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### Latino Immigrants and the Criminal Justice System

#### Abstract

*It is a commonly known fact that immigrants face discrimination and prejudice in the US, and as immigration rates to the country rise, so do the attitudes against these communities. This research topic involves delving into cases of immigrants and how their position affected their outcome in the criminal justice system. These cases will assist in understanding the need for reformation in the criminal justice system. The research will cover both the last two presidencies. This is to analyze how public and political perspectives change and influence this issue. There is a negative connotation related to being an immigrant in the judicial system and this connotation tends to lead to worse punishments and court decisions. The secondary argument is an untruthful and unjust fear of immigrants specifically from South America. The fear of losing jobs and rising crimes is a false narrative. The provided cases and legal analysis will assist in highlighting injustices and hypocrisies.*

### The Implications of AGUIRRE JARQUIN v. STATE

On the morning of June 17, 2004, Clemente Aguirre-Jarquin went to visit his neighbors and close friends for a couple of drinks. To his surprise, 47-year-old Cheryl Williams and

68-year-old Carol Bareis were found stabbed to death. After his efforts to resuscitate them, he worried that if he reported their deaths to the police, they would possibly deport him for his undocumented immigration status. So he departed from the crime scene. He eventually went to the police and told them what he experienced. This was the actual story of what occurred that week in 2004. He was still convicted for the murders of Williams and Bareis in 2006 and sentenced to 14 years in prison, including 11 years of death row (*The Innocence Project*, 2018). Aguirre, an immigrant from Honduras, illegally fled to Florida to get away from the heavily violent environment of his hometown where he often feared for his life. All Aguirre ever wanted, like most immigrants who fled to America, was a safer and better life for himself. Little did he know that his first couple of years in America would subject him to 14 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. This is, unfortunately, the story for so many in the US, but this case, in particular, will reveal the issues within the criminal justice system including their attitudes toward Latinos and Latino immigrants.

To be marginalized, according to Webster's Dictionary, is to be "treated as insignificant or peripheral." This is the case for many in the US: women, people who are low income, disabled bodies, African Americans—the list goes on. A group's marginalization that is often overlooked are Latinos immigrants. From Trump-era policies that make finding refuge in the US difficult, to discrimination when it comes to jobs because they are not "qualified," immigrants are much too often at a disadvantage. This research will center around the treatment of Latino immigrants but will include sources that are just centered around Latino Americans. Despite the fact that the majority of Latinos in the United States are native-born, 33 percent of the 60.5 million persons who self-identified as Hispanic or Latino were immigrants, while 67 percent were born in the United States (*U.S. Census Bureau*, 2019). In other words, nearly half of the Latino population in

America are immigrants, therefore, a fair portion of research and evidence conducted must reflect Latinos in the US as a whole so that there will be an accurate representation of the topic at hand.

About a decade into his prison sentence, Aguirre was able to obtain the funds for better lawyers and The Innocence Project, an organization that aids in proving the innocence of wrongfully convicted victims. More than 84 bloodstains retrieved from the crime scene were tested, and none of them pointed to Aguirre as the source of DNA. Aguirre's death sentence was overturned by the Florida Supreme Court in 2016. He was then exonerated in 2018. (*The Innocence Project*, 2018)

Although Aguirre was exonerated, there is still justice that he awaits. As of 2022, Aguirre lives as a free man but has not received any compensation for his many years in prison. Following the dismissal of all charges against Aguirre during his second murder trial, his lawyers sought that he be compensated under Florida's Victims of Wrongful Incarceration Compensation Act, a 2008 law that provides \$50,000 for each year someone is unfairly imprisoned (*2019 Florida Statutes* Ti. XLVII, Ch. 916). This implies that for his 14 years of prison time, Aguirre could potentially be entitled to about \$100,000 of compensation. Aguirre stated on Tampa Bay Times where he expressed his concerns—two years following his exoneration—towards the state about receiving compensation, “My claim was rejected because it was supposed to be filed 90 days after the Florida Supreme Court tossed out my conviction, even though I was still in jail waiting to be retried at that point,” He wrote. “I put in my claim soon after I was released, but it was too late.” he also claimed that his previously illegal immigration status was another reason why his compensation was withheld.

The concerning lack of thoroughness of the investigative team, along with the government's incorporation to grant Aguirre his funds demonstrates that the court system had no interest in serving justice to Aguirre. (2020)

1 in 6 Latino males in the US will be incarcerated in his lifetime, nearly four times as many as white males despite them being four times smaller than the white male population (Bonczar and Beck). In other words, although the Latino population is smaller in America, they are the second most likely race or ethnic group to be incarcerated, second to African Americans. This large gap is grossly disproportionate and proves that Latinos are being mass incarcerated.

It may be argued that the overrepresentation of Latinos in prisons could be attributed to the fact that they simply cause more crime than their white counterparts. This can be supported by the remarks that former President Trump made at a Cabinet meeting in 2018, about unauthorized immigrants. “[Democrats] want to have illegal immigrants; in many cases, people that we don’t want in our country,” He expressed to White House reporters. “They want to have illegal immigrants pouring into our country, bringing with them crime, tremendous amounts of crime.” These claims ultimately further influenced many American attitudes toward immigration. Gallup conducted a survey in 2019 concerning this topic. They interviewed thousands of Americans about a variety of topics concerning immigration. The results of the poll illustrated that 42% of Americans believe that immigrants coming to the US are making crime worse in the country. The overall dissatisfaction with immigration has increased since then with nearly six in 10 Americans, 58%, being dissatisfied with the level of immigration into the U.S. today as of Feb 2022 (Gallup, 2022). Evidently, there is a massive portion of Americans that believe that immigrants “bring” more crime to the US. However, recent studies have shown that immigrants are no more likely than native-born Americans to commit crimes. However, some studies have

found no indication that U.S. immigrants, including undocumented immigrants, commit more crimes than native-born Americans.

A study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA reaches even more significant conclusions from a detailed data collection. It claims that between 2012 and 2018, illegal immigrants in Texas were less than half as likely as their native-born neighbors to be detained for violent crimes or drug offenses, and less than a quarter as likely to be arrested for property crimes (Light et al. 32344). Similarly, The Marshall Project analyzed the relationship between immigrants and crime by comparing FBI data with recent estimates of undocumented immigrant populations. “A large majority of the areas recorded decreases in both violent and property crime between 2007 and 2016, consistent with a quarter-century decline in crime across the United States,” wrote Anna Flag for The Marshall Project. “The analysis found that crime went down at similar rates regardless of whether the undocumented population rose or fell. Areas with more unauthorized migration appeared to have larger drops in crime rates, although the difference was small and uncertain” (Undocumented Immigrants and Crime?). This evidence demonstrates that the immigrant population has nothing to do with the overall crime rates; they in fact commit less crime than US-born citizens.

The irresponsibility of the Aguirre case, as well as the beliefs toward Latin immigrants fueled by former President Trump’s campaigns all come to the conclusion that there is indeed a systematic issue against this group. It has been stated that Latinos make up a disproportionately large incarceration population, yet studies have proven that they commit less violent crimes. This conflict of numbers can be explained by society’s attitudes toward Latinos. Similar to black Americans, Latinos often have preconceived notions about them that automatically make them targets to police. (Weitzer and Brunson 130). In disadvantaged, nonwhite communities, including

immigrant populations, police officers engage in more unjustified stops, corruption, verbal abuse, and excessive force. (135).

Solutions to this problem should include less pressure from police in these communities that include more training on biases. Although proven to be a misconception, many Americans believe that these marginalized communities commit more crime, when in reality there are just being overpoliced. Another probable solution would be for the elected officials in power to be more aware and educated about the topics and policies that they discuss. When US citizens hear their president say that they are “under attack” by Latin American “illegals,” “drug dealers,” “rapists,” and “parasites,” and that a “big, beautiful wall” erected across the US-Mexico border would keep out “infestations” of migrant “animals,” “gang members,” and “bad hombres” from “shithole countries,” there is inevitably going to be a negative adjustment on how these Americans view Latinos as a whole (Trump, 2018).

As the 28th Floridian death row exoneree, Clemente Aguirre lives a life of bittersweetness. He is now freed from his 14-year-long nightmare but has yet to receive the funds to rebuild his life. His case was an extensive example of how the criminal justice system is flawed as well as how immigrants that escape to the US for refuge can be subjected to much discrimination—in extreme cases, years of imprisonment—due to their immigration status. There should be a push in the legislative branch for more laws, statutes, and policies for the protection of these groups nationwide.

### The Public Charge Rule

On February 24, 2020, the public charge rule was put into effect giving the Trump administration the ability to deny legal residency to lower class immigrants who use or are likely

to use government assistance programs. The public charge rule declares that if an immigrant has used one or more public benefits for more than 12 months within any 36-month period, it will result in a public charge. The rule calls for new criteria for immigrants who are attempting to become permanent legal residents in the US. Now, the officers from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services are required to check age, health, and education. The officers also check their income and assets to see if they are likely to depend on government assistance. Under this rule, immigrants could have their green card applications denied or even be removed from the country. While removal orders can be appealed, they often lead to deportation.

Fortunately, the rule does not apply to all immigrants. It does not apply to US citizens, pregnant women, children, refugees, nor asylees, Afghans and Iraqis with special immigrant visas, certain nonimmigrant victims of trafficking (T visa) and crime (U visa), foreign nationals applying under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJs), those to whom DHS has granted a waiver of public charge inadmissibility, etc (Vance 1). The particular benefits the remaining immigrants are not allowed to take part in include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps), Section 8 Housing Assistance under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Public Housing under Section 9 of the Housing Act, and most forms of federally funded Medicaid (Vance 1). The following are a couple of the things that are not included in the public charge rule: benefits received by the spouse or children of U.S. service members and benefits received by certain children born to or adopted by U.S. citizens living outside the U.S. (Vance 1). Of course, the exceptions are beneficial, however, the rule negatively affects immigrants and their relationship with the justice system.

With this rule in place, many immigrants refuse to use any type of government assistance in fear of deportation. “Enrollment in Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Plan has dropped 31% in the last two years” (Sohrabji 1). In a survey, 80% of the participants said they didn’t know that they could enroll their children in certain Medicaid programs without affecting the parents’ legal status. Immigrants are going without health care and opting out of free school lunches, however, those things do not count as public charges. This goes to show how much they fear and distrust the system. Also under the rule, immigrants must prove that they could earn \$41,000 a year, obliterating the elderly from settling in the States and separating families. This rule overall affects low-income immigrants in a very negative way as it makes them feel obligated to drop their much-needed assistance in order to stay in the United States. “The study also found that 14 percent of nearly 2,000 adults who were born outside the U.S. or living with foreign-born family members have been dissuaded from participating in public benefit programs for fear it would impact their chances to obtain green cards..” (Casiano 1). While the Trump administration says this rule is a way to keep immigrants “financially self-sufficient” in our country, critics believe this is a way to keep a number of immigrants out. It has been stated that this rule does not affect children, but their parents are still denying assistance for their benefit. These families need more convincing that some things are not a public charge, however, it’s difficult to believe or take any chances with something that could lead to them having to leave the country.

Again, this rule was enforced in 2020 which was the start of Covid-19. During this time everyone was seeking help with all the tests and treatments for the virus. On March 13, 2020, the USCIS announced that treatments and testing will not be considered a public charge. It was also stated that even if the treatment is done or paid for by government benefits (i.e. Medicaid), they



are still strongly encouraged to get the treatment they need. Still, many immigrant families decided to avoid the care and treatments in order to keep their citizenship even after the federal government made the formal announcement. The refusal of treatment affects the immigrant's entire family depending on how many people live in the same house. Studies have shown that Latinos tend to live in multigenerational households. Since they fear the public charge rule, they could catch the virus unknowingly as they are scared to get tested. They could potentially spread the virus to the rest of their at-home family leaving everyone sick. While the virus affects people and age groups differently, this fear causes a higher risk of death in the household due to Covid.

The public charge test is an assessment of evaluation that immigrant officers will make to help decide on certain immigrant applications. These officers look at health, income, and age to establish if the applicant would depend on government assistance in the future. If the officer decides that they'll need to rely on government assistance, the applicant would be denied. The main focus of the public charge test is to determine whether the applicant has a qualifying affidavit of financial support from the person who is sponsoring them. Having used public benefits in the past does not mean that the immigration officers will deny an applicant. Many people argue that the public charge rule is not an important topic, because it does not apply to all public benefits. The fact that many immigrants only qualify for benefits that are safe to use has given people the reason to not care about the people it does apply to. Someone is affected by this rule, and just because it is not the majority doesn't mean we shouldn't talk about it.

The public rule charge is unjust to those it affects. This rule should be discussed regardless of the number of people involved. The "only people" it effects could be the people that need the assistance. Immigrants should get the same benefits as natural-born Americans once they become a citizen. This rule has split up families; for example when one family member fails

the public charge test and the test passes or vice versa. That family member has to stay in their home country while the rest of the family starts a new life. This could be an elderly woman getting separated from her caregiving daughter because she would most likely need government-assisted healthcare. Although it is less likely to happen, this is still a situation that has happened multiple times. The public charge rule should be banned giving everyone the same access to benefits to help keep people out of poverty.

There are many other exclusions to this rule. For example, student loans, healthcare, school lunches, covid treatments, etc. However, immigrants aren't taking part in any of them. The fear of being deported seems to outweigh very important things like their health. It is a possibility that immigrants think the exclusions are a setup to get them removed from this country. This is a problem considering they come to the US for help. To put it clearly, immigrants typically leave their country and come to the United States for a new, safe life. Once they get here they are denied many government benefits which are most likely needed to start a new life in a different country. Not to forget that they often refuse to use the assistance that actually is available to them simply out of fear. It is clear that this rule was put in place to keep most of the immigrants in their home country and to keep the immigrants in the US from using any of our benefits. The fact that immigrants could be denied a green card or deported all because they needed assistance is very unjust. America is very expensive and even our own citizens are using the public programs. Isn't it logical thinking that immigrants would need a bit of assistance while trying to rebuild their life in such a costly country?

GUERRERO-LASPRILLA V. BARR: IMPLICATIONS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

“About 50 percent of federal drug cases are against Latinx people, even though they make up only about 17 percent of the U.S. population”(Hernandez). Given this statistic, we were able to see how Latino immigrants are singled out within the United States justice system. This research will analyze the understanding of prejudiced acts against Latinos that migrated here. This issue has affected the US for decades now, some years have a higher percentage than others. During certain years depending on what is happening politically in the economy can alter the way Hispanics are viewed and treated. For instance, “About half (54%) of Hispanics say they are confident about their place in America after Trump’s election while four-in-ten Hispanics (41%) say they have serious concerns about their place in America" (Pew Research Center). This shows the Trumps election which took place back in January 2019-2021 played a major role in the increase of injustice towards the Hispanic immigrant community. Although some immigrants were successful at getting enough attention around their cases which led to new policies being put in place.

I bring to your attention the case “Guerrero-Lasprilla v. Barr " which represents one of the main adjustments that are needed within the justice system. This case began in 1986 when Pedro Pablo Guerrero-Lasprilla, a native and citizen of Colombia, was able to enter the United States as a legal immigrant. Unfortunately, in 1998, he was deported because of felony drug charges that appeared against him. By September 2016 Gurrero decided to file a motion to reopen his case in an attempt to seek relief under the former Immigration and Nationality Act § 212(c). He claimed that the 2014 decision by the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) in the Matter of Abdelghany rendered him eligible to do so. Sadly Gurreros motion to reopen was denied by the immigration judge given it was not timely filed. The fact that the Abdelghany was decided in 2014 and he didn't file to reopen until 2016. This two-year delay made the judge feel

as though Guerrero had not thoroughly followed his rights as required for equitable tolling. The BIA affirmed the immigration judge's decision to reject the reopening of the case due to it not being filed within the 90-day period after the administrative final decision. Guerrero insisted that he was incapable of filing his claim until the Fifth Circuit made their decision in the *Lugo-Resendez v. Lynch*, 831 F.3d 337 (5th Cir. 2016).

To continue the courts felt as though the case lacked certain jurisdiction to receive a review for BIA'S determination if equitable tolling didn't apply. As we carry on to analyze the law, as a result of this case the phrase "questions of law " limited review provision in the immigration and nationality acts. The court pursued to look into the language surrounding the issue phrase "zipper clause". This represented the judicial review of immigration which was one action into the court of appeals. After a while the court turned to the statutory history and relevant precedent, discovering that they too supported an intake of "questions of law" as having the application of a legal standard dispute or accepted facts.

Although some may argue that these immigrants deserve to be locked up or deported back if it was up to them no one would even be allowed to migrate here. For example, individuals like Donald Trump who campaigned for the presidency of the United States in 2016 promised to decrease the number of illegal immigrants that enter the country. During this time many pointed the blame of host problems like drugs and crime on undocumented immigrants. Fortunately, Trump did allow some aliens to come to the United States for temporary work but he made it extremely difficult for these individuals to get their permanent visas. According to BBC News "The reduction in permanent visas, from about 1.2 million in 2016 to about 1 million in 2019" (data journalist). This action to try to lower the number of refugees admitted into the

states had a tremendous effect on the Latino immigrant communities that were hoping to receive their permanent visas for work.

The evidence provided shows how Latinos are greatly singled out within the United States' justice and political systems. Almost as if the political actions that take place influence the judicial decisions against certain groups that migrated here looking for better living or jobs. Just like the Gurro case, many Latinos experience this same type of traumatic experience when trying to live in the United States. Many immigrants are just as unfortunate as Gurro at getting their cases re-opened or reviewed. This challenge on immigrants really puts a setback in their survival and attempt to create better living for their family. Being sent back to an outdated country that's filled with violence and poverty isn't ideal after getting to experience living in the US.

This is why it's important that a change happens within the justice system. As injustices go on, the system does very little to make alterations to the way they operate. When they do go to make adjustments it usually results in them creating a new bill or demanding a new ban on some type of action. That's not the only type of change the people are looking for, the nation needs retraining for those working on the frontline of judicial decisions. Also, the review of judges' decisions should be taken in as well considering that there are some out there that will base their court verdicts on their personal biases. This level of unfairness needs to come to an end, individuals who migrated here should be entitled to the same respect and rights any other citizen has. Seeing this type of behavior come from those in higher command in our country is disappointing that they weren't able to morally see their wrongdoing. How long will these types of injustices go on before enough is enough?

### ICE and Injustice

*It is a commonly known fact that immigrants face discrimination and prejudice in the US, and as immigration rates to the country rise, so do the attitudes against these communities. This research topic involves delving into cases of immigrants and how their position affected their outcome in the criminal justice system. These cases will assist in understanding the need for reformation in the criminal justice system. The research will cover both the last two presidencies. This is to analyze how public and political perspectives change and influence this issue. There is a negative connotation related to being an immigrant in the judicial system and this connotation tends to lead to worse punishments and court decisions. The secondary argument is an untruthful and unjust fear of immigrants specifically from South America. The fear of losing jobs and rising crimes is a false narrative. The provided cases and legal analysis will assist in highlighting injustices and hypocrisies.*

You've just been detained, you're berated by officers and agents who you can't understand, you're read your rights but how could you understand them. This is the situation that 56% of Latino immigrants that come to the US have faced. The outcome of their deportation is judged by an ICE (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement) algorithm. This portion of the essay will cover the criminally unjust world of ICE and unconstitutional detaining. Currently, the rates of release have been at an all-time low. It's suspected that the algorithm used by ICE the RCA or The Risk Classification Assessment has been modified. When introduced in 2013 the number of releases was roughly 40% with or without bond. Following Trump's inauguration between 2017 and 2019, that number dropped to a staggering 3%. ICE has faced many lawsuits recently but many don't understand the impact one organization has on the lives of so many.

Shedding light on the mass detaining by ICE will prove the injustices that Latino immigrants have to face throughout the criminal justice system.

### Context and Background

ICE, previously known as the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, was formed in 2003. The organization was formed and given certain rights to promote and enforce homeland security after the events of 9/11. The role they play in terms of deportation is that of detainment from local authorities into federal custody. This creates an easier pathway to deportation. The specific branch of ICE known as ERO (Enforcement and Removal Operations) is who is in charge of deportation. They are who control and enforce deportation which is the biggest fear of Latino immigrants.

The current issue with ICE is their deployment of the RCA mentioned previously. This tool has been altered recently to keep detainees in jail. This keeps money out of the pockets of immigrant families. What affects one person has a domino effect on the community. This isn't the first time that the RCA was altered to funnel immigrants or keep them in the criminal system. According to New York Civil Liberties Union and Bronx Defenders, “ The algorithm was changed in 2015 and again in 2017, removing the ability to recommend release, even for arrestees who posed no threat.”. Following the recent algorithm change, most arrests have been made without criminal convictions.

### Evidence

The National Immigration Law Center or NILC has highlighted how ICE takes advantage of its power to obtain immigrants from local law enforcement and deport them. This increase from local to federal cases inflates numbers and statistics. ICE's power is not wholly explained or ever used in its entirety. Through a 2012 teleconference conducted by the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (Ombudsman's Office) with the Department of Homeland Security's ICE Public Advocate, Mr. Andrew Lorenzen-Strait. Through the conversation, he explained how "ICE chooses not to enforce the full scope of its authority in a particular situation". The NILC explains how there is a "web" of unregulated manipulation by ICE to deport and obtain those they wish to deport. They also highlight and explain programs that ICE uses to rely on state authorities such as the Criminal Alien Program (CAP), Secure Communities (S-Comm), and Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The first of which is where ICE catalogs and interacts with persons of interest in the prison system who have or have yet to be accused. The second is S-Comm is a process of checking fingerprint databases when someone is arrested before the trial process in search of potential immigration offenses. The third allows for the previously mentioned power shift between local to federal authorities. The amount of power has been lessened though as it has been limited to use in jails and requires training and supervision. All these work synchronously by ICE to deport the most amount of persons by technically supervising the local and state authorities.

In the paper written by the professor of sociology and co-director of the interdisciplinary Critical Studies of Race/Ethnicity Program at St. Catherine University, Nancy A. Heitzeg critiques and analyzes "School to Prison Pipeline". The paper takes a look at the



racially discriminant zero-tolerance policies that African American and Latino youth face. This “pipeline” is an issue of policy and a racist socio-political climate. Within the paper is an excerpt from a research paper on media it reads, “Our perceptions of crimes are shaped to a large extent by the highly publicized crimes featured on the nightly news and sensationalized in newspapers. We read about young African American and Hispanic males who sexually assault rob and murder whites, and we assume that these crimes are typical. We assume that the typical crime is a violent crime, that the typical victim is white, and that the typical offender is African American or Hispanic.”. Assumptions made by the public are directly linked to the way TV broadcasts crime. Nancy further explains how the construction of crime and its perpetrators by TV is completely separate from any statistics. Further, she states, “some estimates indicate that as much as two-thirds of violent crime coverage focused on youth under age 25”. This misrepresentation has been brewing since the 80s when hysteria of drugs and crime were linked directly to race through the media. Over the last 40 years since the prison system has increased in numbers by 10 times that of the amount in 1970.

### Analysis

There has been a criminalization of Latinos ever since they came to America. The media has done nothing but foster an unsupported and unchecked narrative for a whole race of people. During the last two presidencies, the media was full of the negative press covering the “Border Crisis”. Instilling fear to push politics allowed for ICE to enforce deportation without any opposition. With immigration being such an important factor in politics, why is there not a better understanding of the injustices and unlawful abduction of persons within our criminal system?

The formation and distinction between state and federal authorities was the basis of our nation's creation. Yet the entanglement of ICE and local authorities has blurred the lines between powers.

Criminal Justice Reform is a must. This research was formed to promote such ideas and to create a better understanding of what is going on behind the scenes. There are so many who have had their fate decided unjustly by a force that has no boundaries. This combined with a “bringing to light” moment for the statistics to completely change the narratives on TV and the News. The statistics are almost completely the opposite of what's promoted on TV. In a consumer culture, it is a crime for our nation's populous to unknowingly be fed prejudice, racism, and fake news.

### Implications

The implications of the analysis will be truly transformational. To completely shift the power back to local and state authority would have major legal repercussions. Courts would have to come together on a highly divisive topic such as immigration to overturn and repeal the policy. Creating trust between law enforcement and colored communities would have to be formed over generations as by now it's almost entirely non-existent. In reality, the chances that the News corporations would ever change their narrative or formats is little. These corporations are politically backed and to take away a major money-making system would not be a smart financial system on their part. Transparency and factual reporting could be pushed for instead. If all were changed both in media and the government it would bring forth a new era in society and politics.

### Conclusion

Understanding the injustices that formulate the Criminal Justice System will help our nation reform, rebuild, and flourish. Too long has a false narrative been fueled by the pockets of who we put in office. ICE as an organization is unjust and uncontrolled. As a people there must be a push for true freedom and better treatment of those who come to become Americans. No one who has not been in their position can fathom the fear that they have before or after coming in into this nation. Through this research, there is hope that a change can be made and fought for.

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