensure that no state funds were used for providing these services. The bill now moves to the House for consideration.

Source: Nonprofit Policy Update - March 7, 2025

North Carolina Justice Center opposes Senate Bill 153: A dangerous and unnecessary expansion of immigration enforcement

PUBLISHED MARCH 6, 2025

North Carolina Justice Center opposes Senate Bill 153: A dangerous and unnecessary expansion of immigration enforcement

RALEIGH (March 6, 2025) – The NC Justice Center strongly opposes [Senate Bill 153](#), a dangerous attack on immigrants that would require North Carolina law enforcement agencies to formally collaborate with ICE and allow them to perform the functions of immigration officers. This bill will not only have chilling effects on our state's immigrant communities, but will also undermine public safety, erode public trust, and place a significant financial burden on North Carolina taxpayers.

SB 153 represents an extreme expansion of immigration enforcement in North Carolina via 287(g) agreements, which currently are only used inside some county jails. If SB 153 becomes law, State Highway Patrol will have the power to question people on the street about their immigration status—a move that takes these officers away from their core mission of highway safety and will almost certainly lead to [racial profiling](#).

The bill also undermines the mission of the State Bureau of Investigation by forcing agents to act as immigration officers. This will only make it harder for agents to gain the trust of victims and witnesses when investigating serious crimes like narcotics and human trafficking.

"There is no evidence that 287(g) programs reduce crime. In fact, research funded by the [U.S. Department of Justice](#) and a study from the [Cato Institute](#) that focused on the impact of 287(g) on crime rates in North Carolina both showed that these programs entirely fail to fulfill their intended purpose," said Kate Woome-Deters, Senior Attorney at the NC Justice Center. "Review of the data also shows that [large percentages](#) of those caught up in the program had committed only minor misdemeanors or traffic offenses, making it a waste of valuable taxpayer money that should be spent on serious crime prevention."

North Carolina taxpayers will indeed pay a heavy price, as [studies have shown](#) that implementing 287(g) programs costs individual counties millions of dollars. Expanding these agreements statewide would create significant financial strain, forcing North Carolinians to pay twice for immigration enforcement—once through federal taxes and again through state taxes.

The NC Justice Center stands firm in opposing SB 153's reckless expansion of 287(g) programs. Our state law enforcement agencies should be able to focus their time, energy, and dollars on investigating crimes and enforcing public safety rather than being forced to engage in activities that actively jeopardize their core missions and have no demonstrable impact on safety or crime reduction.

Source: <https://www.ncjustice.org/north-carolina-justice-center-opposes-senate-bill-153-a-dangerous-and-unnecessary-expansion-of-immigration-enforcement/>



Talking Points

- SB153 is an **anti-immigrant** bill that seeks to force four state law enforcement agencies ([DPS](#), [DAC](#), [SHP](#) and [SBI](#)) to sign cooperation agreements (287 g) with [ICE](#) and take on federal immigration functions that are not their responsibility, diverting resources from their budgets and undermining relationships of trust with the community.
- According to the [American Immigration Council](#), agreements between ICE and local law enforcement agencies result in **racial discrimination**, **detentions of immigrants with minor criminal records**, are **costly to localities**, **threaten community safety**, and hinder community policing. In addition, ICE does not provide **sufficient training or oversight to local police**.

Source: [Summary, American Immigration Council](#).

- SB153 requires [OSBM](#) to audit “state public benefit programs” to determine whether undocumented individuals are receiving welfare benefits, which are already regulated by federal law.
- The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act ([PRWORA](#)) of 1996 makes **undocumented immigrants ineligible for most federal public benefits**.

Source: [Georgetown Journal on Poverty Law & Policy](#).

- Republican State Senator [Buck Newton](#) (District 4) acknowledged in the Judiciary Committee (2/25/205) that there is a lack of indicators or evidence showing that undocumented individuals have access to state public benefit programs in North Carolina:

Senator [Chitlik](#): “I’m curious if we have indicators that, meaningful indicators that people who do not qualify for These programs are taking advantage of them as it stands right now. What’s the evidence that we have to raise this kind of concern?”

Senator [Newton](#): “I’m not sure that we have any evidence at this stage. That’s why we want to conduct the audit, to ensure that that’s not what’s going on. They’re not supposed to be. So, we don’t know for sure.”

- SB153 threatens North Carolina local governments with losing “governmental immunity from tort liability” if they adopt sanctuary ordinances, but current state law expressly prohibits counties and cities from making decisions that limit their cooperation with federal immigration enforcement authorities in their territories.

Source: [GS 153A-145.5.](#) and [GS160A-205.2.](#)

- SB153 seeks to prohibit constituent institutions of North Carolina's state higher education system from having policies or procedures that limit the enforcement of federal immigration laws, which is a **violation of their autonomy.**

 YouTube



¿Qué dice el proyecto de ley antiinmigrante SB153?

 El Pueblo

EL PUEBLO (video): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F1eDfHdet5U>

ACLU North Carolina

Bill Number: S153	Bill Name: North Carolina Border Protection Act
ACLU of NC Position: Oppose	Issue Area: Immigrants' Rights

Bill Summary

Senate Bill 153 would require the Department of Public Safety, Department of Adult Correction, State Highway Patrol, and State Bureau of Investigation to enter into a 287(g) agreement with ICE. The bill would require these departments to try and determine whether an individual they are interacting with is a U.S. citizen or has legal status. If the individual's status cannot be determined, ICE must be contacted. In the case that the person is undocumented, the agencies must cooperate with requests from ICE.

This bill would also instruct the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) to ensure that State public benefit programs are not being used to benefit undocumented people beyond the extent required by federal law.

S153 would also waive certain aspects of governmental immunity for local governments that fail to comply with the anti-sanctuary ordinances.

Lastly, this bill would prohibit UNC constituent institutions from adopting any type of sanctuary policies or procedures and from preventing law enforcement officials from gathering information on the citizenship status of an individual and sharing that information with federal law enforcement agencies.

Talking Points

Immigrants in NC

- Many people coming to the U.S. already have family or community networks here and are looking to build a new life for themselves and their families. Most are fleeing violence, persecution, and/or economic hardship and come here to find safety and opportunity.
- We all want to live in safe communities, but scapegoating immigrants, who research shows are less likely to commit crimes than U.S. citizens, is not the answer. In fact, policies that target immigrants make our communities less safe because they diminish police-community relations.

- Immigrants are an essential part of our community. They are our neighbors, coworkers, and friends.
- Immigrant communities help bring cultural diversity, support our workforce, and contribute significantly to the North Carolina economy.
 - In NC, undocumented immigrants contributed \$692.2 million in state and local taxes in 2022.
 - Nationally, undocumented immigrants contributed \$96.7 billion in federal, state, and local taxes in 2022. Of this, \$37.3 billion went to state and local governments.
- Let's be clear: this bill isn't about protecting our communities – it's about furthering an anti-immigrant agenda, no matter the costs.

Community Safety

- S153 exacerbates the climate of uncertainty for immigrants and their families in North Carolina. Immigrants in North Carolina should not have to live in constant fear of being detained, deported, or separated from their families.
- When police act as immigration agents, witnesses or victims of crime are less likely to report crimes and cooperate with police for fear of deportation, making *all of us* less safe. By compelling law enforcement and corrections departments to enter 287(g) agreements, this bill will erode the trust between immigrants and the protective services they should be able to rely on.
- 287(g) agreements lead to racial profiling of Black, brown, and immigrant communities, with law enforcement targeting people based on appearance, not criminal behavior, and will likely lead to numerous 4th Amendment violations.
- Racial profiling can harm a broad range of people in North Carolina who look or speak a certain way whether they are citizens or not, especially if State and local agencies are inappropriately trying to make determinations on individuals' legal status.
- Many law enforcement officials oppose 287(g) agreements because forcing them to enforce immigration laws diverts resources away from their priorities to build trust with communities and solve crimes.

Public Benefit Programs

- Immigrants pay the same taxes as citizens yet are ineligible for most benefits available to citizens. Immigrants contribute billions in taxes each year, create jobs, and help fuel our economy. They deserve to benefit equally from the services that they pay into.
 - More than a third of the tax dollars paid nationally by undocumented immigrants go toward payroll taxes dedicated to funding programs that these workers are barred from accessing. Undocumented immigrants paid \$25.7 billion in Social Security taxes, \$6.4 billion in Medicare taxes, and \$1.8 billion in unemployment insurance taxes in 2022.

- Requiring the OSBM to ensure that undocumented people are not receiving services will add an undue burden to already understaffed state agencies and slow down the provision of services to all beneficiaries.

UNC Constituent Institutions

- The role of universities is to provide an education and support students, not to enforce immigration laws. Forcing university staff to cooperate with ICE erodes trust between students and the institutions, creates a climate of fear that impacts all students on campus regardless of immigration status, and diverts time and money from student services and academic programs.
- All students have the right to be safe on campus. Universities have an obligation to protect the privacy and safety of students.
- There are about 20,000 first generation immigrant students who attend colleges or universities in North Carolina.
 - ICE activity on campuses creates an environment of fear and distrust, undermines the university's reputation of global recruitment and inclusivity, disrupts the contribution of diverse thoughts, expertise, and financial contributions to the university, and increases mental strain for students with mixed-status families.
- International and immigrant students are significant contributors to establishing our universities as leaders in research, innovation, and campus diversity, all of which are in jeopardy under forced cooperation with ICE.
- Immigration enforcement activities at schools create hardships and barriers to student's wellbeing and learning, and a pervasive climate of fear, conflict and stress that affects all students, regardless of their background or status.
- Universities need to be able to create policies that best serve the needs of their academic communities and not be forced to create hostile environments for immigrant students.

La Nación: [En Carolina del Norte: el proyecto de ley que busca ayudar al ICE con las detenciones de inmigrantes](#)

Qué Pasa: [Agencias estatales de NC podrían adoptar el 287\(g\)](#)

Qué Pasa: [Avanza proyecto para que policías estatales adopten 287\(g\)](#)

Enlace Latino NC: [Avanza en Comité del Senado de Carolina del Norte proyecto de colaboración de agencias estatales con el ICE](#)

Enlace Latino NC: [Senado de Carolina del Norte votaría proyecto antiinmigrante la próxima semana](#)

El Diario de Sonora: [Ley SB-153: Carolina del Norte endurece control migratorio](#)

La Conexión USA: [El Pueblo rechaza proyecto de ley antiinmigrante que busca obligar a agencias estatales a colaborar con ICE](#)

WRAL: [NC Senate leaders advance immigration crackdown bill](#)

Univision 40: [Proyecto de ley requiere colaboración de agencias estatales con ICE](#)

Univision 40: [Carolina del Norte busca aprobar una propuesta de ley que obligaría a agencias estatales colaborar con ICE](#)

ACLU: [NC Senate Passes Anti-Immigration Bill](#)

BPR: [NC Senate bill requires state agencies to work with federal immigration authorities](#)

Enlace Latino NC: [Senado estatal aprueba propuesta para que agencias del orden estatal colaboren con ICE](#)

La Conexión USA: [Senado de Carolina del Norte aprueba el proyecto de ley SB153](#)

Enlace Latino NC: [Community invited to sign petition against SB 153](#)

La Conexión USA: [Senado aprobó el proyecto de ley SB153](#)

SB153, "North Carolina Border Protection Act"

**Sammy Salkin, ACLU-NC
Senate Judiciary Committee
Wednesday, February 26, 2025**

**Senate Rules and Operations Committee
Thursday, February 27, 2025**

"Welcoming immigrants allows us to build more inclusive and resilient communities where everyone can contribute to and benefit from shared success. Hostile legislation like SB153 is an attack on immigrant communities and an attempt to further the false narrative that immigrants are a drain off on our public service system and pose a threat to public safety.

Just like US Citizens, immigrants pay into our tax base and contribute billions of dollars each year, create jobs and help fuel our economy. In North Carolina alone, undocumented immigrants contributed over \$690 million in state and local taxes in 2022. However, undocumented immigrants are already prohibited by federal law from accessing most public services, even though their tax dollars help fund them.

This bill is likely to result in US Citizens having reduced access to essential services. Specifically, members of mixed status families might not be able to make the distinction between eligible beneficiaries such as a US Born child and an undocumented parent or sibling. This is likely to reduce benefit use among U.S. citizens and lawfully present immigrants, increasing rates of poverty, hunger and poor health outcomes.

Further, forcing law enforcement agencies to cooperate with federal immigration erodes the trust between immigrants and the protective services that they should be able to rely on when police act as immigration agents, witnesses or victims of crime are less likely to report crimes and cooperate with police for fear of deportation, making all of us left safe. 287 agreements also lead to racial profiling of black, brown and immigrant communities and will likely result in numerous Fourth Amendment violations. Many law enforcement officials oppose 287 agreements because enforcing immigration laws divert resources from their priorities of building trust with communities and solving crimes. This bill is not about protecting our communities, it's about furthering an anti-immigrant agenda no matter the costs.

We urge you to vote no. Thank you."

SB153, "North Carolina Border Protection Act"

**Mark Swan, Democracy out loud
Senate Judiciary Committee
Wednesday, February 26, 2025**

"So, this Bill 153, it's like something you'd come up with at 3 in the morning with your creative side of your brain working, but your logical sides not quite there. And then when you read it in the day of light, you realize, no, this doesn't make sense. So, let's shine some light on this. Right? This bill requires the North Carolina law enforcement personnel to be deputized via a memorandum of agreement with the federal government to be ICE agents. Right. We don't need our law enforcement people to be working for ice. We need them to be working in and with our communities where they're already stretched.

As I was brought up. This bill makes it assume that people are guilty of being undocumented and therefore proven guilty if documentation isn't provided timely enough. This is America. You're innocent until you are proven guilty. So, this bill is Orwellian in concept.

Again, this bill implies that undocumented people are receiving funds they aren't entitled to. Let's remember, it's been calculated immigrants contribute over \$450 billion to local, state and federal taxes, and it's already known that they utilize almost no public services. This witch hunt for funds is complete waste of time and of my tax dollars. This makes of the boondoggle that's happening in Washington with the federal Department of Government Efficiency.

And finally, this bill threatens communities and universities with frivolous lawsuits if they are perceived to be protecting undocumented individuals, even when doing so would aid in their function. This is McCarthyism just changing the word communist for illegal aliens. Just as the person named this bill several times. This bill is repressive, alarmist, vindictive, and completely unnecessary. Say no to this bill. Thank you."

SB153, “North Carolina Border Protection Act”

**Mario Alfaro, El Pueblo
Senate Rules and Operations Committee
Thursday, February 27, 2025**

“Forcing state agencies and authorities to do the work of federal immigration agents is a violation of state autonomy and instead of protecting the state's citizens, it will create distrust and increase insecurity for everyone.

These anti-immigrant policies will lead to economic losses for the state, especially in strategic sectors such as agriculture, construction and manufacturing where immigrant labor is vital.

More than 50% of farm workers are immigrants. More than 35% of construction workers are immigrants.

We urge legislators to support policies that protect immigrants and their contributions, not those that ignore or hide the fact that North Carolina's economy needs immigrant workers.

Our organization rejects this anti-immigrant bill because it is unnecessary.”



Sammy Saikin, portavoz de ACLU, hace un comentario público en contra del SB 153 en el Comité de Reglas y Operaciones del Senado / Foto: Walter Gómez, ELNC



Mario Alfaro, gerente de política del Pueblo, durante los comentarios públicos en el Comité de Reglas y Operaciones del Senado / Foto: Walter Gómez, ELNC

Source: <https://enlancelatinonc.org/senado-de-carolina-del-norte-votaria-proyecto-antiinmigrante-la-proxima-semana/>