

CITY OF RIVERSIDE  
Code of Ethics and Conduct Complaint

A Public Document

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AUG 25 2014

City of Riverside  
City Clerk's Office

Person filing complaint:

Name Tressy Capps Email tlc36c@hotmail.com

Address (optional if email provided) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone 951-333-2000

Official who committed alleged violation:

Name Andy Melendrez

Position Council Member Ward 2

Date(s) of alleged violation: Resolution dated 8-26-14

If not filed within 180 days from when alleged violation occurred:

Date of discovery of alleged violation 8-22-14

Describe circumstances that led to discovery of alleged violation (may attach separate sheet or documents) I discovered the violation

Upon reviewing the upcoming agenda, Mr. Melendrez's resolution is vague, misleading and makes a false statement.

Specific section(s) of Code of Ethics and Conduct allegedly violated: Item 6

"they will seek to ensure that information provided by the City Government to the public is accurate and clear"

Description of event(s) (may attach separate sheet or documents):

Mr. Melendrez drafted this resolution for consideration Aug 26, 2014. The resolution is vague, unnecessary and mistates facts. Passage would make the city of Riverside a sanctuary city. 1

In what way did the event(s) allegedly violate the Code of Ethics and Conduct cited above (may attach separate sheet or documents)?

He blatantly lies about the fiscal impact of adopting the resolution. To state there is no fiscal impact associated with adopting this resolution is false. I have attached proof. Resolution must be rejected.

If complaint is related to a member of a City board, commission, or committee, shall the complaint first be referred to the Chair in an effort to achieve informal resolution?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No, forward directly to adjudicating body

  
Signature

8-25-14  
Date

**PLEASE NOTE:** The burden of proof is on the complainant and the complainant must prove the violation by a preponderance of the evidence.

*Failure to complete all sections of this form may result in the filing being deemed incomplete and the complainant will be so notified. Incomplete filings will not be processed.*

File completed form and attachments:

Office of the City Clerk  
City of Riverside  
3900 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92522  
951-826-5557  
[cnicol@riversideca.gov](mailto:cnicol@riversideca.gov)



City of Arts & Innovation

## City Council Memorandum

**TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL**      **DATE: AUGUST 26, 2014**  
**FROM: COUNCILMEMBER MELENDREZ**      **WARDS: ALL**  
**SUBJECT: SUPPORT ROLE FOR LOCAL HUMANITARIAN EFFORTS**

### ISSUE:

The issue for the City Council consideration is discussion of a local supportive role in humanitarian efforts.

### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

That the Governmental Affairs Committee recommend that the City Council adopt a resolution in support of humanitarian efforts for treatment of all individuals including recent immigrants to the United States.

### BACKGROUND:

On September 18, 2001, the City Council adopted a "Building a More Inclusive Riverside Community" statement consisting of a set of principles based upon the premises that (1) Riversiders should be and see themselves as respected, contributing members of the community; and (2) that all Riversiders should be bound by a common set of principles based on fairness of treatment, recognition of rights, acceptance of responsibilities, commitment to equality, and dedication to expanding opportunities for all.

In support of the City of Riverside's long standing culture of embracing diversity, a resolution has been drafted in support of humanitarian efforts or assistance in the processing and treatment of all immigrants, including those recently arriving into the United States. The Federal Government has an obligation to process these individuals, many of whom are children, and it is in the best interests of all concerned that the ability of the Federal Government to fulfill its responsibilities not be hampered in any way. *vague*

*true* Although the City does not have the resources nor is it appropriate to accept any responsibility to provide temporary housing, the resolution supports decisions of local faith or other community organizations to participate in providing temporary housing or other humanitarian gestures. President Obama is working with Congress to increase the efficiency of the processing period. The attached resolution stands in support of efforts for fair and humane treatment for all. *vague*

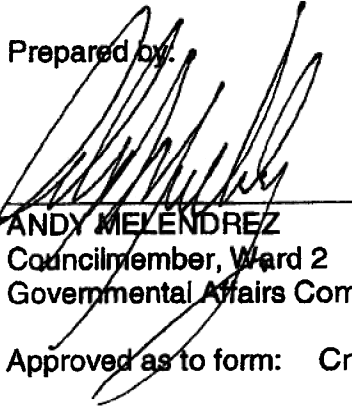
The Governmental Affairs Committee on August 6, 2014, with Chair Melendrez and Vice-Chair Gardner present and Member Adams absent, unanimously recommended adoption of the

resolution to the City Council.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

There is no fiscal impact associated with adoption of the proposed resolution of support for humanitarian treatment of all individuals.

Prepared by:



ANDY MELENDREZ  
Councilmember, Ward 2  
Governmental Affairs Committee, Chair

Approved as to form: Cristina Talley, Interim City Attorney

Attachment: Building a More Inclusive Riverside Community Pamphlet  
Draft Resolution



THE FISCAL BURDEN OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION ON  
*United States Taxpayers*

BY JACK MARTIN, DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS AND  
ERIC A. RUARK, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

**JULY 2010**  
(REVISED FEBRUARY 2011)

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that amount among the states based on the size of their estimated illegal alien population including the U.S.-born children. This general government expenditure is much smaller as a share of overall outlays on illegal aliens at the state and local level than it is at the federal level.

As may be seen in the above table, the estimated state and local fiscal outlays attributable to the illegal alien population amount to more than \$84 billion annually. This fiscal impact represents a fiscal burden on each native-born household of about \$929. However, costs are not spread evenly across the country. California has the highest cost burden at about \$2,724 per native household. Another four states — Arizona, Nevada, New York, and Texas — have a household burden of more than \$1,500. Those five states and another six and the District of Columbia significantly raise the national average fiscal cost burden. Those six are Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and New Mexico — each with an average household annual burden greater than \$1,000. Average annual fiscal costs per native household for the rest of the country are less than half that amount, or about \$443 per year.

## H. OTHER COSTS

The categories of expenditure above represent the most readily identifiable costs of illegal migration at the state and local level. But they should not be seen as an exhaustive listing of such costs. For example, we estimated a pro-rated share of administration of justice costs at the state and local government level, but that did not account for other outlays resulting from the fact that a large share of the illegal alien population is not fluent in English and the police, public defenders, courts and corrections operations have additional expenditures providing interpretation services for that population. The same is true for medical service outlays.

No estimate of illegal alien use of state or locally funded public housing is included because that will vary widely by state and local jurisdiction and there is no ready source of information on those practices. Nevertheless, the example of Boston providing public housing to President Obama's aunt despite her illegal alien status, suggests that there is undoubtedly an additional expenditure in some states and localities for this purpose.

Another example is the cost of deployment of state guard units to the border area in support of Border Patrol operations when public order is threatened as a result of criminal activity spilling over the border. Arizona Governor Brewer recently issued a plea to the Obama Administration to accept responsibility for authorizing National Guard deployment so that the federal government would pay for the costs. She noted that New Mexico currently is incurring those costs for border security in that state.

*"Brewer said Arizona cannot afford to send troops to the border, as New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson recently did, without federal assistance because of its woeful fiscal state. A year-long deployment would cost the state \$28-30 million, Brewer said."<sup>24</sup>*

We have not factored in those additional security costs because at this time they are not an on-going fiscal cost.

## Executive Summary

This report estimates the annual costs of illegal immigration at the federal, state and local level to be about \$113 billion; nearly \$29 billion at the federal level and \$84 billion at the state and local level. The study also estimates tax collections from illegal alien workers, both those in the above-ground economy and those in the underground economy. Those receipts do not come close to the level of expenditures and, in any case, are misleading as an offset because over time unemployed and underemployed U.S. workers would replace illegal alien workers.

### KEY FINDINGS

- Illegal immigration costs U.S. taxpayers about \$113 billion a year at the federal, state and local level. The bulk of the costs — some \$84 billion — are absorbed by state and local governments.
- The annual outlay that illegal aliens cost U.S. taxpayers is an annual amount per native-headed household of nearly \$1,000 after accounting for estimated tax collections. The fiscal impact per household varies considerably because the greatest share of the burden falls on state and local taxpayers whose burden depends on the size of the illegal alien population in that locality.
- Education for the children of illegal aliens constitutes the single largest cost to taxpayers, at an annual price tag of nearly \$52 billion. Nearly all of those costs are absorbed by state and local governments.
- At the federal level, about one-third of outlays are matched by tax collections from illegal aliens. At the state and local level, an average of less than 5 percent of the public costs associated with illegal immigration is recouped through taxes collected from illegal aliens.
- Most illegal aliens do not pay income taxes. Among those who do, much of the revenues collected are refunded to the illegal aliens when they file tax returns. Many are also claiming tax credits resulting in payments from the U.S. Treasury.

With many state budgets in deficit, policymakers have an obligation to look for ways to reduce the fiscal burden of illegal migration. California, facing a budget deficit of \$14.4 billion in 2010-2011, is hit with an estimated \$21.8 billion in annual expenditures on illegal aliens. New York's \$6.8 billion deficit is smaller than its \$9.5 billion in yearly illegal alien costs.

The report examines the likely consequences if an amnesty for the illegal alien population were adopted similar to the one adopted in 1986. The report notes that while tax collections from the illegal alien population would