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IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID–19

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2020

Serial No. 116–87

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



Available via: *http://judiciary.house.gov*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
45–494 WASHINGTON : 2021

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IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID–19

Wednesday, September 23, 2020

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Washington, DC

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:01 p.m., in Room 2141, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Zoe Lofgren [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

Present: Representatives Lofgren, Jayapal, Correa, Garcia, Neguse, Mucarsel-Powell, Escobar, Jackson Lee, Scanlon, Buck, Jordan, Biggs, McClintock, and Lesko.

Staff Present: Anthony Valdez, Legislative Aide; John Williams, Parliamentarian; Betsy Lawrence, Counsel, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship; Ami Shah, Counsel, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship; Kyle Smithwick, Minority Counsel; Kiley Bidelman, Minority Clerk; and Andrea Loving, Minority Chief Counsel, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship.

Ms. LOFGREN. The Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship will come to order.

Without objection, the chair is authorized to declare a recess of the Subcommittee at any time.

I will offer my opening statement, and as soon as Mr. Buck arrives, he will be recognized to offer his.

We welcome everyone to this hearing Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID–19.

Before we begin, I'd like to remind Members that we have established an email address and distribution list dedicated to circulating exhibits, motions, or other written materials that Members might want to offer as part of our hearing today. If Members would like to submit materials, please send them to the email address that has been previously distributed to member offices, and we will circulate the materials to Members and staff as quickly as we can.

I would also remind Members that guidance from the Office of the Attending Physician states that face coverings are required for all meetings in an enclosed space, such as Subcommittee hearings, and Members on all sides of the aisle are expected to wear a mask except when they are speaking.

I'll now recognize myself for my opening statement.

The COVID–19 pandemic has served as a wake-up call on a variety of social and economic issues, both globally and in the United States. The pandemic has exposed social injustices, vulnerabilities in our healthcare system, the fragility of our economy, and inequities in our education system, to name just a few.

With today's hearing, we highlight another issue that has taken on new meaning in the wake of COVID–19: The fundamental role that immigrants have long played in key sectors of our economy.

Since 2003, the Department of Homeland Security has identified certain industries as critical to national security, including public health, agriculture, and food processing. In the early days of the pandemic, DHS issued guidance to U.S. employers identifying certain workers as essential critical infrastructure workers.

While many of us shifted to full-time telework, these workers had to continue to report in person. Each day, they risk their lives to ensure that America has a safe and plentiful food supply, they care for our children, tend to the elderly, sanitize our schools and public places. A significant portion of the essential workforce is comprised of immigrant workers.

This Subcommittee has held many hearings over the years to examine the important role that immigrants play in certain economic sectors. Our first hearing this Congress focused on the growing labor challenges in the agricultural sector. To anyone that attended that hearing, it should come as no surprise that farmworkers were deemed essential during the pandemic.

Today, as wildfires rage here in California and other parts of the West Coast, agricultural work is more dangerous than ever. In addition to dealing with the threat of COVID, many farmworkers must now quickly harvest at-risk crops in areas where the air is filled with ash and smoke.

The COVID–19 pandemic has also exposed the essential role of immigrants in American life. Immigrant physicians, researchers, and other healthcare workers have been essential in the fight against COVID–19.

Immigrants provide direct home care for more than 13 million elderly and disabled Americans, many of whom have taken ill with COVID and require even greater assistance transitioning from hospital to home.

A demand for childcare services has increased by almost 250 percent over the past 20 years, and the void has been filled by immigrants. Today, one-fifth of the nearly 2 million early-childhood educators in the United States are immigrants. As long as schools remain even partially closed, the childcare shortage will continue to be a significant roadblock to a full-functioning economy.

Many immigrant essential workers are undocumented and live under constant threat of removal. Many others are protected by temporary programs, such as the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA, or the Temporary Protected Status, TPS, but they, too, live in fear as a result of the Administration's efforts to terminate these programs. They all deserve better.

Over the past year and a half, the House has passed several bills that would provide protections to immigrant essential workers: H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, would provide lawful permanent residence to Dreamers and long-term TPS recipi-

ents; in addition to reforming the H–2A visa program, H.R. 5038, the bipartisan Farm Workforce Modernization Act, would provide legal status to thousands of farmworkers; and this past May, the HEROES Act, which would provide stimulus relief to individuals and businesses and protect essential workers from removal during the pandemic.

Although these workers have been identified as essential during the COVID emergency, the truth could not be plainer: They are essential now and will remain so long after the pandemic has passed. Until all essential immigrant workers are protected through legal status and can easily participate in our economy and society, the United States will continue to fail to realize its full economic potential.

At this point, I would like to recognize others for their opening statement.

First, our Ranking Member, Mr. Buck, you are recognized for your opening statement.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the chair.

I want to start by acknowledging the important role that legal immigrants and legal refugees play in my home State of Colorado and across this country. These individuals work difficult jobs that are essential to keeping our state's economy running, including serving vital sectors like healthcare, food services, the meat-packing industry, and on farms and ranches.

I also want to mention something that the chairperson brought up and address that issue. I think it's important that we understand that, as this country tries to regain its economic footing after this terrible disease, we have a lot of Americans who are out of work, a lot of people who have spent their lifetime paying taxes and contributing to our country that are the fabric of this country. While we have to recognize those who are legally in this country who are assisting in fighting this terrible disease and I have a great deal of respect for those people who are doing that, I also think we have to recognize that illegal immigrants have no role, should not be in this country, and that we are making a serious mistake when we don't allow Americans to fill jobs that are being filled now by illegal immigrants.

We are doing this country a great disservice when we continue to see the unemployment rolls swell while this country actively promotes sanctuary cities in the large cities and policies that undermine the Rule of law and undermine the very nature of what this country is about. The idea that Americans should stand in line for unemployment checks or welfare checks or get other forms of subsistence while those who are in this country illegally are working and undermining our economy is a sad day.

I think that this hearing should not only recognize those who are here legally who are helping America and helping Americans during this very difficult time, I also think it's important that we recognize that those who are here illegally should leave, that we should take even more swift action to make sure that they leave, and that we should make sure that our southern border is secure so that we don't allow more illegal immigrants to come into this country.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much.

I understand that Mr. Nadler is not yet present, but I am happy to recognize the Ranking Member of the full committee, Mr. Jordan, for any opening remarks he may have.

Mr. JORDAN. Thank you, Madam Chair. I don't really have any opening remarks. I just want to welcome our witnesses, in particular Ms. Navratil, and look forward to hearing her testimony.

I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. Very good.

Then it's now my pleasure to introduce the witnesses, and here they are.

Vicente Reyes is a 20-year-old farmworker, college student, and a beneficiary of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals. He resides in Bakersfield, California. Since 2010, Mr. Reyes has worked alongside his parents harvesting crops—carrots, beets, oranges, table grapes, onions, lettuce, kale, and mustard crops. He, along with his mother and father, are currently working the table grape harvest. Vicente is a second-year student at Bakersfield College and plans to attend the California Institute of Technology in the fall of 2020 to pursue a career in robotics engineering.

Just as a point of personal privilege, my husband attended Bakersfield College for 2 years before he went off to UCLA, and my late father-in-law, Dr. John J. Collins, served as the President of Bakersfield College for many years. So, I have a tremendous affinity for Bakersfield College. It's a wonderful institution.

We have also Haeyoung Yoon, who is the senior director of policy at the National Domestic Workers Alliance. She has spent her career advocating for the rights of low-wage and immigrant workers, serving as the distinguished Taconic fellow at Community Change and in various director-level roles at the National Employment Law Project. Ms. Yoon is an experienced litigator, having represented low-wage and immigrant workers in wage and hour litigation at the Urban Justice Center and serving as lead counsel in the civil rights case *Iqbal* v. *Ashcroft*. She has also taught law courses at the NYU School of Law and Brooklyn Law School.

We also have Tom Jawetz, who is the vice President of immigration policy at the Center for American Progress, where he oversees the organization's immigration-related research and advocacy efforts. Prior to this, Mr. Jawetz served as chief counsel for this very Subcommittee and as an attorney for the ACLU's National Prison Project. He has also represented asylum seekers in judicial and administrative proceedings with the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs, as well as a law clerk to the Honorable Kimba Wood of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Finally, we have Dimple Navratil, who, along with her husband, owns a retail store in Racine, Wisconsin, called Dimple's Imports. The business imports goods from a variety of countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Central America but specializes in gemstone jewelry made by Ms. Navratil's family Members in India. Ms. Navratil is active in the community and currently sits on the board of the Racine Zoo, the Downtown Racine Corporation, and the Ascension Hospital Foundation.

We welcome all our witnesses and thank them for participating in today's hearing.

Now, if you would please rise, each one of you, and raise your right hand, I will begin by swearing you in.

Do you swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury, that the testimony you are about to give is true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information, belief, so help you God?

The record will reflect that each of the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

Thank you. You may all be seated.

I will note that each of your written statements will be entered into the record in its entirety, and, accordingly, I ask that you summarize your testimony in about 5 minutes.

To help you stay within that timeframe—I don't think any of our witnesses are in the hearing room. For those joining remotely, there's a timer on your screen to help you keep track of time. When you have reached your 5-minute limit, we do ask that you stop and summarize and finish so that we can get into our opportunity to ask questions.

So, first, Mr. Reyes, you may begin. You're recognized.

TESTIMONY OF VICENTE REYES

Mr. REYES. Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and Members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.

My name is Vicente Reyes. I'm a farmworker, a student, and a member of the UFW Foundation. As a second-year student at Bakersfield College, I plan my school schedule around my work. I need the money to pay for my tuition and to help my parents pay the bills. My dream is to pursue a career in robotics engineering.

Although I'm a DACA holder, my parents are undocumented. For 10 years, I have worked with them, harvesting table grapes, avocados, carrots, onions, tangerines, wheat, kale, lettuce, and potatoes in Kern County, California. California is the national leading agricultural State and home to the largest number of farmworkers.

My parents migrated from Mexico in 2005. In 2010, we moved to Bakersfield, California, where we began to work in the fields for the first time in our lives. I was only 12 years old when I personally learned about the brutal work and personal sacrifice that farm labor requires.

Before I even finished the eighth grade, I had spent several seasons—

Ms. GARCIA. Madam Chair, we've lost connection.

Madam Chair?

Madam Chair, we are having technical difficulties.

They have advised the technical staff.

Mr. CORREA. On behalf of the chair, we're going to recess, go vote, and then we will come back and resume this Committee hearing. Thank you very much.

[Recess.]

Ms. LOFGREN. So, let's start over again. We will begin with Mr. Reyes.

If you could turn on your video and begin your testimony from the beginning, that would be perfect.

Mr. Reyes, can you hear us?

Mr. REYES. Yes.

Ms. LOFGREN. If you could turn—there you are. If you could start your testimony again. It was not heard in the room because of a technical difficulty that has now been corrected. So, let's start from the top.

Mr. Reyes, you are to be heard for 5 minutes. You're welcome to give your testimony now.

TESTIMONY OF VICENTE REYES

Mr. REYES. Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and Members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.

My name is Vicente Reyes. I'm a farmworker, a student, and a member of the UFW Foundation. As a second-year student at Bakersfield College, I plan my school schedule around my work. I need the money to pay for my tuition and to help my parents pay the bills. My dream is to pursue a career in robotics engineering.

Although I'm a DACA holder, my parents are undocumented. For 10 years, I have worked with them, harvesting table grapes, avocados, carrots, onions, tangerines, beets, kale, lettuce, and potatoes in Kern County, California. California is the Nation's leading agricultural State and home to the largest number of farmworkers.

My parents migrated from Mexico in 2005. In 2010, we moved to Bakersfield, California, where we began to work in the fields for the first time in our lives. I was only 12 years old when I personally learned about the brutal work and personal sacrifice that farm labor requires.

Before I even finished the eighth grade, I had spent several seasons harvesting onions. It was hard work. When you harvest onions, you are on the hot ground without shade for hours and moving down the rows with your hands and knees.

As a child, I remember hiding when the supervisors would drive by. I wanted to help my family financially, but I feared that they would identify me as being too young and would kick me out of the field.

If you're wondering why farmworkers bring their children to work, it's out of economic necessity. My parents and I have not stopped working in the fields despite fearing deportation when we hear about ICE raids in agriculture.

When the pandemic started, we were unable to shelter in place because we were designated as essential critical infrastructure workers. As essential workers, we wonder how we will get to work without being stopped or cited by the police because we're driving during the shelter-in-place orders. If the Nation is relying on us to work, will our employers provide us with protections and benefits if we get sick?

If our work is essential, would my parents and others be protected from detention and deportation? For my parents, this fear of deportation compels them to wake up every morning and hug us as if it were the last day together.

At work, being an essential worker has not meant that we get protections from COVID. Everything at work runs as if the pandemic doesn't exist, even though Kern County has over 30,000

cases of COVID–19 and nearly 400 people have died from the virus. No one in our family or in our crew has received masks, special instructions about workplace social distancing or sanitation.

Not once has our employer screened us for symptoms. My parents tell me that some workers who arrive at work ill are not turned away by the crew boss. I also know that many undocumented farmworkers are afraid to test positive for COVID–19, because it would require them to quarantine at home without pay and without benefits to survive.

I certainly don't feel like an essential employee, and the reality in the fields makes us think that picking the crops is more important than protecting our lives and health. Employers know that we don't speak out because many of us are undocumented.

To feed the Nation, we are exposed to extreme heat, pesticides, to the risk of getting COVID–19, and, more recently, to the wildfires and air that's unhealthy to breathe. We are at the core of the food supply chain, and we're also its first responders when extreme weather threatens to devastate the harvest. Without our labor, the food supply chain would collapse.

My family are among the 5.5 million essential workers and the 11 million people who are undocumented and live in fear about our future. Farmworkers and the rest of our Nation's undocumented immigrants deserve a path to legalization and citizenship that recognizes the essential role that we play in this Nation.

The country is relying on us. We rely on you to recognize our contributions and the many ways in which our health, lives, and well-being are interconnected.

Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Reyes follows:]



Statement of Vicente Reyes
Farmworker and Student
Member, UFW Foundation
Submitted to the House Judiciary Committee's
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
"Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19"
September 23, 2020

Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.

My name is Vicente Reyes. I'm a farmworker, a student, and a member of the UFW Foundation, a sister organization of the United Farm Workers union. The UFW Foundation is a non-profit organization that provides critical services and resources to farmworker and immigrant communities in the country's leading agricultural areas.

I currently work in agriculture throughout the year, during the week, on weekends and holidays, and during the summer. As a second-year student at Bakersfield College, I plan my school schedule around my work because I need the money to pay for my tuition, school supplies, and help my parents pay the bills. My dream is to pursue a career in Robotics Engineering.

Although I am a DACA holder, my parents are undocumented. For ten years, I have worked with my parents harvesting avocados, carrots, onions, tangerines, beets, kale, lettuce, and potatoes in Kern County, California. I currently harvest table-grapes. California is the leading agricultural state in the nation in cash receipts (CDFA, 2019, p.2) and is home to the largest number of farmworkers (USDA-NASS, 2019, p.340).

My parents migrated from Mexico to the United States in 2005, when I was five years old. In 2010, we moved to Bakersfield, CA, where we began to work in the fields for the first time in our lives. Before then, my father worked in construction and as a line cook, while my mother worked as a housekeeper in the hotel industry.

I was only 12-years-old and just a 6th grader when I personally learned about the brutal work and personal sacrifice that farm labor requires. Before I even finished the 8th grade, I had spent several seasons harvesting onions. It was hard work. When you harvest onions, you are on the hot ground and without shade for hours, moving up and down the rows on your hands and knees.

As a child, I remember hiding when the supervisors would drive by. I wanted to help my family financially, but I feared that they may identify me as being too young and kick me out of the field. I found out later that kids as young as 12-years-old can work in agriculture, as long as it's outside of school hours (DOL, 2020). For many farmworker families like mine, many children must work because of economic necessity. Surveys show that at the national level, a farmworker family makes between $20,000 to $24,999 per year (NAWS, 2019, p.36).

My parents and I have not stopped working in the fields despite fearing deportation when we hear about ICE raids in agriculture. When the pandemic started, we were unable to shelter-in-place because we were designated as essential critical infrastructure workers.

After the designation we wondered what it would mean to be essential and undocumented during this public health crisis. My parents were terrified and we asked ourselves:

- Could we get to work without being stopped or cited by the police because we're driving during the shelter-in-place orders?

- If the nation is relying on us to work, will employers provide us with protections and essential benefits if we get sick?

- And if our work is essential, would we be protected from detention and deportation?

In general, but especially during the pandemic, my parents have been afraid of driving to work. They always worry that they may be deported if Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents pick them up on their way to work. Some farmworkers were afraid that it would be easier to be singled out for deportation during the pandemic, so they didn't show up for work at all.

For my parents, their fear compels them to wake us up at 4:00 a.m. every day to say goodbye. They hug us as if every morning could be our last together. We work hard to help feed the country, yet we live with the constant fear of family separation.

ESSENTIAL WORK DOES NOT MEAN ESSENTIAL PROTECTIONS

I know firsthand that being an essential worker does not mean that we get more protections. I am aware that the agricultural industry has received billions of dollars in COVID-19 legislation (USDA, 2020), yet no one in our family or in our crew has received masks, special instructions about workplace safe distancing, anti-bacterial soap, or hand sanitizer. Not once has our employer screened us for symptoms. Our portable restrooms get cleaned once a week, if at all.

Everything at work runs as if the pandemic doesn't exist even though Kern County has over 30,000 cases of COVID-19 and nearly 400 people have died from the virus (Kern County Public Health Services Department, 2020). I certainly haven't felt like an essential employee. If we get any COVID-19 information or masks to protect ourselves, it's through organizations like the UFW Foundation and the United Farm Workers (UFW) union.

To support farmworkers whose employers are not providing them with basic personal protective equipment (PPE) and to address some of the most basic needs affecting farmworkers and agricultural communities during COVID-19, as of September 17, 2020, the UFW Foundation has distributed:

- 189,000 meals in partnership with Chef Jose Andres' World Central Kitchen.
- nearly 26,000 food boxes in rural California

- more than 100,000 face masks in California, Oregon and Washington State

The mask distributions are part of an ongoing effort to provide more than 900,000 face masks in three states that are among the top five for farmworkers in the nation: California ranks first in the nation in the number of farmworkers (USDA-NASS, 2019, p.340); Washington state ranks second (USDA-NASS, 2019, p.347); and Oregon ranks fifth (USDA-NASS, 2019, p.349).

I am grateful that my family has not been infected with COVID-19, but my parents tell me that some workers who arrive at work ill are not turned away by the crew boss. They are encouraged to keep working. This makes me think that picking the crops is more important than protecting our lives and health by ensuring that we are not exposed to sick workers.

I also know that many farmworkers are barely making ends meet and are afraid to test positive for COVID-19 because this would require them to quarantine at home, without being able to work. The quarantine period could mean that farmworkers would be unable to pay their rent and utility bills, or even provide food for their families.

Ironically, although farmworkers are risking illness to feed the country, for some families, the pandemic has exacerbated their own food insecurity. For farmworkers whose children rely on school meals, the inability to attend school has meant additional burdens on the family to make up for the meals that their kids would usually get at school. Although Kern County schools offered families the opportunity to pick up meals between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., you can't access the meals during working hours or if you lack transportation. Studies of migrant and seasonal farmworker have found that food insecurity rates range from 50 to 65 percent of the population. Additionally, national surveys of farmworkers show that 55 percent of farmworkers reported having minors in their household (NAWS, 2019, p.8):

- 53 percent had children younger than the age 6
- 65% had children ages 6-13, and
- 38% had children ages 14-17

All of these challenges are exacerbated for undocumented farmworkers due to our lack of access to benefits and our fear of deportation. When it comes to injustices at work, employers know that we don't speak out because we are fearful of deportation and other repercussions. If we get fired, we won't qualify for unemployment insurance. If we get sick, we lack employment-based benefits such as health care. And if we ask our employers for sick pay, we may not be allowed to return to work.

While performing backbreaking work to feed the nation, we are exposed to extreme heat, pesticides, to the risk of getting COVID-19, and more recently, to air that's dangerous to breathe

because of the wildfires. We are at the core of the food supply chain and we're also its first responders when extreme weather threatens to devastate the harvest, yet we lack many basic protections and many of us live with the daily fear of deportation. The air in Bakersfield, CA is some of the worst in the nation. According to the American Lung Association's (ALA) State of the Air Report, Bakersfield, CA ranks #3 for ozone pollution, #1 for year-round particle pollution, and #2 for short-term particle pollution (ALA, 2020). These air pollutants threaten our health and lives.

When you work outdoors, poor air quality is nearly impossible to escape and wildfires across California threaten to worsen our working conditions. To protect ourselves from unhealthy air, dust, pesticides, and COVID-19, fellow workers wear bandanas over their face. The nearest wildfire is about 42 miles east of Bakersfield, CA and although we're experiencing hazy skies, our crew has yet to experience the worst, such as the smoke-filled air and ash that farmworkers in other parts of California are exposed to (Mahoney, 2020). Despite the terrible air quality, we have not missed a day of work.

LEGALIZATION WOULD MAKE A MEANINGFUL DIFFERENCE IN OUR LIVES

Our lives would be so different if we didn't have to worry about detention and deportation. Legalization would mean that:

- We could feel more secure as essential workers because we would not fear immigration enforcement or police stops and would have access to a social safety net if we were to fall ill or be quarantined.
- We could seek better wages, benefits and working conditions without fear of job loss or threats of deportation.
- We could visit family abroad to be part of important family events or when loved ones are sick or dying. Before the pandemic hit, we had two back to back deaths in my family and we weren't able to mourn with our family. When you're undocumented, you can't even travel to attend funerals in your home country.
- We could live and support our communities without the daily fear of deportation.

The nation is relying on the labor of immigrant and undocumented workers to get through this pandemic. There are 9.6 million immigrants that are essential workers and among them, 5.5 million are undocumented (Kerwin et al., 2020, p.2). Studies show that undocumented workers provide $1 trillion to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), generate approximately $190 billion in government revenue and $63 billion for California alone (Hinojosa et al., 2020, p.4)

My family are among the 5.5 million essential workers that are undocumented. We are also part of the broader 11 million undocumented immigrants (Karmarck & Stenglein, 2019) that are an essential part of your communities. We support local businesses, volunteer in schools, worship

in local churches, and work side by side with countless Americans. Although we make significant contributions to this country, we live with an endless fear and uncertainty about what tomorrow may bring.

I want the nation to know that undocumented immigrants have a hand in the fruit juice and milk that you drink, the fruits you provide your children to snack on, the nutritious salads that nourish you throughout the day and the wine you drink after a long day of remote work. Undocumented immigrants not only cultivate and harvest the nation's crops, they pack them, process them, transport them, stock them at your nearest grocery store; they greet you at the cash register, cook for you and serve your food at your local restaurant or deliver your meal to your front door. And, although farmworkers are the least visible workers in the food supply chain, without our labor, the entire food supply chain would collapse.

Farmworkers and the rest of our nation's undocumented immigrants deserve a path to legalization and citizenship that recognizes the essential role that we play in this nation.

The country is relying on us and we rely on you to recognize our contributions and the many ways in which our health, lives and well-being are interconnected.

Thank you.

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Ms. LOFGREN. I want to thank you, Mr. Reyes, for your testimony and also for your patience in waiting while Members voted.

Now, we will ask Ms. Yoon to give her 5 minutes of testimony.

TESTIMONY OF HAEYOUNG YOON

Ms. YOON. Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and Members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

My name is Haeyoung Yoon. I'm the senior policy director at the National Domestic Workers Alliance. We represent 2.2 million domestic workers who work as nannies, home care workers, and house cleaners in private homes. Over 90 percent of domestic workers are women, well over half are women of color, and more than a third are immigrants.

The COVID pandemic has revealed what many of us knew long before this pandemic: That our economy is powered by workers and that essential workers span many sectors of our economy. These essential workers are largely in low-pay service jobs, overrepresented by immigrants, and disproportionately women and women of color.

From farmworkers like Vicente to janitors, from domestic workers to nurses, it took a pandemic for our Nation to recognize their work is essential, and it always has been.

While their labor makes our lives possible, essential workers have been largely invisible and undervalued. Too many essential workers are underpaid without benefits. Lack of immigration status makes undocumented workers even more vulnerable to violations of rights.

Essential workers are risking their lives every day, and that of their family Members, for us. Despite this, many immigrants essential workers and their families have been excluded from Federal relief.

Domestic workers have faced enormous hardship during this pandemic. While many are primary breadwinners, their pay is too low. All domestic workers typically make $12 an hour. Home care workers typically earn just over $16,000 annually. Many do not have savings to fall back on. During one Zoom meeting, one worker held up her phone to show that she had just a few cents in her bank account.

Only one out of five domestic workers have employer-provided health insurance, and hardly any worker has paid leave. Thus, this pandemic has been a crisis of impossible choices for domestic workers. They have no choice but to go to work or risk eviction and the threat of having no food.

For months, many workers went without PPE and did not receive an increase in pay.

Take Sandra. She's been a house cleaner and a nanny for the past 20 years. She lives in New York City and takes the train to work to care for two children. On the train, she covers herself as much as she can, because she knows that a train is a high-risk area, but she needs to keep working to pay for rent and food. She has paid taxes all the years she's been working but is excluded from COVID relief because she's undocumented. She also has no health insurance.

Lee is a home care worker in L.A. She worries about losing her job because she has no paid sick time, but she has an 85-year-old mother and children to support. If she does not work, she does not get paid, which puts them all at risk. Early in the spring, she was exposed to the virus at the assisted living facility where she works. Her employer did not give her PPE until after the exposure.

COVID–19 has also underscored the need to invest in the care infrastructure. Even before the pandemic, it was projected that the home-care sector will need to fill 4.2 million jobs by 2026, creating more new jobs than any other occupation in our economy. By one estimate, nearly 20 million adults need long-term care, largely due to baby boomers aging. Our Nation's need for care is colossal, and care workers will continue to be essential into the next decade.

The work that care workers, other essential workers, and immigrant essential workers do is heroic, yet they are not treated like heroes. Treating them as heroes means transforming low-wage essential jobs into good jobs by paying higher wages and benefits and providing a path to citizenship.

Lack of legal status for immigrant workers hurts all workers, because when employers exploit the lack of their legal status to abuse immigrant workers, they create a pervasive culture of fear in the workplace that chills efforts of all workers to enforce their rights and better their working conditions. For this reason, legalization of immigrant workers must be a central pillar of transforming essential workers' jobs into good jobs and to rebuild our economy out of this crisis.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

[The statement of Ms. Yoon follows:]

NATIONAL DOMESTIC WORKERS ALLIANCE

Testimony of

Haeyoung Yoon
Senior Policy Director
National Domestic Workers Alliance

A Hearing on

Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19

Before U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship

September 23, 2020

Introduction

Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and distinguished members of the subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today about immigrant essential workers across many sectors of our economy, workers who have kept us safe and kept our economy running in the midst of a global pandemic.

My name is Haeyoung Yoon, and I am the Senior Policy Director at the National Domestic Workers Alliance (NDWA). Founded in 2007, the National Domestic Workers Alliance represents 2.2 million domestic workers who work as nannies, home care workers, and house cleaners in private homes, providing essential care and supportive services to our children, aging adults, and loved ones with disabilities every day. NDWA reaches and engages over 250,000 domestic workers on a regular basis through our 60 affiliate organizations in 36 cities and 17 states, our local chapters in Atlanta, Durham, Seattle, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and New York City, and our digital platforms. Domestic workers are overwhelmingly women, well over half are women of color, and more than a third are immigrants.[1] As of 2019, domestic workers are more likely than other workers to have been born outside the United States; one in five domestic workers is a foreign-born noncitizen.[2]

COVID-19, Essential Workers, and Immigrant Essential Workers

The unprecedented economic and public health crisis of COVID-19 has revealed what many of us knew long before this pandemic: that our economy -- in times of stability and in crisis -- is powered by workers, and that essential workers span many sectors and industries across the economy. As our country became the epicenter of the global pandemic, the first essential workers we recognized were doctors and nurses on the frontlines of treating people with the virus. It quickly became clear that there are many other essential workers, largely in low-paid service jobs, overrepresented by immigrants[3], and disproportionately women and women of color[4] who take care of us in many different ways.

These essential workers are farmworkers who grow and pick the food we eat; they are delivery workers who ensure that food, cleaning products, and other basic necessities during this pandemic are delivered on time; they are retail workers who stock grocery and pharmacy shelves with food and medicine for families; they are home care workers who care for and provide support to aging adults and people with disabilities in daily activities like bathing and

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[1] Wolfe, J., Kandra, J, & Shierholz, H. (May 2020). *Domestic Workers Chartbook.* Economic Policy Institute. https://www.epi.org/publication/domestic-workers-chartbook-a-comprehensive-look-at-the-demographics-wages-benefits-and-poverty-rates-of-the-professionals-who-care-for-our-family-members-and-clean-our-homes/.

[2] Id.

[3] Peri, G. & Wiltshire, J. (2020). *The Role of Immigrants as Essential Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* Global Migration Center. https://globalmigration.ucdavis.edu/role-immigrants-essential-workers-during-covid-19-pandemic

[4] Robertson, C. & Gebeloff, R. (2020, April 19). How Millions of Women Became the Most Essential Workers in America. *The New York Times*. https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/18/us/coronavirus-women-essential-workers.html

eating; and they are child care workers and nannies who provide child care to other essential workers on the frontlines of COVID response. It took a pandemic for our nation to recognize that these workers are essential. They are the critical engine of our economy. From grocery store workers to nurses, from home care workers to janitors, from warehouse workers to farmworkers, their work is essential, and it *always* has been.

While their labor makes our lives possible, essential workers have been largely invisible, marginalized, and undervalued. Too many essential workers are sorely underpaid, without benefits and job security, largely unprotected by our social safety nets, and lack voice in workplaces. For undocumented essential workers, lack of immigration status makes them even more vulnerable to violations of their rights, including unlawful retaliation, wage theft, and hazardous working conditions. Studies have shown that foreign-born workers who lack work authorization are far more likely to experience wage-and-hour violations, and women workers without work authorization experience the highest rates of these violations.[5] Now, in the midst of the pandemic, essential workers are risking their lives every single day -- their safety and health, and that of their families -- for us. Despite this, many immigrant essential workers and their families have been excluded from much needed economic and other federal COVID relief, including cash payments, nutrition assistance, and/or COVID testing and treatment, even though they have been on the frontlines of the pandemic.

Essential Care Workforce

During the pandemic, domestic workers have been bearing the responsibility of taking care of our aging parents, children, loved ones with chronic illness and disabilities, and homes. At the same time, they have faced enormous hardship sustaining and caring for themselves and their families. While many domestic workers are primary breadwinners for their households,[6] they are paid low wages, often do not have savings to fall back on, do not have paid family and medical leave or paid sick days, and lack health insurance. All domestic workers typically earn $12 per hour,[7] and home care workers typically earn $16,200 annually.[8] Thus, this pandemic

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[5] Cooper, J. & Kroeger, T. (May 10, 2017). *Employers Steal Billions from Workers' Paycheck Each Year,* Economic Policy Institute, https://www.epi.org/publication/employers-steal-billions-from-workers-paychecks-each-year/; National Employment Law Project (August 2011), *Workplace Violations, Immigration Status, Gender: Summary of Findings from the 2008 Unregulated Work Survey,* https://s27147.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Fact_Sheet_Workplace_Violations_Immigration_Gender.pdf

[6] Since March 13, 2020, NDWA has been conducting weekly surveys of domestic workers through our online news services. Our surveys in March and early April showed that 77 percent of over 15,000 surveyed workers are primary breadwinners of their households. NDWA, *Coronavirus' Economic Impact on Domestic Workers,* https://domesticworkers.org/sites/default/files/Coronavirus_Report_4_8_20.pdf

[7] Wolfe, J., Kandra, J, & Shierholz, H. (May 2020). *Domestic Workers Chartbook.* Economic Policy Institute. https://www.epi.org/publication/domestic-workers-chartbook-a-comprehensive-look-at-the-demographics-wages-benefits-and-poverty-rates-of-the-professionals-who-care-for-our-family-members-and-clean-our-homes/.

[8] (2019). *U.S. Home Care Workers Key Facts.* PHI. https://phinational.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/US-Home-Care-Workers-2019-PHI.pdf.

has also been *a crisis of impossible choices* for domestic workers. Without a safety net, domestic workers have no choice but to go to work or risk eviction and the threat of not feeding their families. For months, many workers went without personal protective equipment (PPE) or child care for their own children and did not receive an increase in pay.

Here are some accounts of how immigrant domestic workers have been caring for us during COVID-19:

- Kieran is an immigrant caregiver in New York City who cares for an elderly woman with dementia. Kieran provides total care for her patient, from bathing to brushing her teeth to feeding her three times a day. She often works long shifts with multiple overnights where she is the only person caring for her client. At the beginning of the pandemic, Kieran took public transportation to and from work, but she worried that she would be exposed to the virus and put her own health and the health of her client at risk. Now she takes taxis or Ubers to and from work even though she lives paycheck to paycheck. She also doesn't have paid sick time. She lost a colleague and a former colleague to the virus and is grieving those losses while trying to keep herself and her client safe. The strain is taking a toll on her because even though she spends her days caring for her client who depends on her for everything, she doesn't feel that people are taking care of her.

- Maggie is an immigrant from Poland and a domestic worker in Chicago who has been doing house cleaning and caregiving work for more than 20 years. Before the pandemic, her main job was to clean homes for about 20 families, and she earned around $2,000-$2,500 a month. Last December, she also accepted a caregiving job for a family for whom she cleaned regularly because the family trusted her to care for their parents. In March, as shelter-in-place orders went into effect, Maggie suddenly lost all of her house cleaning jobs, leaving her with only the caregiving job. Her income has been reduced to about $400 a week, and she is accumulating credit card debt because she needs cash on hand for emergencies and groceries. She has to bring her 12-year old son to her caregiving job for an elderly client because she doesn't have anyone to take care of him. She has recently gained a few house cleaning clients.

- Sandra has worked as a house cleaner and a nanny for the past 20 years. She lives in Queens in New York City, which was the epicenter of the virus outbreak in New York. She works four days a week as a nanny for two children and has to take the train to work. She covers herself as much as she can because she knows that trains are a high-risk area, but she needs to keep working to pay for rent and food. Because she is

undocumented, she feels even more invisible and vulnerable. She has paid taxes all the years she has been working, but is excluded from any federal assistance during this crisis. Furthermore, she has no health insurance.

- Lee is an immigrant homecare worker in Los Angeles. She has been greatly affected by coronavirus because she is older and knows that she is more at risk of getting seriously ill with the virus. She worries about losing her job because she has no paid sick time but has an 85-year old mother for whom she cares and has children she supports in the Philippines. If she does not work, she does not get paid, which puts them all at risk. Earlier this spring, she was exposed to the virus at the assisted living facility where she cares for a 98-year old woman. The facility did not give her personal protective gear until after the potential exposure. She had to quarantine and move out of her apartment to prevent the potential spread of the virus to her roommates. She eventually tested negative for the virus and was able to return to her apartment.

Domestic workers like Kieran, Lee, Sandra, and Maggie and other essential workers who are profoundly insecure are the ones keeping our families and communities safe. Often, home care workers are the only lifeline to the outside world for some of the people most vulnerable to the virus, such as older Americans and those with chronic illness and disabilities. As many families are grappling with the realities of virtual learning and setting up learning pods, domestic workers are called upon to take on additional responsibilities of supervising and supporting children in distance learning and do so without an increase in pay.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought into sharper focus the need for care, especially for our elders, and the need to invest in building a robust care infrastructure. Even before the pandemic, states across the country were experiencing chronic care worker shortages. The home care sector will need to fill 4.2 million jobs by 2026, creating more new jobs than any other occupation in our economy.[9] Our country's need for care workers is simply colossal. By one estimate, nearly 20 million adults nationwide need long-term supports and services.[10] In California alone, the number of individuals older than 65 is expected to increase to 9 million by 2030,[11] and the state will need to fill over 1.4 million direct care jobs by 2026.[12] Similarly, Texas needs 675,100 direct care workers and Arizona needs 154,700 by 2026 just to meet the needs

[9] Id.

[10] Scales, K. (2020). *It's Time to Care: A Detailed Profile of America's Direct Care Workforce.* PHI. https://phinational.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Its-Time-to-Care-2020-PHI.pdf.

[11] Thomason, S. & Bernhardt, A. (2017). *California's Home Care Crisis: Raising Wages is Key to the Solution.* UC Berkeley Center for Labor Research and Education. https://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/pdf/2017/Californias-Homecare-Crisis.pdf

[12] PHI. "Workforce Data Center." Last modified December 17, 2018. https://phinational.org/policy-research/workforce-data-center/#var=Employment+Projections&states=04,06&tab=State+Data

of families in those states.[13] The rising demand for these essential care workers is driven largely by the aging of Baby Boomers. Moreover, as advances in healthcare and technology extend our life expectancy, more of us will need care and supportive services to stay in our homes and communities. Care workers, including immigrant care workers will continue to be essential into the next decade, caring for and ensuring that our aging parents, relatives and friends, along with people with disabilities, live and thrive in their homes and in communities.

The work that care workers, other essential workers, and immigrant essential workers do is heroic, yet they are not treated like heroes. We have a choice to treat all essential workers as heroes by giving them a real shot at economic security and opportunity. That real shot means making many low-paid essential jobs into good jobs by paying higher wages, providing benefits like paid sick days, paid family and medical leave, health insurance, and offering a path to legalization and citizenship. Lack of legal status for immigrant workers hurts all workers -- U.S.-born and foreign-born -- because when employers exploit the lack of immigrant workers' legal status to abuse them, they create a pervasive culture of fear that chills efforts of *all* workers to voice and enforce their rights and to improve their working conditions in the workplace. For this reason, legalization of immigrant workers must be a central pillar of transforming essential workers' jobs into good jobs. This is the American way to rebuild our economy out of this crisis.

Conclusion

The pandemic has laid bare that many sectors of workers in our economy are essential, taking care of us and making our daily lives possible. It is time for the rest of us to start thinking about the needs of essential workers, rather than just expecting them to take care of ours.

Thank you again for the opportunity to offer testimony today. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

[13] PHI. "Workforce Data Center." Last modified December 17, 2018. https://phinational.org/policy-research/workforce-data-center/#var=Employment+Projections&states=04&tab=State+Data

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much for that testimony, and, also, thank you for your patience while we voted.

I'll turn now to Tom Jawetz, a face that we've seen over the years in our subcommittee.

Tom, you're welcome to give your testimony now.

TESTIMONY OF TOM JAWETZ

Mr. JAWETZ. Thank you. Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and Members of the subcommittee, thanks so much for inviting me to testify today. It's an honor to appear before the Subcommittee for which I once worked, although I would prefer to be sitting in 2141 this afternoon.

Still, I recognize that my ability to do my job from the safety of my home during this pandemic is a privilege and a luxury that many don't have. Over the past 6 months, millions of immigrants, like millions of other Americans, have continued to go to work at great personal risk to themselves and their families.

Out of the estimated 7 million undocumented immigrants in the workforce, CAP estimates that 5 million, nearly three in four, are doing jobs deemed essential to the Nation's critical infrastructure by DHS's Cybersecurity and International Security Agency, or CISA.

Hundreds of thousands today are on farms and in food-processing plants, securing the Nation's food supply. More than 200,000 are in healthcare occupations as doctors, nurses, and home health aides, and around that same number are working to keep healthcare settings safe and open. Undocumented immigrants are keeping grocery store shelves stocked, packing warehouses, and sanitizing businesses and public spaces.

When CISA recently recognized the essential contributions of care workers, they finally caught up with something every parent and employer has understood deeply for months, maybe years: Childcare is the backbone of the entire economy. Immigrants, including undocumented immigrants, play an outsized role in those jobs.

While the country comes to appreciate the essential work immigrants are doing during this pandemic, it's important to recognize that this work didn't just become essential, these people didn't just start doing this work, and many of these jobs didn't just become hazardous to the health and safety of workers. This is work and these are workers who have long been essential to the functioning of this country and its economy, and their work will remain critical to the economic recovery ahead.

That's why it's so important that the HEROES Act would extend financial support to all tax filers, as well as free coronavirus testing, treatment, and vaccines, regardless of immigration status. The bill's automatic extension of work authorization to DACA recipients and TPS holders is crucial, as these protections are now more vulnerable than ever.

It's important to the nearly 1 million people who have DACA and TPS and to the more than 500,000 U.S. citizen children in their households. It is also vital to the country as a whole, as more than 550,000 DACA recipients and TPS holders are serving their communities as essential workers—people like Doris Reina-Landa-

verde, a member of SEIU and the National TPS Alliance who developed coronavirus symptoms when she was asked by her employer, Harvard University, to continue cleaning buildings even as it was sending most of its students home to prevent the further spread of the virus.

Of particular importance to today's hearing, the HEROES Act would also grant temporary protection from deportation and work authorization to undocumented essential workers.

These HEROES Act provisions should be in any package passed by the current Congress, but the next Congress can and must do even better. It's clear the next Congress will have to enact a comprehensive national recovery package, and for this recovery to be sufficiently dynamic and durable, as well as inclusive and equitable, it must reach historically marginalized communities that have disproportionately been affected by the twin public health and economic crises that we are in and excluded from past recovery efforts.

For undocumented immigrants who have long contributed to this country in myriad ways, including those now performing essential work, as well as their families, such legislation must include a path to citizenship.

The American people get this. Hart Research Associates found this summer that, by a three-to-one margin, voters support a path to citizenship for undocumented essential workers. They support it both because they recognize that these workers stepped up for our country when we needed them the most and because immigrant workers who were essential in the pandemic will also be essential to rebuilding our economy.

The 10.5 million undocumented immigrants in the country today have lived here for an average of 14 years. This is their home, where they are raising their families, and it's long past time we recognize them as fully woven into the fabric of American life.

Legalization must be a core component of the recovery effort also because it will strengthen the economy and expand opportunity. My written testimony cites a range of studies showing that first legalization and then citizenship will increase wages and productivity for all workers, generating both additional tax revenue and spending.

As undocumented immigrants are particularly vulnerable to wage theft and other forms of workplace abuse, legalization also will create the foundation for a strong and resilient labor market for all workers.

Think back to March and April, when the country first became aware of how serious this pandemic was. At the time, there was a real sense of common purpose and shared sacrifice. People clapped during shift changes at the hospital and put up signs in their yards thanking essential workers.

Six months in, even as the number of new infections and deaths each day is so many times greater than in those early months, it's hard to feel that same sense of unity. Now we've lost more than 200,000 American lives. Our failure to check the virus has kept the economy in deep freeze.

The main lesson of the pandemic, a lesson we learned, then forgot, but need to learn once more, is we can only beat it if we work

together. Just as we must all work together to defeat the coronavirus, we have to all work together to rebuild the country. A national recovery package that leaves behind millions of people, people who have put so much on the line and have already lost so much, will come up short of what our country and its people need and deserve.

Thank you so much.

[The statement of Mr. Jawetz follows:]

"Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19"

U.S. House Commttee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship

Testimony by Tom Jawetz, vice president for Immigration Policy, Center for American Progress

September 23, 2020

Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for inviting me to testify before you today on this important topic. My name is Tom Jawetz, and I am the vice president for Immigration Policy at the Center for American Progress. American Progress is the nation's foremost progressive think tank dedicated to improving the lives of all Americans through bold, progressive ideas as well as strong leadership and concerted action.

It's a particular honor to appear before the subcommittee for which I once worked, although I would have loved to be sitting in 2141 Rayburn HOB rather than in my home office this afternoon. At the same time, I recognize that my ability to do my job from the comfort and safety of my home in the middle of this global pandemic is a privilege and a luxury—the same is not true for so many people.

Over the past six-and-a-half months, while many of us have hunkered down in our homes, millions of immigrants—just like millions of other Americans—have gone out at great personal risk to themselves and their families to perform jobs that are essential to the functioning of the country. Based upon the most recent American Community Survey data from 2016 through 2018, the Center for American Progress estimates that there are approximately 10.5 million undocumented immigrants in the country today, about 7 million of whom are in the workforce.[1] Of this number, nearly three-in-four—an estimated 5 million people—are doing jobs deemed essential to the nation's critical infrastructure according to the Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and International Security Agency's (DHS CISA) latest guidance.[2]

Undocumented immigrants are performing essential jobs in many different sectors of the workforce. An estimated 389,000[3] are working as farm workers[4] and food processors securing

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[1] Center for American Progress analysis of pooled 2016 1-year, 2017 1-year, and 2018 1-year American Community Survey microdata, accessed via Steven Ruggles and others, "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, U.S. Census Data for Social, Economic, and Health Research, 2016, 2017, and 2018 American Community Surveys: 1-year estimates" (Minneapolis: Minnesota Population Center, 2020), available at https://usa.ipums.org/usa/.

[2] Advisory Memorandum from Christopher C. Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) On Ensuring Essential Critical Infrastructure Workers Ability to Work During the COVID-19 Response (Aug. 18, 2020) available at https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Version_4.0_CISA_Guidance_on_Essential_Critical_Infrastructure_Workers_FINAL%20AUG%2018v3.pdf/.

[3] *See* supra n.1.

[4] This estimate of the number of undocumented farm workers in the country may be conservative as a result of how the U.S. Census Bureau collects jobs data from respondents in the American Community Survey (ACS). An alternative data source frequently used to study undocumented farm workers is the

the nation's food supply—even as food processing plants became epicenters of the virus,[5] and agricultural areas are right now experiencing some of the nation's highest concentrations of coronavirus outbreaks.[6] I hope every member of the subcommittee has seen the photographs of farm workers—as many as half of whom are undocumented[7]—harvesting crops under a dark orange-red sky, in evacuation zones, with dangerous air quality, using only their cell phones to light the way.[8] There are also an estimated 225,000 undocumented health care workers serving us and our loved ones as doctors, nurses, and home health aides, as well as an additional 190,000 undocumented individuals working not as health care providers but in necessary custodial and administrative roles to ensure health care settings remain safe and open.[9] Millions of other undocumented immigrants are keeping grocery shelves stocked, packing warehouses, and cleaning and sanitizing businesses that have stayed open so we can remain home and the country can keep running.

So much has changed over the past six-and-and-half months. For many people, the entire concept of an "essential worker" hardly existed before this began. But over time we have seen a growing appreciation among the public for the contributions and sacrifices that essential workers are making for the country. And over the course of the pandemic, the concept of who qualifies as an "essential worker" also has evolved. Even during the tightest lockdowns, while some states and localities adopted the DHS CISA guidance, many others adopted their own definitions. In states like California, New York, and Illinois, for instance, construction workers early on were deemed essential—even if they weren't busy retrofitting health care facilities—and that kept local

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National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS), which inquires about immigration status but also samples a far smaller population; NAWS typically reports that a greater share of the farm workforce lacks immigration status than estimates derived from the ACS. *See* Ryan Edwards and Francesc Ortega, "The Economic Impacts of Removing Unauthorized Immigrant Workers," Center for American Progress (September 2016), available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2016/09/21/144363/the-economic-impacts-of-removing-unauthorized-immigrant-workers/.

[5] Caitlin Dickerson and Miriam Jordan, "South Dakota Meat Plant is Now Country's Biggest Coronavirus Hot Spot," New York Times, April 15, 2020, available at https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/15/us/coronavirus-south-dakota-meat-plant-refugees.html; Gaby Galvin, "CDC: Nearly 5,000 Meat Processing Workers Infected with COVID-19, U.S. News & World Report, May 1, 2020, available at https://www.usnews.com/news/healthiest-communities/articles/2020-05-01/cdc-nearly-5-000-meat-plant-workers-infected-by-coronavirus; Jess Huff, "Pilgrim's to Remain Open Despite Death, Multitude of Cases," The Lufkin Daily News, May 9, 2020, available at https://lufkindailynews.com/coronavirus/article_3ec18f99-b12e-521e-995e-2c82d230280b.html.

[6] Helena Bottemiller Evich, Ximena Bustillo, and Liz Crampton, "Harvest of Shame: Farmworkers Face Coronavirus Disaster," Politico, September 8, 2020, available at https://www.politico.com/news/2020/09/08/farmworkers-coronavirus-disaster-409339.

[7] Miriam Jordan, "Farmworkers, Mostly Undocumented, Become 'Essential' During Pandemic," New York Times, April 2, 2020, available at https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/02/us/coronavirus-undocumented-immigrant-farmworkers-agriculture.html.

[8] Facebook, "TV JAM," available at https://www.facebook.com/TVJAM/photos/a.205431559863651/864678583938942 (last accessed September 2021).

[9] *See* supra n.1.

economies from even greater economic damage.[10] Undocumented immigrants make up nearly 13 percent of the nation's construction workforce, generating nearly $50 billion in national GDP each year and helping families gain wealth and stability.[11]

CISA itself has three times updated its guidance, and in its most recent version recognizes the essential work provided by the widest assortment of educators, from pre-school through college and university settings, whether in-person or remote.[12] Version 4.0 of the guidance similarly recognizes that dependent caregivers, including those who work in childcare and eldercare, provide an essential community function. Every parent and employer in the country knows that schools and dependent care providers are critical to getting Americans safely back to work. In recent years, while every state in the country has experienced some teacher shortages,[13] an estimated 8,800 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients are working in K-12 schools. Immigrants also play an important role in the country's early childhood workforce,[14] and also play an outsize role as home health and personal care aides.[15]

But while the country has become increasingly aware of the essential work that immigrants—including undocumented immigrants—are doing during the pandemic, it is important to recognize that this work didn't suddenly become essential during the pandemic, these people didn't suddenly start doing this work during the pandemic, and many of these jobs didn't suddenly become hazardous to the health and safety of workers during the pandemic. This is work and these are workers who have long been essential to the functioning of this country and its economy and frequently they have done this work, often at significant personal risk, with far too little recognition or reward.

Just as these folks are doing essential work now and have long done essential work, we know their work will be critical going forward, both as we continue to deal with the coronavirus—who knows for how long—and as we take steps to begin to rebuild and strengthen our economy.

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[10] National Conference of State Legislatures, "COVID-19: Essential Workers in the States," May 21, 2020, available at https://www.ncsl.org/research/labor-and-employment/covid-19-essential-workers-in-the-states.aspx.
[11] *See* supra n. 1; Edwards and Ortega, "The Economic Impacts of Removing Unauthorized Immigrant Workers."
[12] *See* supra n. 2.
[13] Freddie Cross, "Teacher Shortage Areas; Nationwide Listing; 1990-1991 through 2017-2018," U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education (June 2017), available at https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/pol/ateachershortageareasreport2017-18.pdf.
[14] Leila Schochet, "Trump's Attack on Immigrants Is Breaking the Backbone of America's Child Care System," Center for American Progress, February 5, 2018, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2018/02/05/445676/trumps-attack-immigrants-breaking-backbone-americas-child-care-system/.
[15] Jeanne Batalova, "Immigrant Health-Care Workers in the United States," Migration Policy Institute, May 14, 2020, available at https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/immigrant-health-care-workers-united-states-2018.

The U.S. House of Representatives took a number of important steps in this regard when it passed the Heroes Act in May.[16] Not only would the legislation extend—without regard to immigration status—critical financial support to all tax filers as well as free coronavirus testing, treatment, and vaccines, but it offers automatic extensions of work authorization to people with DACA and Temporary Protected Status (TPS). That provision has taken on heightened importance as a Ninth Circuit panel recently cleared the way for the administration to move forward with its plans to end TPS for hundreds of thousands of recipients and DHS has made substantial changes to the DACA program—likely in anticipation of ending those protections—without first doing the analysis required by the Supreme Court.[17] Extending protections to DACA recipients and TPS holders is of paramount importance not only to the nearly 1 million people who rely upon those protections every day to live and work lawfully in the country, but also to the more than 500,000 U.S. citizen children in their households.[18] It is of additional importance to the country as a whole, given that more than 550,000 DACA recipients and TPS holders whose permission to work in this country is under constant threat from DHS are working in jobs that DHS itself deems to be essential to the critical infrastructure of the nation.[19]

Importantly for today's hearing and for future policy debates, the Heroes Act includes still another provision that would grant temporary protection from deportation and work authorization to undocumented immigrants serving as essential workers. Those provisions should be in any package passed by Congress before the current session ends.

But Congress can and must do even better.

Regardless of whether another coronavirus relief package becomes law before the end of this year, the next Congress will have to act swiftly to put in place a comprehensive national recovery package that rises to the continuing challenge of fighting the coronavirus pandemic and that puts us on a path to economic recovery. For this recovery to be sufficiently dynamic and durable, as well as inclusive and equitable, it must reach historically marginalized communities that have been both disproportionately affected by the twin public health and economic crises that we are

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[16] The Heroes Act, H.R. 6800, 116th Cong., 2nd sess. (May 12, 2020), available at https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6800/text.

[17] Julián Aguilar, "Thousands of Immigrants in Texas Could Be Forced to Leave the Country Following Court Decision on Protected Status," Texas Tribune, September 14, 2020, available at https://www.texastribune.org/2020/09/14/texas-immigrants-temporary-protected-status-court-ruling/; Camilo Montoya-Galvez, "Young Immigrants Challenge Trump Administration Decision to Scale Back DACA Program," CBS News, August 28, 2020, available at https://www.cbsnews.com/news/young-immigrants-challenge-trump-administration-decision-to-scale-back-daca-program/.

[18] Nicole Prchal Svajlenka and Philip E. Wolgin, "What We Know About the Demographic and Economic Impacts of DACA Recipients: Spring 2020 Edition," Center for American Progress, April 6, 2020, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2020/04/06/482676/know-demographic-economic-impacts-daca-recipients-spring-2020-edition/; Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, Angie Bautista-Chavez, and Laura Muñoz Lopez, "TPS Holders Are Integral Members of the U.S. Economy and Society," Center for American Progress, October 20, 2017, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/10/20/440400/tps-holders-are-integral-members-of-the-u-s-economy-and-society/.

[19] *See* supra n. 1.

in, and excluded from past recovery efforts. For undocumented immigrants who have long contributed to this country in myriad ways—and certainly for those who have performed essential work during this pandemic, as well as for their families—such legislation must include permanent protection and a path to citizenship.

The American people understand and support this. Several months ago, Hart Research Associates conducted a nationwide poll that showed strong support (73% support - 22% oppose) for providing a path to citizenship for undocumented essential workers.[20] Voters agreed with such a policy both because they recognized that such workers had stepped up for our country when we needed them most and had earned the opportunity to become permanent members of the American family and because immigrant workers who were essential in the pandemic will similarly be essential to rebuilding our economy going forward.

Clearly the benefits to these individuals and their families of permanent lawful status would be tremendous. The average undocumented immigrant in the country today has lived here for 14 years.[21] This is their home, it is where millions of them have chosen to raise their families, and it is long past time that we recognized them as fully woven into the fabric of American life.

But the benefits of granting lawful status and eventually citizenship will also be felt throughout the U.S. economy. A range of studies have shown that legal status first, and citizenship second contribute to higher wages and higher productivity for workers. This in turn leads to more tax revenue and more spending in the local economy, boosting consumption, and, once again, increasing taxes paid.[22] When the White House Council on Economic Advisors in 2014 analyzed the Obama Administration's efforts to create the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA) initiative and to expand DACA, they concluded that extending protection from deportation and work authorization to approximately 5 million people would have increased the total productivity of the U.S. labor force per worker by between one-tenth and one-quarter of one percent and increased average wages of native-born workers by 0.1% over ten years.[23] These gains would have come because once undocumented immigrants receive work authorization and

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[20] Center for American Progress Action Fund and Hart Research Associates, "Winning the Immigration Debate During COVID-19" (Washington, D.C., 2020), available at https://cdn.americanprogressaction.org/content/uploads/sites/2/2020/07/22050052/E-12792c-CAPAF-WEBSITE-FINAL.pdf.

[21] *See* supra n. 1.

[22] Pieter Bevelander and Don J. DeVoretz, "The Economic Case for a Clear, Quick Pathway to Citizenship," Center for American Progress, January 27, 2014, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2014/01/27/82889/the-economic-case-for-a-clear-quick-pathway-to-citizenship/; Adriana Kugler and Patrick Oakford, "Comprehensive Immigration Reform Will Benefit American Workers," Center for American Progress, September 12, 2013, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2013/09/12/74014/comprehensive-immigration-reform-will-benefit-american-workers/.

[23] Council of Economic Advisers, "The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration," Executive Office of the President of the United States" (November 2014), available at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/economic_effects_of_immigration_ea_february_2015_update_final_v2.pdf.

have greater certainty about their future in the United States, they can get more specialized jobs better matched to their skills, which would pave the way for increased output and increased wages in the long run for all workers. They are also more likely to make investments in themselves and their communities, starting new businesses and pursuing more education or vocational training, which could have positive spillover effects for everyone. At the time, American Progress also estimated that DAPA would have resulted in a cumulative GDP increase of $164 billion, an $88 billion increase in incomes for all Americans, and the creation of more than 20,000 jobs each year over a 10-year period.[24] Higher wages would also translate into greater revenue paid into the social security and Medicare systems, shoring them up for years to come.[25] Permanent legal status also helps undocumented workers—who are disproportionately subject to poor wages and working conditions[26]—receive necessary and appropriate workplace protections, which will create the foundation for a strong and resilient labor market for all.[27]

Think back to March and April, when the country first became really aware of how serious this pandemic was. At the time there was a real sense of common purpose and shared sacrifice. It was clear in our communities, as people stood and clapped during shift changes at the hospital and signs thanking essential workers sprang up in people's yards and on billboards outside of shuttered restaurants and places of worship. Six months in, even as the number of new coronavirus infections and deaths each day is so many times greater than it was in those early months, it's often hard to feel that same sense of unity.

But we have now lost more than 200,000 fellow Americans to this virus.[28] Tens of millions of people have lost jobs and are unemployed—many no longer looking for work as our failure to bring the virus in check has largely kept the economy in deep freeze. The main lesson of a

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[24] Lizet Ocampo, "The Economic Benefits and Electoral Implications of DAPA," Center for American Progress, May 19, 2015, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2015/05/19/113481/the-economic-benefits-and-electoral-implications-of-dapa/.

[25] Patrick Oakford and Robert Lynch, "How Will Immigration Reform Impact the Medicare Trust Fund," Center for Amercian Progress, February 27, 2014, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2014/02/27/82121/how-will-immigration-reform-impact-the-medicare-trust-fund/; Adriana Kugler, Robert Lynch, and Patrick Oakford, "Improving Lives, Strengthening Finances: The Benefits of Immigration Reform to Social Security," Center for American Progress, June 14, 2013, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2013/06/14/66543/improving-lives-strengthening-finances-the-benefits-of-immigration-reform-to-social-security/.

[26] Josselyn Andrea Garcia Quijano, "Workplace Discrimination and Undocumented First-Generation Latinx Immigrants," University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration Advocates' Forum (2020), available at https://www.ssa.uchicago.edu/advocates-forum-2020-workplace-discrimination-undocumented-immigrants.

[27] Adriana Kugler and Patrick Oakford, "Comprehensive Immigration Reform Will Benefit American Workers," Center for American Progress, September 12, 2013, available at https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/reports/2013/09/12/74014/comprehensive-immigration-reform-will-benefit-american-workers/.

[28] Johns Hopkins University & Medicine, "Coronavirus Resource Center," available at https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/ (last accessed September 2021).

pandemic—a lesson we learned, then forgot, but need to learn once more—is that we can only beat it if we work together. And just as we must all come together to defeat the coronavirus, we must all come together to help rebuild the country. A coronavirus relief or economic recovery package that once more leaves millions of people behind—including those who have put so much on the line and have already lost so much—will come up short of what the country truly needs and what people ultimately deserve.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much for that testimony and your patience.

Now we will turn to our last witness.

Ms. Navratil, you are invited to give us your about 5 minutes of testimony.

TESTIMONY OF DIMPLE NAVRATIL

Ms. NAVRATIL. Thank you, Chairwoman Lofgren and Ranking Member Buck, for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Dimple Navratil. I appreciate the opportunity to tell my mostly happy immigration story.

I'm originally from India, but I am now a proud citizen of the United States. I have made my home in Racine, Wisconsin, a beautiful city on the shores of Lake Michigan. I've been married to Denis Navratil for 28 years, and, together, we have a grown son named Zane.

Please allow a mother a moment to brag. Zane is a three-time State champion in tennis. He was an Academic All-American in college. He's an accountant and also the fifth-ranked pickleball player in the world. He's also humble and a kind young man.

We own a retail store on Main Street in Racine called Dimple's. Our business has been in downtown Racine for 21 years, making us the oldest downtown merchant. We specialize in sterling silver jewelry and unique gifts from around the world. Also, we have raised roughly $1 million over the years for hospitals via jewelry fundraisers.

On a personal note, I feel blessed for the opportunities available for a minority woman from a third-world country. 20-seven years ago, I started a small business selling jewelry from a little folding table at a church festival, to today owning a large retail store in Racine. I also feel fully accepted by the community and many organizations that I now serve as a board member, including the Racine Zoo, the Downtown Racine Corporation, and the Ascension Hospital Foundation.

Our business has grown slowly and steadily over the years, and we expected the same this year. Then COVID hit. Our business was forced to close, sadly. We had to let go of some excellent employees, a first for us. Then our hospital partners began canceling our fundraisers, which account for approximately half our sales. Suddenly, the survival of our business was at stake.

Our local mayor, Corey Mason, then announced the city would award grants to small businesses negatively impacted by COVID. We applied for the relief. Though we clearly met the criteria, and the city strongly indicated a desire to assist women- and minority-owned businesses, we were denied both of the two rounds of grants that were funded through HUD and our local taxes.

I did not understand why we were denied the grants. I thought that many would consider our award-winning business as an anchor in downtown, worthy of efforts to save. We pay our taxes on time. We are active in the community. We are located in the heart of the business district. Something didn't seem right.

After some persistence, I received a call from Mayor Mason. After more questioning, he told me the real reason why we were denied the grant. It was because my husband had attended the

"Open Wisconsin" rally in Madison that challenged Governor Evers' stay-at-home order.

Mayor Mason admitted as much in a public statement, adding that Denis, and I quote, "willingly jeopardized public health, flagrantly violated safety measures, put city residents at unnecessary risk, and engaged in reckless behavior at the rally."

Here is the truth: Denis did attend the rally. Because he was concerned about the virus, he wore a mask. He stayed at the edge of the crowd and was careful to maintain a safe distance from others. All of this has been proven.

It was there that Denis was approached by a reporter. He had two simple points. First, if a liquor store or a Walmart can safely serve their customers, why can't we? Second, you can be concerned about the damage done by the virus and care about the people suffering economically.

It is also important to stress the nature of this protest. Nobody was insulting or throwing objects at the police. No buildings were set on fire. No businesses were looted or destroyed. There were no arrests. This was an entirely peaceful protest. Apparently, our mayor believes he is not constrained by a Constitution that I swore allegiance to and that he swore to uphold.

We have decided to fight this injustice, and, as such, I am grateful to live in the United States with a Constitution designed to protect the rights of citizens from abusive officials. I am thankful to have the opportunity to pursue a just conclusion through an impartial judicial system. I look forward to a resolution that I trust will uphold the cherished rights of all Americans.

Thank you, and I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The statement of Ms. Navratil follows:]

Testimony of Dimple Navratil
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
Wednesday, September 23, 2020

Thank you Chairwoman Lofgren and Ranking Member Buck, for the opportunity to testify today.

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Wisconsin rally in Madison that challenged Governor Evers Stay at Home Order. Mayor Mason admitted as much in a public statement, adding that Denis, and I quote, "willingly jeopardized public health," "flagrantly violated safety measures," put "city residents at unnecessary risk" and engaged in "reckless behavior' at the rally.

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It is also important to stress the nature of this protest. Nobody was insulting or throwing objects at the police. No buildings were set on fire. No businesses were looted or destroyed. There were no arrests. It was an ENTIRELY peaceful protest.

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Thank you and I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much for your testimony and your patience in waiting while the Members voted.

We will now go to Members of the Subcommittee who have questions. Each member has up to 5 minutes to answer their questions.

We will first turn to the gentlelady from Washington, Ms. Jayapal, for questions that she may have.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Thank you, Chairwoman Lofgren.

Thank you to all the witnesses for being here today.

Ms. Navratil, I too am an Indian citizen, and I applaud your work and your business for what it has done. Thank you for testifying.

More than 200,000 lives lost in America due to COVID–19 and this pandemic that has raged throughout this country, even as this President and too many around him have denied even the most basic science about mask wearing, social distancing, or PPE—200,000 lives lost. Meanwhile, across the border in Canada, they're down to zero deaths.

Of course, essential workers have been most susceptible and most affected, because they are actually helping to save us. They are essential, and yet we have treated them as expendable, not giving them the most basic protections that they need.

Some have called the economic crisis that we're facing a "secession" due to the deep and disparate impact on women. Women's unemployment rate has reached double digits for the first time since 1948. The hardest-hit industries—leisure, hospitality, education, and even some parts of healthcare—are disproportionately non-White and female.

At the same time, women who have traditionally worked outside the house are now being forced to choose between work and childcare. Domestic workers and working women have always been inextricably linked, and never more so than now. Domestic workers have given not only women but families across the country the ability to work outside the home.

So, let me start with you, Ms. Yoon. How has the COVID–19 pandemic impacted domestic workers, specifically, and the people who depend on them?

Ms. YOON. Thank you, Congresswoman, for that question.

So, as soon as the shelter-in-place orders went into effect in March, we started a weekly survey of our workers to understand how the pandemic was affecting them and their families.

In early April, we found that 72 percent of surveyed workers, a lion's share of them being nannies and house cleaners, suddenly lost their jobs, while home-care workers were overwhelmingly continuing to go to work to care for an elderly or person with disabilities.

The survey also confirmed that 77 percent of workers are primary breadwinners. So, with the sudden loss of income, domestic workers quickly started to experience food and housing insecurity. In early April, 84 percent reported that they were uncertain whether they would have enough money to buy food. In the following week, 55 percent were unable to pay rent.

Housing and food insecurity has been one of the most pressing concerns for domestic workers throughout the pandemic. In our

more recent survey in September, 56 percent still reported that they could not pay their rent or mortgage.

Since April, we have seen workers slowly regaining their jobs, but they're working less hours, which means they're earning less. Domestic workers were experiencing financial insecurity even before the pandemic, and, during this crisis, the hardship they're experiencing is unspeakable.

I want to close with this one data, because that has been most disconcerting for all of us at the National Domestic Workers Alliance, is that domestic workers that we've been surveying, that 80 percent of those who are working have earned at most $300 per week since the lockdown, right? So that's $300 at most, $1,200 a month. That is not a wage that can sustain a worker and their families.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Thank you.

I have a follow-up question. I'm going to ask you to be really brief, because I want to get to Mr. Jawetz as well.

For domestic workers who are able to continue working, what safety precautions exist to ensure that they're able to work safely?

Ms. YOON. So, I think, earlier on, no one had any PPE, right? Domestic workers were already navigating the reality of being legally excluded from basic workplace protections like health and safety and not having critical workplace benefits like health insurance and paid leave. The pandemic really thrusted on them a lot more to navigate on their own to protect themselves and protect the clients, right? Without the assistance from the government.

So, early on, we heard—

Ms. JAYAPAL. Thank you.

Ms. YOON. Oh.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Thank you. I just want to make sure I get in a question I have for Mr. Jawetz, as well, before my time expires.

Mr. Jawetz, the vast majority of domestic workers are immigrant women. Would these immigrant women qualify for the economic relief under the CARES Act? How do we ensure that they get that relief and also that they're acknowledged for the critical role they play?

Mr. JAWETZ. Thanks so much, Congresswoman.

I mean, obviously, if you look at the provisions in the bill for the different populations, but, by and large, especially looking at undocumented immigrants who are subject to these rules, they're carved out of some of the most important and most commonly understood benefits, right?

So, if you're looking at the direct stimulus checks, for instance, not only were undocumented immigrants across the board carved out from that, but even U.S. citizens who were in the families of those individuals were carved out, including U.S. citizen children. If you look, for instance, at all the unemployment insurance that was expanded, that's going to carve out undocumented workers.

In terms of emergency medical care relief, for the provisions that provided direct care access for coronavirus testing and treatment and related services, emergency services weren't necessarily affected, but the provisions that expanded access to make sure everyone had access to care, those were carved out as well.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Thank you so much, Mr. Jawetz.

I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired, and I'm pleased now to recognize the Ranking Member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Buck.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the Chair. I would like to yield to Mrs. Lesko and then be recognized later, if that is acceptable.

Ms. LOFGREN. That's totally acceptable.

Mrs. Lesko, you are recognized.

Mrs. LESKO. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Thank you for all of you testifying today.

Ms. Navratil, I have some questions for you.

In your testimony, you said, "Our local mayor, Corey Mason, announced that the city would award grants to small businesses negatively impacted by COVID. We applied for the relief. Though we clearly met the criteria and the city strongly indicated a desire to assist women- and minority-owned businesses, we were denied both of the two rounds of grants that were funded through HUD and our local taxes."

Then in your testimony later, you said, when you spoke to him in person, he admitted that the reason he did it was because your husband attended a rally or whatever you want to call it, a protest, in Madison to open up back businesses, which I find very offensive and obviously not right.

Do you know, are you aware, is your husband and you and the mayor from different political parties?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, as my husband has been vocally conservative on local issues.

Mrs. LESKO. Thank you.

Were there protests and riots in Racine, Wisconsin, and the surrounding areas after the George Floyd killing?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, there were protests and limited rioting. Our community-oriented policing house was set on fire. To the best of my knowledge, there was not an involvement of social distancing, and nobody was punished or cited for it.

Mrs. LESKO. What was the mayor's reaction to those protests and riots? Did he approve of them? Did he sign off on them? Did he say anything about them?

Ms. NAVRATIL. From what I believe is that he allowed the protests and riots to go on for 2 days and that continued for 2 weeks. Our city was on the edge, expecting to get worse again.

Mrs. LESKO. So, basically, the mayor said you guys weren't in compliance because supposedly your husband went to this protest and was not in compliance and affected the community in some way. Yet, you testified that your husband had on a mask, was on the outskirts of the people. The mayor had a totally different set of rules for these protesters. Is that my understanding?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, ma'am.

Mrs. LESKO. Well, I find that outrageous, and I'm glad that you're pursuing it. I would assume that these grants probably came from some type of Federal money, and so I'm glad that you're here testifying today. I hope that you are successful, and I applaud you for stepping forward.

Hopefully, you don't get rioters and protesters now at your house, like is being threatened in some other areas and with Congress Members.

Now, I'd like to—I have about a minute left, and I have some questions for Mr. Jawetz.

Mr. Jawetz, in your testimony, you advocate for legislation to provide legal immigration status to the Nation's illegal immigrant population. Do you support precluding aliens who have DUI convictions from benefiting from this legalization?

Mr. JAWETZ. I think—well, for starters, let me say thanks for the question.

If we look at the legalizations that have been done in the past and proposed in the past, we've seen different eligibility criteria that had been created. Last year, we worked very closely on the H.R. 6 bill that would provide a path to legal status for Dreamers and TPS holders. That bill was very, very well-negotiated, passed with strong bipartisan support in the past, and it certainly did have eligibility criteria in it.

Whether you would look at a single DUI as being something that disqualifies someone, even when I was on the committee, frankly, we looked at that issue, and I think there were a number of Members of the Committee itself, frankly, who wouldn't have passed that test.

So, anytime I think you're looking at what the qualifications should be for eligibility for a program, we need to do that in connection with the totality of the circumstances, the person as a whole, think about that in terms of what the criminal justice system, more broadly, looks like, and I think that's where you find that criteria.

Mrs. LESKO. So, I think your answer is, yes, depending on the circumstances. If they did have a DUI conviction, they should benefit from legalization is what I think your answer said.

So, I yield back. My time is up.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentlelady's time has expired.

A third vote has been called on the floor, but it will take some time. So, I think—let's go through some Members, especially the Members that are in the room, as opposed to participating virtually, and perhaps, as they are called on, they can go vote and come back.

The gentleman from California, Mr. Correa, is recognized.

Mr. CORREA. Thank you, Chairperson Lofgren, for holding this most important hearing.

Again, here we are again debating the role of immigrants in our society and in our Nation, this time, of course, in the context of COVID–19. We keep hearing the same story I've heard for decades, which is that these jobs should be done by Americans.

Yet, a few months ago, I got a phone call from a representative of the poultry industry. That was prompted by the ICE raids in the poultry plants in the Deep South. The representative said, look, Lou, this is not about salaries. All these workers are Members of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union; they make good money. The problem is, no locals want to take these jobs. As a result, those industries, those economies as well, were brought to a standstill.

A few months later, I visited a local farm here in my district to essentially distribute protective equipment and gear to local farmworkers. Those farmworkers, I can tell you, were also undocumented. I can also tell you they wanted nothing to do with us, because they wanted to do their job, stay away from society, stay away from the authorities, and move on.

Then, of course, just a few months ago, I remember walking into our local supermarkets: Empty shelves, no foods. For the first time in my life, in America, I have to say, I was concerned that there wasn't going to be enough food for us. We tried not to panic, and we didn't, but the point was clear: These workers are essential workers. They are feeding America.

From the farms to the poultry plants to, of course, our hospitals, those essential workers, those nurses are taking care of us. So, I find it interesting that we are talking again about illegal individuals as opposed to our frontline workers in the fight against COVID.

If I may, in the 2 minutes, 3 minutes that I have, I want to ask our witnesses a question. If I can have each one of you answer it briefly. Is there a pathway to citizenship? Is there a pathway for one of these workers to get a work permit in this country today?

Vicente, is there a legal pathway for your mom and dad to get a work permit to continue to work in the fields to feed our society, yes or no?

Mr. REYES. I don't have the answer right now, but—

Mr. CORREA. Ms. Yoon, can you answer that question?

Ms. YOON. Yes. For many of the domestic workers, care workers, the vast majority of people who've been in our country and working in our economy for decades do not have a real path to gain legal status and citizenship.

Mr. CORREA. Ms. Navratil, is there a pathway for these individuals, or would you know, yes or no?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Are you asking me, sir?

Mr. CORREA. Yes. Go ahead. Would you know if there's a pathway for these essential workers to get a work permit in the U.S.?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Well, I'm not an expert in that—

Mr. CORREA. Thank you very much.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Thank you.

Mr. CORREA. In the minute I have, Mr. Jawetz, there was a question earlier about a DUI. I think this is an issue really talking about judicial discretion. You have judges that make decisions whether you should stay in this country or not.

I'm reminded of the story of our veterans with green cards that are deported because there is no judicial discretion in our immigration system. You have these immigrants with green cards who go off and fight for our country. Then they return and they do something that's dumb or, because of their mental scars, they do something, and then they're convicted, and they're deported.

Sir, how important is judicial discretion when it comes to immigration and the application of immigration law?

Mr. JAWETZ. Yeah, so discretion is actually essential to any judicial system, and it's the underpinning of due process and, sort of, fundamental fairness in the system.

In our immigration system, as you pointed out, you can have someone who has a green card who's deported for a crime they may have been convicted of 20, 30 years earlier that wasn't even a deportable offense when they were convicted of it, and the judge has nothing they can really do.

Mr. CORREA. I have to tell you that I agree with you. It just breaks my heart to know that there are colonies of American veterans that are living outside this country, in the Philippines, in Mexico, that because of an infraction—they could return to the United States to be buried at a national cemetery, but they can't get a green card to live in the U.S.

Madam Chair, I'm out of time. I yield. Thank you very much.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much.

The Ranking Member, Mr. Buck, is now recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUCK. Thank you, Madam Chair.

I appreciate the gentleman from California talking about legal status.

Ms. Navratil, you undoubtedly have a great perspective on legal status in this country. Where were you born?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I was born in India, sir.

Mr. BUCK. How did you obtain legal status in this country?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I fell in love with an American citizen.

Mr. BUCK. You did. How did that happen?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I don't know how to explain that, but—

Mr. BUCK. Okay.

Let me ask you about your situation with your husband. Is he—I take it he didn't burn down an Arby's restaurant in Racine?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, sir.

Mr. BUCK. Did he spray paint any rude language on public buildings in Racine, maybe like city hall?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, absolutely not.

Mr. BUCK. How about, did he taunt police officers or in any way demeaning to public servants?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, sir.

Mr. BUCK. So, in other words, your husband followed the law, obeyed the law, and exercised his First amendment rights to protest, to express his opinion, to question authority. I always see, when I drive by or anywhere close to Boulder, Colorado, I see bumper stickers that say, "Question Authority." I think that's an American right and sometimes an obligation in this country. Your husband did just that, didn't he?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Absolutely, sir.

Mr. BUCK. So, he questioned authority, and the result was that he was discriminated against.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Correct.

Mr. BUCK. How does that make you feel? As a woman of color, how does it make you feel that, for being an American, for exercising your constitutional rights, you are discriminated against?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Well, we were very upset and sad. We considered leaving the city. We considered selling our building and moving out. After thinking through it all, we decided that we were going to fight this injustice. We have the support of all the local citizens,

our customers, our friends over here, and I don't think we can leave that easy. We are going to fight.

Mr. BUCK. Do you remember the oath you took when you became a naturalized citizen?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes.

Mr. BUCK. That you would support and defend the Constitution, do you remember that part of the oath?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, sir. I went through it again.

Mr. BUCK. Yeah. Do you feel like you are supporting the Constitution by making your case heard around the country?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Absolutely. It was a very, very difficult decision to make, but we couldn't be quiet about this. I wanted to make sure nobody else went through the same as we were.

Mr. BUCK. Oh, I'm afraid you're going to be joined by many other conservatives. Anybody who questions authority in a town that's run by liberal socialists are going to be discriminated against. You can guarantee that.

You might want to make sure that you prepare them. You let them know that if they contact the Republican staff at the United States House Judiciary Committee, we will be glad to help them get their voices heard. Would you help us in that?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Absolutely. That's why I'm here, to encourage people like me to be able to speak out and not be afraid.

Mr. BUCK. Okay.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Thank you for your support.

Mr. BUCK. The question earlier about pathways to legal status—are you aware that if someone is in this country illegally, they can leave the country, they can go back to their country of origin, and they can go to their U.S. consulate, and they can apply for legal status to become—to get some type of visa to come into this country legally? Are you aware of that process?

Ms. NAVRATIL. All the process needs to be done legally.

Mr. BUCK. Sure.

Ms. NAVRATIL. That's right way to do it.

Mr. BUCK. You sacrificed to become a U.S. citizen. You went through some hard times to become a U.S. citizen, didn't you?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Well, to go through the proper channel, you have to.

Mr. BUCK. Sure. What do you think about the fairness of people who don't sacrifice, who cheat, who break the law, who come into this country and flagrantly decide that they don't need to play by the rules, that they can just have the benefits that they enjoy in this country, while other people are waiting in line, trying to do the right thing?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I don't think that's fair.

Mr. BUCK. Okay.

I yield back. I thank the lady for her time in this hearing. Thank you very much.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentleman, the Ranking Member, yields back.

We now will turn to Ms. Garcia, the gentlelady from Texas, for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you for convening this very critical Subcommittee hearing to highlight the vital eco-

nomic role that immigrants serve in our country, especially amid this COVID–19 pandemic.

I thank all our witnesses for their powerful testimony today by sharing their personal stories.

The COVID–19 pandemic has laid bare the fundamental role that immigrants have long played in key sectors of our economy. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, prior to the COVID–19 outbreak and the economic recession that has followed, immigrants comprised 17 percent of the U.S. labor force. Now, as the United States exceeds over 200,000 deaths, many such workers are still at risk of their lives and the well-being of their families as they report to work in critical sectors.

While we've addressed the critical needs of our vulnerable communities when the HEROES Act was passed by the House in May, the Senate continues to blatantly stonewall the needs of the American people. This is unacceptable.

As we heard from Mr. Reyes, these essential workers are indispensable to a safe and plentiful domestic food supply.

As we heard from Ms. Yoon, these essential workers also clean and sanitize spaces for care for our children, tend to the elderly, and play an increasingly large role in agriculture and bear the responsibility of taking care of our loved ones.

As we heard from Mr. Jawetz, the ability to be able to work from home amid the pandemic is, quite frankly, a privilege—a privilege that many of us have. In fact, for some of us, it's even a luxury. Yet, this is not true for many of these people. You can't do the work of agriculture work from home. You can't care for someone from your home. You can't clean houses from your home.

Take, for example, Bertha Chan (ph), who has two jobs, with one being as a janitor at the Pennzoil Building in downtown Houston. She cleans offices on four floors in the span of 4 hours and does not bring home enough money from this job for her family. Adding to the pressure, Bertha has been doing this with minimal protection, as she is not provided masks and worries about the quality of the gloves that she is given. Bertha is an immigrant on the front lines of this pandemic to ensure that there are clean, sanitized offices for workers to go back to, but she worries about her well-being and her ability to provide for her family.

Another example is Gloriabel Gutierrez (ph), who moved to the United States 27 years ago from El Salvador in search of a better life in this country. She works as a wheelchair attendant at the Houston airport and believes that all humans are deserving of having the same resources and treatment regardless of their immigration status. She feels especially strong about this because migrant workers have been at the forefront of this pandemic, helping to keep the country running during these tough economic and healthcare crises.

These are just but a few examples, but these examples could be so many other immigrants across America.

So, I want to start with you, Mr. Reyes. First, let me say that I picked cotton myself. I've worked on the farm. I had a friend that—we would compare notes, and she told me it was worse for her because she picked onions. You could never get rid of the smell.

So, I hope that has not happened to you, because I know you said you pick onions.

Thank you for picking avocados. I've always said that, if I'm deserted on an island and I could get one piece of fruit or vegetable, it would certainly be an avocado. So, thank you for doing that, because certainly the food you put on the table is important to all Americans.

I was, frankly, just shocked to hear you tell me that there is absolutely no protective gear given to any of your family or any of the workers around you. Is that true, sir? Can you tell me what you can do to just protect yourself?

Mr. REYES. Yes, there is no gear that's given. All that we try to do, on our part, is we take either cloth, shirts, bandanas, things we have at our house, and we use that to protect ourselves the most that we can. There is no gear that's being given to the farmworkers.

Ms. GARCIA. So, what if one of you does start getting sick, some of the symptoms—the high fevers, the nausea, the chills—what happens then?

Mr. REYES. We would—I mean, if we don't go to work and have to attend the doctor or stay at home, we would either just have to ride the wave and try to ration out our food and try to minimize waste of money to be able to stay aboard and pay for a whole month or more needed if we can't go to work.

If we can, we will try to go to work and protect ourselves and protect others so that we can be producing the food that we all eat.

Ms. GARCIA. Well, I think it's shameful that you don't get the things that you need.

Madam Chair, I know I'm out of time. I yield back. Thank you.

Ms. LOFGREN. Let's see. We have just 18 minutes left to vote on the floor on the third vote. So, Members who need to go to the floor to vote should go now, and we will get you when you come back.

Mr. Biggs, if you have already voted, we would be happy to recognize you for 5 minutes.

Mr. BIGGS. Thank you, Madam Chair. I've already voted.

Ms. LOFGREN. All right. You are recognized.

Mr. BIGGS. Thank you. I appreciate that.

So, Ms. Navratil, can you please tell us a little bit about the naturalization process that you went through?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Exactly what would you like to know, sir?

Mr. BIGGS. How long did it take? The process? What did you endure?

Ms. NAVRATIL. At that time—it was such a long time ago. Like I said, I've been here in this country 28 years ago, and I've been a naturalized citizen for 16 or 17 years. At that time, I went through the proper channels. I submitted my paper. I had a green card first, and I had to go through my tests.

Mr. BIGGS. How long did it take to go through the process, if you recall?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Oh, my goodness, it's been such a long time. I think maybe a year altogether.

Mr. BIGGS. Okay. Good. Thank you. Thanks for sharing that.

You run a business in Racine called Dimple's. How long have you been doing that business?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I've been in business for about 27 years, but I've been in downtown Racine for 21 years.

Mr. BIGGS. How did the COVID virus and the lockdowns and the public response as well as the government response to that impact your business?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Well, first, it dropped our sales 100 percent. After the lockdown lifted, we are back, but, like I said, the majority of our business, we do fundraisers at hospitals. We are for-profit, but we give a part of our sales to the hospitals for our various fundraisers. All of them have been canceled. We do our hospital fundraisers in four different States, and, so far, none have called us back, and we don't know when we will be able to get back.

Mr. BIGGS. So, the grants that were offered to others would have been very helpful to you, I'm sure, as you've testified previously.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Extremely, sir. In my 28 years in this country, we've worked very hard to be where we are, and we have never, ever had a handout. This was the first time I applied for a grant, and we were denied. This would've helped us tremendously.

Mr. BIGGS. I can't help but express some dismay and some certain degree of outrage when the mayor is quoted as saying in a statement that it was his duty to "protect the public health of our city's residents. While I certainly support the rights of free speech and assembly, I cannot in good conscience send scarce city resources to a person or business that willingly jeopardized public health."

He's referring to your husband, who was on the edge of a crowd at a rally that was peaceful, and he wore a mask the whole time. That is, I find, pretty weak sauce as a reason to deny the grant and to punish you for your husband's participation in a peaceful protest where he was actually observing the health needs of other Members of the society. That's pretty outrageous conduct on the part of the Racine mayor.

I would just—I'm going to close my comments by just noting that people who work in this country legally are appreciated. That word does not excuse past noncompliance with U.S. immigration law, nor does it necessitate—it doesn't obviate a path to U.S. citizenship. We respect those who are working legally in the United States.

So many things that are going on in this country would be resolved if we would open our economy back up while taking appropriate safety precautions. That will allow the economy to flourish once again and laid off workers can be rehired. It would actually increase wages again. If you recall, the median income in this country is now—or, excuse me, pre-COVID was $68,000. At the same time, EU is below 40.

With that, I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentleman yields back.

The gentlelady from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee, have you already voted? If not, we will go to Ms. Mucarsel-Powell. If so, we would recognize you now.

Ms. Jackson Lee?

Let's go to Ms. Mucarsel-Powell.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Regrouping the focus of our hearing today, we are here to discuss the immigrants that are essential to keeping our country working during this pandemic.

I have to say just one quick response to Representative Buck here that started with, you know, talking about undocumented immigrants. I think immigrants have been living here for tens of years, for decades, have been waiting for a legal path to citizenship, including our Dreamers.

So, I would invite Representative Buck to join all of us to asking the Senate to pass that Dreamer bill so that, actually, the Dreamers that have been living here for years who are essential workers can actually have a legal status. Because I agree with you.

So, we know that immigrant workers are the healthcare workers that are treating COVID patients. They are farmworkers that are putting food on our table. They're teachers that are keeping our children learning while they're at home; maintenance, sanitation workers that keep our cities livable and clean; and so many others that are critical to our infrastructure.

In my State, here in Florida, immigrants make up nearly 30 percent of our food-sector workforce. In the middle of this pandemic, 300,000 immigrants in Florida work in the healthcare industry. Florida and our country rely on these essential workers. The reality is that many do not have legal status because the immigration system makes it impossible for them to have legal status.

We've had multiple hearings about this. They don't want to just be here without papers. They want the papers, but the Administration, under this President, is making it almost impossible. They're not processing asylum requests. They're denying TPS, denying passing the DACA bill.

An estimated 11,600 healthcare workers in the Nation right now hold TPS status: 29,000 DACA recipients. In Florida, DACA recipients contribute to the economy in over 6,300 jobs that are considered essential, including 1,100 healthcare positions. These immigrants are people that are working right now to save lives. They're keeping our Nation operating during a pandemic.

People like Camila, who is here in my district, in Florida's 26th district. She's a DACA recipient. She came to the U.S. with her family when she was 3. She grew up in Miami, and she's now about 22. Graduated from FIU and works as a medical assistant at Memorial West Hospital. She's working at a COVID testing station, where she takes those nasal swab samples. So, you can imagine, people like Camila are on the front lines of the pandemic, and they're risking their lives to keep our country going.

Instead of working to protect Camila and keep her here in her country—because she's just as American as you, Mr. Buck, and everyone else—the Trump Administration is trying to dismantle DACA, terminate TPS for hundreds of thousands of immigrants, including Haitians, Salvadorans, Nicaraguans, and so many others that live here in my district.

We've already lost 200,000 lives because of this pandemic, and we owe it to every American to keep our essential workforce at levels that are able to handle the virus. We owe it to Camila and to countless others who contribute to the fight against COVID to pro-

vide those protections and provide an opportunity to live and work in our communities.

So, Mr. Jawetz, you know, you discussed that—and we know that we have about 550,000 DACA recipients and TPS holders who are constantly under threat by the Department of Homeland Security. What would be the impact on our ability to fight this pandemic if these workers were removed from our country or didn't have those work permits to continue working here in the United States?

Mr. JAWETZ. Thanks for the question, Congresswoman.

Yeah, it's a great point. We're not here talking about adding additional folks to the workforce when there are tens of millions of Americans out of work. These are people who are currently contributing. They have been contributing for many, many years.

If you think about what it would look like to take hundreds of thousands of workers out of the workforce that play an essential role, the amount of turnover cost that businesses would encounter, the amount of disruption to their ability to provide services, especially when they're trying to make ends meet in the first place, you know, the ways in which it would essentially disrupt, obviously, their ability to provide for their families. It would be massively disruptive to the U.S. economy and to so many of these places.

You've got tens of thousands of DACA recipients right now who are serving in healthcare occupations, same as in TPS. When you look at what the American Association of Medical Colleges said in their brief to the Supreme Court, they said there have been years and millions of dollars of investment by medical colleges in these individuals, who are going to help close the doctor shortage gap that we can anticipate in this country going forward.

So, they're playing an important role. Taking them out of the economy makes absolutely no sense. It certainly doesn't make us feel like the system is working any more fairly or humanely.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Yeah. Mr. Jawetz, why is it so important, then, to have these essential workers work here freely without having that threat that they may be deported? Like Vicente was just mentioning that his father hugs him in the morning like it could be the last time that they're together.

Mr. JAWETZ. There are a lot of reasons for that.

So, one of the things that study after study has found is that, when individuals who are undocumented get work authorization and then when they get citizenship, they do a lot of different things. First, when they have work authorization, they can get jobs that are better matches to their skills, since they're not locked into a particular job and a particular employer. Second, you get additional productivity from them.

Also, with that additional confidence and security in their future, they invest in themselves and their communities better, right? So, we've seen this from DACA, that when individuals got the ability to stay here and got some protection from deportation and work authorization, they went to school more, they got better jobs, jobs that paid better. They put back into the community more fully. They're buying houses, they're buying cars. They're already part of our country, but they have the ability to more fully invest in their communities and in their families.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Thank you.

I think we have to make it clear that this is not—these essential workers are not taking jobs away from our American workers that are here, that we also have to provide opportunities for them. It's not an either/or question. We can do both.

Ms. Navratil, a quick question for you, as I was listening to you trying to remember when you got your papers. Do you remember who was President at the time?

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, ma'am. It was President Bush.

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Okay. So, we've had Republican Presidents that provide that path.

I'm glad to hear that it only took you a year. I can't tell you how many people in my district have been waiting for years to become citizens. Same when they've been married to Americans, American-born citizens.

So welcome. I'm sorry to hear that you've had such a difficult time. We support people like you, small-business owners like you, regardless of political affiliations. I don't know why we have to politicize everything in this Committee when we're talking about immigration.

So, I'm glad that it took a year, and I would hope for the same for all the immigrants that are asking and waiting, waiting for legal status here in this incredible country.

Thank you.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentlelady's time has expired.

I would turn to the gentleman from California, Mr. McClintock, for his 5 minutes of questions.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Two immediate thoughts come to mind from this hearing.

The first is that if there are many in the majority party who don't care enough about this issue to even show up but simply are content with phoning it in, how seriously any of us should take it.

I do take it seriously, which brings me to my second point: How tone-deaf can you be? Here we are in the middle of the most self-destructive panic in history, when millions of people have lost their jobs because of government edicts forbidding them to work, resulting in massive unemployment, and the majority holds a hearing regarding foreign workers, at a time we are facing a shrinking pool of jobs that Americans desperately need to recover from this government-ordered lockdown. I'm simply left with an inexpressible sense of disbelief.

These lockdowns haven't saved lives. We can see that plainly by comparing jurisdictions that locked down with those that didn't. Lockdowns have produced overall higher mortality rates and much higher unemployment rates than those jurisdictions that didn't panic, that stayed open, that coped and carried on.

Just 8 months ago, we were enjoying the greatest economic recovery in our lifetimes. Unemployment was at its lowest point in 50 years. Unemployment for African Americans, Latino Americans, and women was the lowest ever recorded. Median income was rising for the first time in a decade and especially for blue-collar, working-class Americans.

Unlike the Obama years, when people were leaving the workforce by the millions, in the Trump years they were reentering the workforce by the millions. This didn't happen by accident. It hap-

pened because this Administration produced one of the biggest tax cuts in American history and the biggest regulatory relief in American history. It turns out, when you get out of people's pockets and out of their faces, they can succeed and prosper.

Now, the left loves to talk about essential jobs. Well, let me remind them that, if a job is putting food on your table and it's putting a roof over your family and is allowing you and your family to get ahead, that job is absolutely essential. To call such jobs nonessential and such workers as nonessential is the very height of leftist, elitist philosophy.

All the progress that we made was swept away, and yet the one constant theme of the left is to destroy the jobs of American workers while, in this hearing, they're elevating those who have entered our country illegally.

Don't tell me there are jobs Americans aren't willing to do. The question is what employers are willing to pay. They don't have to pay a lot if we're pushing American workers aside and replacing them with illegal immigration.

Now, I missed Ms. Navratil's testimony, but I have heard it is a warning that every American needs to hear, and it bears repeating.

Ms. Navratil, you obeyed all our laws. You came to America with a sincere desire to become an American, to see your children succeed and prosper as Americans. You did everything our country asked of you to do. You obeyed our laws. You respected our sovereignty. Now you're watching millions of illegal immigrants cut in front of you.

I'd like to, for a moment, have you reprise the encounter that brought you to this Committee today, because I'm told it is a warning that we all need to hear.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Well, I am in front of the Committee because of the injustice that was done by our Racine mayor.

We have worked very hard to be where we are, and, like I said earlier, we didn't take handout. We had jobs; we started a business. I started with a small table in front of a church selling jewelry. Twenty-eight years later, we have a store. We pay our taxes on time. We give back a lot to the community. I'm very involved with the community. We've never asked for any kind of handouts.

So, when the mayor denied our grants, it was a slap to our face. Now, it's not about the money issue at all. It's about the injustice that was done over here and our First amendment right that was taken away from us.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. The reason was because your husband had exercised his constitutional right of free speech and freedom to peaceably assemble.

Ms. NAVRATIL. Yes, sir. Exactly.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Well, thank you again for telling your story. I think we need to be aware that that is the future of every one of us in this dystopian world that we will live in if these leftists ever seize control of our government.

I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentleman yields back.

The gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Neguse, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEGUSE. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Chairwoman Lofgren, for holding this critical hearing on immigrants on the front lines of the COVID–19 pandemic. I want to thank you for your leadership.

Immigrants are part of our communities. They are our family Members, our neighbors, our colleagues, and our friends. They are overrepresented in nearly every job that has been deemed essential during the pandemic.

While the Trump Administration closed its borders to new immigrants, millions of immigrants already here continued to work to stop the spread and lessen the virus's impact on our economy.

To my friends on the other side of the aisle who apparently are indignant at the notion that these immigrants are part of the American fabric of our country, I would say that they are working as medical and healthcare workers caring for COVID–19 patients, putting their and their family's health and safety at risk. They are our farmworkers, grocery store workers, meat plant workers, and those in delivery, shipping, and trucking who are continuing to go into work each and every day to keep Americans fed. We should honor their contributions to our society.

Colorado, the great State that I have the honor of representing, is, of course, no different. Our immigrant and refugee communities have played an instrumental role on the front lines of this pandemic as healthcare workers, engineers, educators, small-business owners, and essential workers in our food supply chain.

One such person who I'd like to mention is Ashwani Upadhyay, a manufacturing engineer who works in an international company with an office in my district, in Boulder, that has a number of product lines used by the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, some of which are working on COVID–19 vaccines. His H–1B petition was denied earlier this summer until my office intervened and his appeal was granted. The loss of him would have resulted in a less successful production of those critical product lines and could have hindered the development of COVID–19 vaccines.

I want to talk a bit about the DACA recipients. Ms. Mucarsel-Powell articulated, in my view, you know, the central vexing problem that faces us as a country. Because no matter the industry, in Colorado, DACA recipients have been stepping up and contributing at a time when America needs them most. They are doing so regardless of the Trump Administration's ongoing efforts to end the program.

So, I'd like to ask you, Ms. Yoon, what would be the consequences, in your view, if the many DACA recipients who are, for example, providing childcare or those caring for elderly, sick, and disabled Americans lost their protections literally in the middle of a pandemic?

Ms. YOON. Thank you for that question, Congressman.

I think my co-panelist Tom talked about this, right? That DACA recipients are part of our community, just as you said, right?

The loss of work authorization would mean a few different things. One is, one, the threat of being removed from this country and being separated from their families, from their communities. Being part of this economy, it would be really a devastating and

unspeakable hardship that I think not just the DACA recipients but their families, their communities, right?

So, I want to just kind of bring this conversation back to: For all intents and purposes, they're Americans, right? Other than a piece of paper. So, we should remember that they've been part of our community, our economy all along. They have always been part of our community.

Mr. NEGUSE. Thank you.

Ms. Navratil, I just want to clarify one thing. I thank you for testifying today.

Thank you to all the witnesses for testifying.

I want to make sure it's not your testimony today that you believe that the DACA recipients who are working in these various different industries should be deported. Is that not—that's not your testimony.

Ms. NAVRATIL. That's not my testimony.

Mr. NEGUSE. Okay. Thank you. Well, I appreciate, again, your testimony today and each of the witnesses', and I just want to make sure that I clarified that for the record.

Because, as Ms. Yoon articulated—and I certainly concur in her assessment—these individuals, the DACA recipients who work in our communities, who are caring for the elderly, who are working in our grocery stores, who are on the front lines of fighting for us in this pandemic, they are Americans. They're just as American as every single member of this committee.

Like some of my colleagues, I'm the son of immigrants. My parents came to this country as refugees 40 years ago. I am very grateful for the opportunities and the freedoms that this country has been able to offer me and my family. I just hope that we can recognize the contributions that immigrants are making each and every day in communities across the country.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentleman yields back.

I turn now to the gentlelady from Texas. Ms. Escobar is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Thank you, Madam Chair.

It is unfortunate that there's not a single Republican colleague who chose to wait and stay to the end of this hearing, because I was hoping that they would hear my comments.

This hearing today is about essential workers. It's not about PPP. It's not about civil unrest. It's not about grievances against immigrants. It's about essential workers.

The fact of the matter is that immigrants comprise a key component of our essential workforce. In agriculture, they make up 73 percent of that workforce; 29 percent of manufacturing; 28 percent of healthcare; 24 percent of healthcare—I'm sorry—28 percent of healthcare; 20 percent of logistics; 12 percent of education.

I have a question for Ms. Navratil.

If you were in need of food or healthcare, would it matter to you that the individual helping feed you or get you better, would it matter to you whether that person is undocumented or not?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Okay. Thank you so much. I appreciate that response.

Mr. Reyes, your testimony was extremely compelling. I was hoping that there would be at least one Republican colleague who would wait until the very end of this hearing, because you described what it's like to work in the fields alongside undocumented immigrants—backbreaking labor. You described being on your hands and knees picking those onions so that the rest of us would have food on our table.

What is it like for you to hear a Member of Congress, a member of this committee, actually more than one, say that what you're doing is taking jobs away from Americans and that you should go back, and to hear one of our panelists say that it's not fair that you're here? How does that make you feel, Mr. Reyes?

Mr. REYES. Congresswoman Escobar?

Ms. ESCOBAR. Yes.

Mr. REYES. I feel sad, because we are the ones who bring the food to every one of you every day, every week, and weekends as well. I think it's very unfair, that being said, because if we're taking away jobs, then why doesn't the government put homeless people who are able to work and are American, why don't they put them to work instead? If we are taking away jobs, then why don't they do that?

Ms. ESCOBAR. Thank you, Mr. Reyes.

I have to share with the Members of the Subcommittee and our panelists that I have met with farmers who, during—this is pre-COVID, of course. When I met with them—and this was during President Trump's talks about shutting down the border. They met with me, and they said that they urgently needed help to make sure that the President didn't shut down the border because it would essentially shut down our ability to provide food—their ability to provide food for the American public.

When I inquired about their workforce, they all acknowledged that they depend on undocumented labor. They acknowledged that, even when they have raised wages, they have not been able to secure American applicants for these jobs.

So, the idea that immigrant labor is taking jobs from Americans, while possibly true in some sectors, is absolutely not true across the board.

We have to do more for our essential workforce. We should be thanking them. They should be receiving hazard pay. They should be receiving healthcare. They should be receiving every protection under the sun so that we can continue to enjoy the food that we have the privilege of enjoying, the healthcare that those of us are lucky enough to receive, and all the other benefits that we are able to enjoy because of their backbreaking work and because they are risking their lives for us every single day.

In fact, if we're going to talk about fairness, that is what is unfair, that they don't have access to those protections.

Madam Chair, I yield back.

Mr. REYES. Sorry for the interruption. I meant to say jobless, not homeless.

Ms. LOFGREN. Okay. That is noted for the record.

We now go to the other lady from Texas, Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Thank you for holding this important hearing that you're now holding.

Let me express my appreciation to the witnesses who have provided us testimony for this matter.

Let me ask a question to Mr. Reyes.

Thank you so very much. I know how hard it was to become status by DACA. I have been on this Committee for a period of time, where I've introduced over and over again with my colleagues' comprehensive immigration reform which would take everyone who was seeking to become a citizen and put them in a position to access it without fear of deportation.

So, quickly, when you said you were doing the right thing, to a question asked, what would you do if you didn't feel well and you had to take, in light of COVID–19—what did you say you would do? You would stay in and not work? Is that what you said you would do?

Mr. REYES. Yes. We would have to essentially try to ration out whatever we have as in money, food, so that we can survive and be able to go back to work when it's safe.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Were you paid when you were home sick, even if you had—were you paid by the employer, the farmer, when you were home, when you took the time so that others would not be sick?

Mr. REYES. There are only certain days that you get for, like, sick days, but there's only 3 days. You have to accumulate them over a certain amount of hours, and it's really hard to get those hours.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. So, it's 3 days.

Mr. Reyes, in his capacity, could be considered an essential worker. Essential workers bring the food supply from farm to market. They also clean and sanitize public spaces and care for our children. They tend to be elderly sometimes, but Mr. Reyes is a young person. They play increasingly larger roles in the healthcare of our Nation.

The COVID–19 has disproportionately impacted our essential workers. Now, according to a recent study, 19.8 million immigrants are now considered essential workers. They are un-status.

So, let me ask a question to Ms. Yoon and Mr. Jawetz. If you would take turns, because of my time, you can answer that.

Here we are trying to confront the disparate impact not only on immigrant workers but Latinx and African-Americans, who have had a disparate impact of COVID–19. All of them have been on the front lines in many different ways.

Tell us how devastating it is to have such discriminatory practices because someone is un-status, one, with relationship to having access to healthcare, time off.

Would you not—you're not doctors, but because of our skewed immigration system, meaning that we are not giving people the opportunity for asylum or access to citizenship, even if undocumented, how we are harming our whole society, economically and health-wise.

Ms. Yoon, would you comment? Then Mr. Jawetz. Thank you.

Ms. YOON. Thank you.

Yeah, I want to share a story that we heard from a home-care worker in Texas in the early part of our pandemic, where, at that point—and this was in March or in early April—where the State

was only providing PPE to doctors and nurses in the hospitals. She was a home-care worker; she was going to work caring for an elderly person. She just was heartbroken because she absolutely wanted to go and care for this patient. Because, for those most vulnerable to the virus, older Americans and those with chronic illnesses and disabilities, home-care workers have been their only lifeline to the outside world, providing the care and services they need, with daily activities like bathing and eating. She didn't have a mask, right?

So, that's the challenge that I think that our workers are facing as essential workers, is that it was really—she was heartbroken because she didn't know what to do, right? She wanted to go, but she also wanted to protect the patient she was providing support to.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you.

Mr. Jawetz?

Mr. JAWETZ. Thanks so much.

Yeah, I think we have to think about our workforce—and, yeah, I think it's most clearly with the domestic workforce that Haeyoung has talked about—as kind of like infrastructure. They're like roads. They're like power lines. They're human social infrastructure upon which strong communities, strong families, a strong economy is built. If we're not taking care of that economy, that workforce the entire thing crumbles.

I look at the idea about how, starting in January, without a doubt, we're going to have to have a national recovery package that looks at these twin crises we're facing, the public health crisis and the economic devastation that has resulted from the failure to actually control this virus. I think, if we don't reckon with the fact that there are millions upon millions of people who are playing critical roles in protecting the country and serving in these jobs that are keeping us going—if we don't remove the legal stigma, essentially, of being undocumented from these folks and think that we're going to somehow build back in a more resilient and stable way than we were beforehand, we're fooling ourselves.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, Madam Chair. I appreciate the time. I yield back.

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you very much.

The gentlelady from Pennsylvania, Ms. Scanlon, is now recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SCANLON. Thank you very much, Chairwoman. I appreciate your holding this hearing. My district is at least 10 percent foreign-born. So, we have a lot of immigrants, both documented and not documented, in my district, and the pandemic has certainly hit them hard.

I just wanted to focus on a couple issues here.

First off, back in April, under the CARES Act, Congress authorized one-time stimulus payments of $1,200 per person, with additional $500 bumps for children. There was a big section of folks—I think it was 1.2 million families were unable to receive those stimulus because one member of the household was not a citizen. It didn't matter if that married couple had followed the rules and that the husband or wife had a green card.

Is that correct, Mr. Jawetz?

Mr. JAWETZ. So, basically, both people on a joint—both heads of the household, if they're filing together on a joint tax form, had to

have Social Security numbers, essentially. So, if one person filing a joint tax form had a Social Security number but somebody else had an ITIN that they were filing with, that entire family was disqualified. That would include the U.S. citizen Social Security number holder who was filing as well as any children.

Ms. SCANLON. So, if you had a husband and wife, that would be $2,400 that family didn't get. If they had four kids, that's another $2,000. We're talking, by definition, here about a family that's filing a tax return and paying taxes and playing by the rules, right?

Mr. JAWETZ. Definitionally, they're filing their return. Again, so if you have a U.S. citizen married to an undocumented spouse, who have two children who are U.S. citizens, that entire family is cut out from getting relief.

Ms. SCANLON. Okay. Some of those people could be in process, trying to seek asylum or something else; they just haven't gotten through the process yet.

Mr. JAWETZ. They certainly could be. If you've got a Social Security number, then that would be the cure to the issue. Again, we know that there are millions of undocumented immigrants in the country who are contributing, who do every year faithfully file tax forms, and they use an ITIN, just like the Federal Government allows them to use.

Ms. SCANLON. Right. So, they're not cheating the system here.

Mr. JAWETZ. No. These are folks who are net contributors to the country. They've long been net contributors to the country. There's basically unified agreement on that among economists.

Ms. SCANLON. Okay.

Ms. Yoon, I see that your organization has a chapter in Philadelphia, and I represent part of Philadelphia. Do you have any particular stories with regard to the Philadelphia area, or can I follow up with you about that?

Ms. YOON. I'm happy to follow up with you. We have a very robust chapter in Philly, so happy to follow up with your office.

Ms. SCANLON. I would appreciate that. I mean, much of your testimony really resonated. Philadelphia has an aging population, and so when we think of essential workers, we think of doctors and nurses and such, but we've got so many folks who rely upon home care, care for the disabled, folks in assisted living, folks in senior centers.

You mentioned the growing need for care workers, particularly in elder care. Can you elaborate on this and talk about the outsized role that immigrants now play in caring for our aging population?

Ms. YOON. Yes. So, as I noted in my testimony, that from 2016 into 2060, the population of adults aged 65 or older in the country will nearly double, from 49.2 million to over 90 million people. The number of adults aged 85 or older is expected to nearly triple over the same period to 19 million.

The aging of our Nation means the aging of our workforce. It means more workers will be retiring and leaving the workforce. As advances in technology and healthcare allow all of us to live longer, it is so important that all of us live in our homes, amongst our family, amongst our community. We're going to need, as a Nation, care workers who are going to provide them very basic needs, like help-

ing to get up in the morning, helping to bathe, helping them to take medication. Right?

These are critical components of allowing our aging populations to live and thrive in their homes and communities.

Ms. SCANLON. Thank you.

Mr. Jawetz?

Mr. JAWETZ. Can I add really quickly one thing, Congresswoman? To Haeyoung's point, over this current decade alone, the National Academy of Sciences found that, but for immigrants and their children, we would actually lose 7 million people from the working-age population of this country. So, if we think that immigrants are playing an essential role today, just wait over the next 10 and 20 years.

Ms. SCANLON. Okay. Thank you.

I see my time has expired.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentlelady's time has expired.

I have waited until the end so I could make sure that all the Members had a chance to ask questions, given the votes. Given that the votes are over in the House for today, there is interest among Members for a second round of questions. So, I will begin my first-round questions, and then we will start again, for those Members who are able to stay, with our second round.

I'll just say, Mr. Reyes, it was interesting to listen to you. Your parents have lived each day with fear that they could be picked up by ICE and separated from each other at any time.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed a bill called the Farm Workforce Modernization Act. In addition to many reforms relative to the H–2A program, it would've allowed farmworkers like you and your parents to get what's called a blue card, which would allow you to work legally in the United States, and then, after a period of time, give you the option to either renew the blue card or apply for legal permanent residence.

If that became law, how would that change your life and the life of your family?

Mr. REYES. Thank you, Chairwoman Lofgren, so much for your leadership and important work in the farm workforce legislation.

For me personally, it would broaden my horizon of education and career-wise. I would be able to not just apply for a minimum-wage job, but I can now apply to a dream job, such as, like, working at NASA or for any Federal job that there is, as that is my personal goal, to work for NASA as a robotics engineer.

For my family, it would be such a great relief that they can now work in peace. I'm pretty sure that would be true for all the undocumented farmworkers, that they can now work at the job more peacefully, more safer. They would be able to claim their rights that they deserve. As of now, they are afraid to claim rights because they're undocumented, and the ones that are in charge know that and violate the rights of those workers. So, I think, with that legislation, it would let them open up about what's actually going on.

Ms. LOFGREN. It's interesting, my husband grew up in Bakersfield, and, as a young man, his father was constantly pressing him to take jobs in the summer. One summer, his father insisted that he take a job picking carrots.

So, he went out into the field to pick carrots, and he spent the whole day picking carrots and earned about a dollar. Meanwhile, the farmworkers who knew how to pick carrots had picked, you know, 5 times, 10 times as much as he picked. Because, although being a farmworker does not require a college education, it is not unskilled. What he found out is, you can't just walk in and pick enough carrots to actually produce anything if you don't know what the heck you're doing, which he did not. He didn't last. He was an unsuccessful farmworker.

So, to think that these are jobs that are going to be easily filled is not correct.

I'll just say, in addition to chairing this subcommittee, I used to be an immigration lawyer and I used to teach immigration law. We have not really updated our immigration laws—it's the same basic structure that was done in 1965. The system really isn't serving America well right now.

I was interested to hear your wonderful story, Ms. Navratil, becoming a citizen, how wonderful that was. It started me thinking about the M.D.s who we need. We need these M.D. scientists. The way we've structured the law is, if a scientist who is doing cutting-edge research on COVID–19 was born in India, she can't get a visa, but if she was born in Germany, she could. That doesn't make any sense whatsoever.

So, we have structured this in a way that it really doesn't serve America. It does not serve America. Because we've got essential workers all the way from people who are keeping food in the supermarkets so we can eat or doing science research or helping sick people because they're physicians, and the way the law is written, there's no—in many cases, no way for people to legalize their status, to do what you did, and I'm so glad you did, to become an American like us.

So, we need to take a look at how we craft the law so it works for the United States, works for our people, works for our country.

With that, I think that my time has expired.

So, we'll go for our second round of questions. I would turn first to the Ranking Member, Mr. Buck, for his questions.

Mr. BUCK. I have nothing at this time. Thank you, Chairwoman.

Ms. LOFGREN. All right.

I don't know, is Pramila still on this call?

If not, I know Mr. Correa is interested. If Pramila returns, we will recognize her.

Mr. CORREA. Thank you, Madam Chair, for indulging me. I do have a couple of questions, thoughts.

I'll start out, Mr. Jawetz, if I can. If a farmworker, a nurse, or a poultry worker wants a work permit, can they actually leave the country, return to their country of origin, and apply for a work permit and return to the U.S.?

I want to be clear, because I have a lot of casework, immigration casework, in my office, and, far as I know, there is no real pathway to get a work permit or a green card to this country right now. Can you clarify for me what the State of the law is?

Mr. JAWETZ. Yeah. Would that it was so simple.

First, any person who has accrued a year of unlawful presence in this country—and, again, remember that I said that the average

undocumented immigrant of the 10 million that have been here have been here for 14 years on average. If you've accrued 1 year of unlawful presence, the second you leave the country, you're barred for 10 years from coming back. So, this idea that you can step foot abroad and then magically come back the right way doesn't make any sense.

Moreover, even if you somehow got that waived and you didn't have that, there aren't a lot of pathways that you could actually apply for it in an embassy abroad that would then allow you to come back. So, if you look at farmworkers, for instance, or any sort of, like, the "other worker category" in immigration law, you're looking at 5,000 or 10,000 immigrant visas available per year to people who are applying for those—

Mr. CORREA. So, let me ask you, if somebody is in another country—India, Mexico, China, Vietnam, where most of our immigrants are coming from—haven't stepped in the U.S., can I go to the American embassy in Mexico City and apply to come to the U.S. and automatically get a permit to come to the U.S. to work?

Mr. JAWETZ. Definitely, not automatically certainly. There are different pathways you could try and choose, and so you could try and access the H–2A program, you could try to access the H–2B program. There are certain pathways that are available, but they are so inadequate and so poorly tailored to the realistic wants and needs of the country that, ultimately, the dysfunction of the system is fundamentally responsible for the dysfunction we see in the country today.

Mr. CORREA. I just want to make sure I'm being clear here. If I tell my constituents, taxpayers in my district, you can leave the country and apply for a permit, then come back, that's actually not correct.

Mr. JAWETZ. No. That is dangerous advice to offer them.

There's one thing I want—

Mr. CORREA. Thank you very—go ahead—thank you very much.

Let me move on to Ms. Navratil, if I can.

You mentioned that you married an American citizen. Did you meet your spouse in your country of origin, or did you meet him in the U.S.?

Ms. NAVRATIL. In the U.S., sir.

Mr. CORREA. Were you here as a student, or did you have a permit to be in the U.S. when you met him?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I was on a tourist visa.

Ms. CORREA. A tourist visa. You didn't happen to overstay on that tourist visa, did you?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, sir. I did not.

Mr. CORREA. So, I guess, Chairwoman Lofgren just said that—and I agree with her—we have these cutting-edge scientists in terms of technology that this country needs to stay ahead of the rest of the international competition, and they can't stay.

So, what would you advise those students studying in the U.S., doing all this postdoctoral research? Should they get married to an American citizen to stay in the U.S.? Or what other way can they stay in the U.S.?

That's a question, ma'am. Ms. Navratil, what would you recommend to these hardworking individuals that are busting really

hard, trying to find the American Dream like you did? What would you ask—what advice would you give those people to find the American Dream like you did?

Ms. NAVRATIL. I'm not in a position to give them advice like that.

Mr. CORREA. Most people aren't, but what would you tell them? Any advice? Find—

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, sir.

Mr. CORREA. —an American and marry them?

Ms. NAVRATIL. No, sir.

Mr. CORREA. But, you did it. That's the way you did it. You would advise them to do that.

Ms. NAVRATIL. That was my story.

Mr. CORREA. Thank you.

Madam Chairperson, I have a few seconds left, but I yield the remainder of my time. Thank you very much.

Ms. LOFGREN. The gentleman yields back.

I know Ms. Jackson Lee has a question. Before I recognize Ms. Jackson Lee, I would just note, certainly, Ms. Navratil has made it clear that she's not comfortable giving legal advice. That's not her expertise, and we respect that.

Certainly, getting married only to get a visa would not be proper. You have to have a real marriage, a valid marriage, to meet the requirements of the immigration law. I think we don't want to leave any confusion on that point. Obviously, Ms. Navratil met the man of her dreams and has a valid marriage.

So, at this point, Ms. Jackson Lee, I guess, has stepped out, so I will call on Ms. Scanlon. If Ms. Jackson Lee returns, we will hear from her.

Ms. Scanlon, you are recognized.

Ms. SCANLON. I don't have further questions. Thank you.

Ms. LOFGREN. All right.

Is Ms. Jackson Lee available?

Seeing not, then I will just conclude with one further set of questions.

Mr. Jawetz, you have indicated that the number—that the country has a great dependence on people who are lawfully—they're here under cover of law. They're DACA recipients; they're TPS recipients.

Are you able to provide a breakdown of how many DACA recipients or TPS recipients fit within the essential-worker category that the Department of Homeland Security has issued? Is there any way to know that?

Mr. JAWETZ. So not directly. What we can do and what a small number of research institutions do is look at the American Community Survey and make imputations, essentially, about immigration status that can identify these folks, you know, in the data.

What we found, in looking for this hearing at the new CISA version 4.0 on essential workers, there are actually about 331,000 DACA recipients and about 219,000 TPS holders who are in these essential occupations.

We're talking about tens of thousands in healthcare jobs, people who are supporting the healthcare industry. We're talking about a very large share, actually, who are working in food-related occupations. If you look at the TPS workforce, for instance, very, very sub-

stantially related to doing home health work and other sort of assistant work in the medical profession—nursing assistants and the like.

Ms. LOFGREN. All right.

So, at this point—that was my last question. I think there are no further Members in line to ask questions. Unless I hear from them and prove that I'm incorrect, it would be time to bring the hearing to a close.

So, to conclude, I want to thank the witnesses. Really, it's been fabulous to hear from each one of you. We do appreciate it.

Without objection, all Members will have 5 legislative days to submit additional questions for the witnesses or additional material for the record.

Ms. LOFGREN. Without objection, this hearing is now adjourned. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 5:04 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX





September 23, 2020

Chair Zoe Lofgren
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
Washington, DC 20515-6216

Vice Chair Pramila Jayapal
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
Washington, DC 20515-6216

Ranking Member Ken Buck
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
Washington, DC 20515-6216

RE:, "Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19"

Dear Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck and members of the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee,

On behalf of Adoptees For Justice and Adoptee Rights Law Center we are honored to submit this statement for the record for today's crucial hearing entitled "Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19".

Established in 2018, Adoptees For Justice is an intercountry adoptee-led organization with over 40 members both in the U.S. and abroad. Adoptees For Justice serves to represent the interests of the international and domestic adoptee community especially regarding those individuals who do not have citizenship. We educate, empower, and organize transracial and transnational adoptee communities to achieve just and humane adoption, immigration, and restorative justice systems. We envision a world where every person thrives in a safe and supportive environment in which communities of color, immigrants, and adoptees are liberated from all forces of injustice, with full citizenship for all.



The Adoptee Rights Law Center is a Minnesota-based law firm and a nationally recognized resource for legal issues impacting domestic and intercountry adoptees in the United States. It represents numerous intercountry adoptees across the country, whether dealing with proof of U.S. citizenship or navigating U.S. immigration laws to secure U.S. citizenship through naturalization or other means.

We thank the members of the subcommittee for including the adoptee community in this hearing to understand the effect of COVID-19 on immigrants serving as essential workers.

A Center for Immigration Studies report found 69 percent of all immigrants in the labor force and 74 percent of undocumented workers are essential infrastructure workers, compared to 65 percent of the native-born labor force. Some of these individuals are not entitled to any form of governmental assistance and face losing their jobs, being evicted from their homes, and family separation due to deportation. Our immigrant workforce put their lives on the line during this pandemic to keep our economy going, to make sure other US Citizens have the essentials, and to ensure a sense of normality.

Some intercountry adoptees that are essential workers are finding out that they do not have U.S. citizenship, which should have been afforded to them at the finalization of their adoptions when they were children. Intercountry adoptees have been legally adopted by U.S. citizen parents but due to clerical errors, lack of information, or parental negligence the adoptee did not acquire citizenship. Now during this pandemic impacted adoptees are losing jobs in the essential worker workforce because they cannot get their work permits renewed. They are also struggling as they are unable to receive government assistance, and some face fear of deportation.

Adoptees that are essential workers are experiencing hardships due to barriers to:

- Rental assistance
- Driver Licenses
- Federal Stimulus Relief
- Work Permits
- Fear of deportation
- LPR Adjustments

Intercountry adoptees without U.S. citizenship disproportionately bear the brunt of national crises. Whether it is increased scrutiny surrounding identity documents after 9/11 or legal citizenship issues that impair full participation in their communities, intercountry adoptees---

particularly those of working age and born prior to 1983---face insurmountable hurdles and expensive legal proceedings to secure what their adoptive parents and U.S. policy should have provided to them long ago: United States citizenship.

During the health and economic crisis associated with COVID-19, clients of the Adoptee Rights Law Center have struggled to maintain employment and care for their families. Its clients, for example:

- lack sufficient proof of citizenship to secure or retain benefits and employment or, at a very basic level, lack the financial ability to renew permanent resident cards or to seek naturalization on account of USCIS fees that are far beyond their means (and are expected to increase significantly in October).
- come to ARLC as adults, some more than forty years of age, after discovering that they are not U.S. citizens, either after they could not obtain a U.S. passport or could not produce proof of citizenship and sufficient identification documents required for employment.
- are unemployed and cannot obtain unemployment insurance benefits during COVID-19 because so-called “non-expiring” green cards that the INS issued decades ago are no longer valid—and renewals take nearly a year or more for processing;
- have effectively dropped out of employment today and are living in the shadows of American society, fearing deportation not because of how they have lived most of their adult lives as children of U.S. citizen parents but instead because they committed a non-violent crime decades ago while a young adult. Even if the crime is not one that would likely result in deportation, the current anti-immigrant atmosphere in the United States today has caused ARLC clients to remove themselves from full participation in society.
- cannot work and cannot transport and properly care for family members impacted by COVID-19, typically because they lack citizenship and cannot renew an expired state-issued driver’s license. One client, who is now sixty-four, retired from the Social Security Administration after twenty-three years of employment. She cannot return to work today and cannot transport her husband to medical appointments because her permanent resident card expired long ago and at a time when she fully believed she was already a U.S. citizen.

Adoptees For Justice and Adoptee Rights Law Center thanks the members of the subcommittee for including the adoptee community in this hearing highlighting the needs of immigrants serving as essential workers during COVID-19. We urge members to bear in mind the urgency and importance of granting retroactive citizenship to all internationally adopted Americans during

this pandemic, protecting adoptees' rights, and ensuring equality between adopted and biological children of U.S. citizens by passing H.R.2731, the Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2019.

Sincerely,

Kristopher Larsen
Executive Director
Adoptees For Justice

Gregory D. Luce
Founder and Attorney
Adoptee Rights Law Center



Written Testimony of

Most Reverend Mario E. Dorsonville
Auxiliary Bishop of Washington

Chair of the Committee on Migration of the
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

for

House Judiciary Committee
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
"Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19"

2141 Rayburn House Office Building
2pm Wednesday, September 23, 2020

"Now, while we are looking forward to a slow and arduous recovery from the pandemic, there is a danger that we will forget those who are left behind . . . Now is the time to heal injustice around the world because it undermines the health of the entire human family. The risk is that we may then be struck by an even worse virus, that of selfish indifference. A virus spread by the thought that life is better if it is better for me, and that everything will be fine if it is fine for me . . . the pandemic reminds us that there are no differences or borders between those who suffer. There must be just sharing among nations and their institutions in order to confront the current crisis in a manner marked by solidarity."

- Pope Francis, Divine Mercy Sunday, Mass at Santo Spirito in Sassia, the Sanctuary of Divine Mercy, April 19, 2020.

Thank you to Subcommittee Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren (D-CA) and to Ranking Member Ken Buck (R-CO) and members of the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship for this opportunity to submit this written testimony regarding the contributions of immigrants and refugees as essential workers during COVID-19.

As chairman of the Committee on Migration for the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB), I wish to address the importance and value of immigrants and refugees in aiding to the response of our country in combatting the novel coronavirus and COVID-19. As we will demonstrate in our testimony through extensive data, the contributions of immigrants and refugees in the workforce, notably in the areas of food production, healthcare, supply chain, and home health care, has been tremendous and vital Immigrants and refugees are a blessing to our country and I speak on behalf of the Catholic Church when I say that the Church teaches that every human being is created in God's image and deserves dignity and respect. As Catholics we also believe that human labor has an inherent dignity because it allows all human beings to share in the ongoing work of creation, while providing the resources we need to build and sustain families. We view assisting those in need as a fundamental Christian duty that is derived directly from the words and the life of Christ, who himself was a migrant and part of a refugee family. As Christians, we are called to welcome our new neighbors with the same love and compassion that we would want ourselves to be shown. In the spirit of the quote I cited from Pope Francis, the USCCB urges the U.S. government, in collaboration with civil society, including the faith-based community, to do more to welcome, protect and value essential immigrant and refugee workers and their families during this time and going forward in our society even after the COVID-19 pandemic ceases to be a threat. We know immigrants and refugees to be valuable members of our country, our Church, and our communities.

I. Catholic Social Teaching Regarding Care and Support for Migrants and Refugees and Recognizing the Dignity of Work of All People

The Catholic Church has a long history of solidarity, pastoral care, community outreach, service, and advocacy related to people migrating to the United States. Migration and Refugee Services of the USCCB (USCCB/MRS) is historically the largest U.S. refugee resettlement agency in the United States and also provides family reunification, foster care, case management for alternatives to detention, and social services for unaccompanied children, asylum-seeking families, and foreign national and U.S. citizen trafficking victims. The Catholic Church has worked to welcome and integrate immigrants and refugees, regardless of nationality, race, ethnicity, or religion into the United States for hundreds of years.

Working in partnership with the U.S. government, state and local governments, and local communities, USCCB/MRS has resettled over one million of the three million refugees who have come to our country, in close collaboration with the Catholic Charities network, the country's largest non-profit legal immigration service provider.

In addition to providing extensive direct social, legal, and integration services to immigrants and refugees in the United States, the Catholic Church provides direct spiritual ministry to migrant communities, including most notably, migrant farmworkers. The USCCB Committee on Cultural Diversity in the Church operates a Subcommittee on the Pastoral Care of Migrants, Refugees and Travelers (PCMRT) to support people on the move[1] supporting dioceses, national organizations, and ecclesial movements in the pastoral care and outreach ministry they offer to these populations. The USCCB Migrant Farmworker Apostolate, which operates within PCMRT, coordinates the ministry to migrant and seasonal agricultural laborers in the United States by coordinating and developing pastoral outreach to the three to five million farmworkers in the United States. PCMRT provides assistance to diocesan and parish staff as well as other agencies serving migrant farmworkers. Its mission is carried out particularly through the development of catechetical, liturgical and evangelization materials for use with farmworkers, as well as the promotion of regional, diocesan and local gatherings of persons involved in ministry with farmworkers. The USCCB Migrant Farmworker Apostolate actively collaborates with the Catholic Migrant Farmworker Network, a national organization founded in 1986 that works to promote the formation of welcoming church communities and provide resources and formation opportunities to pastoral ministers and farmworkers.[2] The CMFN mission goals are promoting the human and spiritual development of migrant farmworkers, encouraging pastoral leadership from within the migrant community and forming a mobile team for leadership formation of migrant farmworkers.

The Catholic Church's solidarity and service related to migrants and refugees stems from the belief that held in the book of Genesis that every human being is created in God's image. In the Old Testament, God calls upon his people to care for the alien because of their own experience as aliens in a foreign land: "So, you, too, must befriend the alien, for you were once aliens yourselves in the land of Egypt" (Deut. 10:19). In the New Testament, the image of the migrant is seen in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. In his own life and work, Jesus identified himself with newcomers and other marginalized persons in a special way as he expresses in this teaching: "I was a stranger and you welcomed me" (Mt. 25:35). Jesus himself a refugee child fleeing to Egypt with his family to avoid persecution and death (Mt. 2:15) as well as a prophet without a permanent home of his own, always travelling on the road to human encounter.

In modern times, the magisterium of the Church over the last 120 years have developed the Church's teaching on migration. In light of the teaching on the Church, the U.S. and Mexican Catholic bishops called for nations to work toward a "globalization of solidarity" in our joint pastoral letter, *Strangers No Longer: Together on the Journey of Hope*, *A Pastoral Letter Concerning Migration.* (January 23, 2003).

From the beginning of his papacy in 2013, Pope Francis has defended the rights of refugees and migrants and called for their protection, making a bold statement by taking his first trip as pope outside Rome to Lampedusa, Italy where he decried the "globalization of indifference" and the "throwaway

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[1] U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops Committee on Cultural Diversity, Subcommittee on Pastoral Care of Migrants Refugees and Travelers, available at https://www.usccb.org/committees/pastoral-care-migrants-refugees-travelers

[2] Catholic Migrant Farmworker Network, http://www.cmfwn.org

culture" that disregards those fleeing persecution in order to seek a better life. Pope Francis has created a new Vatican department, the Dicastery to Promote Integral Human Development, to be a catalyst for Catholic collaboration in developing policies and systems to effectively address refugee and migration crises. The Holy Father is personally overseeing the Migration & Refugee Section of that Dicastery as the Church seeks to improve the welcome, protection, promotion, and integration of refugees and immigrants.

Pope Francis's vision and commitment to immigrants and refugees is holistically applied to all areas of life, including labor and the ability for immigrants and refugees to support themselves and their families with decent and dignified work. The Catholic Church recognizes that human labor has an inherent dignity because it allows us to share in the ongoing work of creation, while providing the resources we need to build and sustain families. Because labor has this central, critical importance, it has certain attendant rights: "...the right to a just wage; the right to rest; the right 'to a working environment and to manufacturing processes which are not harmful to the workers' physical health or to their moral integrity'; the right that one's personality in the workplace should be safeguarded 'without suffering any affront to one's conscience or personal dignity'; the right to appropriate subsidies that are necessary for the subsistence of unemployed workers and their families; the right to a pension and to insurance for old age, sickness, and in case of work-related accidents; the right to social security connected with maternity; the right to assemble and form associations".[3] The Catechism of the Catholic Church teaches, "A just wage is the legitimate fruit of work. To refuse or withhold it can be a grave injustice.... Remuneration for work should guarantee man the opportunity to provide a dignified livelihood for himself and his family on the material, social, cultural, and spiritual level..."[4] Pope St. John XXIII also stressed that wages are "not something that can be left to the laws of the marketplace; nor should it be a decision left to the will of the more powerful. It must be determined in accordance with justice and equity.... The above principles are valid always and everywhere".[5]

The universal Church and the USCCB has supported and will continue to support efforts to increase the economic security of workers. The U.S. bishops have called on Congress to raise the federal minimum wage, extend tax credits that benefit low-income working families, and increase funding for job training. As public reports show, the novel coronavirus has spread widely among essential workers such as meatpackers, agricultural workers, healthcare providers, janitors, transit workers, emergency responders, and others. Many of these workers are disproportionately immigrants and refugees, "who have borne a disproportionate share of the costs of the pandemic."[6] Those same workers have been hit particularly hard, and many have paid with their life. As one New York City subway worker put it, "We are not essential. We are sacrificial."[7]

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[3] Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church, no. 301, http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/justpeace/documents/rc_pc_justpeace_doc_20060526_compendio-dott-soc_en.html

[4] Catechism of the Catholic Church, no. 2434, https://www.usccb.org/beliefs-and-teachings/what-we-believe/catechism/catechism-of-the-catholic-church

[5] Pope John XXIII, Mater et Magistra, no. 71-72, http://w2.vatican.va/content/john-xxiii/en/encyclicals/documents/hf_j-xxiii_enc_15051961_mater.html

[6] U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops 2020 Labor Day Statement, Archbishop Paul S. Coakley of Oklahoma City, https://www.usccb.org/resources/Labor%20Day%20Statement%202020.pdf

[7] *Id.*

II. Immigrant and Refugees Are Essential Workers in Combatting COVID-19 and Generally to Our Country

In our country's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the contributions of essential workers have become undoubtedly more important and their contributions to our country have been highlighted. While many essential workers are U.S. citizens, many are also immigrants and refugees, including undocumented individuals living in the United States. For example, generally when speaking about the essential workforce across industries in the United States:

- 69 percent (19.8 million) of all immigrants in the U.S. labor force and 74 percent of undocumented workers are essential workers, compared to 65 percent of the native-born labor force, [8]
- 70 percent of refugees and 78 percent of Black refugees are essential workers,[9]
- In all but 8 U.S. states, the foreign-born share of the essential workforce equals or exceeds that of all foreign-born workers, indicating that immigrant essential workers are disproportionately represented in the labor force,[10] and
- The percentage of undocumented essential workers exceeds that of native-born essential workers by 9 percentage points in the 15 states with the largest labor force.[11]

Specifically, when essential industries and service areas such as farm work, meat packing, the food supply chain, health care, and home health assistance are broken down and analyzed, it is very clear that immigrant and refugee contributions are largely present in each. For example:

- Immigrants comprise 16 percent of U.S. health care sector workers, 26 percent of home health care workers and aides for the elderly, 22 percent of workers in scientific research and laboratories, 24 percent of workers in medical equipment manufacturing and 25 percent in pharmaceuticals manufacturing,[12]
- Immigrants comprise 31 percent of U.S. agricultural employees,[13] and
- Naturalized citizens make up 67 percent of immigrants working in health care, including 74 percent of immigrants working in hospitals and 74 percent of those working in doctors' and dentists' offices. Many of these immigrants work on the front lines with coronavirus patients.[14]

One of the areas of contribution in essential work by immigrants and refugees and an area of increasing and ongoing concern is the food supply chain, which includes farmworkers, meat packers, and food supply chain workers. Currently, there are approximately 2.5 million farmworkers in the U.S.; approximately 4 million if family members are included. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's National Agricultural Workers Survey, approximately 83% of farmworkers are Latino, 77% of farmworkers speak Spanish as their primary language, and 49% of farmworkers lack work

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[8] Donald Kerwin and Robert Warren, *US Foreign-Born Workers in the Global Pandemic: Essential and Marginalized*, JOURNAL ON MIGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY, (September 2020), https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2311502420952752.
[9] *Id.*
[10] *Id.*
[11] *Id.*
[12] *Id.*
[13] *Id.*
[14] Donald Kerwin, Mike Nicholson, Daniela Alulema, Robert Warren, *US Foreign-Born Essential Workers by Status and State, and the Global Pandemic*, CENTER FOR MIGRATION STUDIES, (May 2020), https://cmsny.org/publications/us-essential-workers/.

authorization.[15] There are also a growing number of H-2A guestworkers, who are farmworkers in the U.S. for up to 10 months on temporary agricultural worker guest visas. In fiscal year 2019, the Department of Labor certified 257,667 H-2A positions,[16] approximately 10% of the U.S. farmworker population. It is estimated that up to 40% of meat packing plants in the United States are staffed by immigrants and refugees, including some undocumented individuals.[17] While the contributions of immigrants and refugee workers during the global pandemic are particularly pertinent, it must be noted that such contributions predate COVID-19 and have been instrumental to growing the U.S. economy for many years.

III. Immigrants and Refugees Are Exceptionally Vulnerable to COVID-19 as They Face Additional Barriers to Accessing Healthcare and Financial Support

While all essential workers are vulnerable, we note extra concern for the health and well-being of the immigrant and refugee farmworkers and meat and poultry packers who have been exceptionally hard hit by COVID-19 because they lack the assistance and resources to ensure the safety and economic sustainability for themselves and their families. Farmworkers and meat and chicken packers are critical to our nation's economy and food supply. As essential workers, they are at the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic. They are risking their own health and safety to support their families and to ensure continuity in the nation's produce, meat, and poultry supply chains.

Farmworkers and meat and chicken packers are at substantially high risk of exposure to the novel coronavirus due to working and living conditions that are often beyond their control. In the fields, orchards, dairy farms and meat and chicken packing and slaughterhouses, laborers often must work in close proximity to each other. Due to their low wages and cultural community ties, they tend to live in multi-generational housing or in shared housing provided by their employer, which does not allow room for distancing. It is difficult for farmworkers and meat and poultry packers to protect themselves against COVID-19 in part because many employers have not put in place protections that would reduce transmission, or the employers have not been adequately fined for failing to implement such requirements.[18] The failure of the federal government and most states to enact mandatory safety standards to address the pandemic means that many agricultural employers do not take recommended actions issued by the CDC and other public health experts. As a result, many of these workers are testing positive for the novel coronavirus across the country, and a number have died of COVID-19. For example, at least 42,534 meatpacking workers have tested positive for the novel coronavirus in 494 meat plants, and at least 203 meatpacking workers have died since March.[19] Migrant farmworkers have also been hard hit as agricultural workers in New York, Washington, North Carolina, and California have also suffered large-scale outbreaks. [20]

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[15] U.S. Department of Labor, Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey 2015-2016 (NAWS), published January 2018, https://www.doleta.gov/naws/research/docs/NAWS_Research_Report_13.pdf.)
[16] Office of Foreign Labor Certification, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019 H-2A Annual Performance Report – Selected Statistics, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/oflc/pdfs/H-2A_Selected_Statistics_FY2019_Q4.pdf
[17] Kimberly Kindy, "Few Fines for meatpackers as outbreaks swept plants," *The Washington Post,* September 14, 2020, Section A7.
[18] *Id.* Discussing the small fines that have been imposed by OSHA to meat packing corporations in the face of mounting COVID-19 illness and death of workers.
[19] *Id.*
[20] Donald Kerwin and Robert Warren, *US Foreign-Born Workers in the Global Pandemic: Essential and Marginalized*, JOURNAL ON MIGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY, September 2020, https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2311502420952752.

In addition to being highly vulnerable to COVID-19 due to increase exposure from their labor, immigrant and refugee essential workers are less likely to have personal resources to ensure medical care and thus far have been completely left out of any federal relief or assistance. The majority of farmworkers lack health insurance and access to regular medical care. According to data from the Health Resources and Services Administration, only about 25% of farmworkers and their families seek care at a migrant or community health center.[21] Due to their geographic isolation and lack of public transportation, many farmworkers and meat and poultry packers face difficulties seeking medical appointments. Generally, farmworkers and meat and poultry packers do not have access to paid sick leave and can find it very difficult to take time off work to seek medical care. Due to their immigration status, most immigrants and refugees who are not naturalized citizens have been unable to attain any sort of financial support despite providing critical and essential work to maintain the country. It is estimated that a total of 6.2 million essential workers are not eligible for relief payments under the CARES Act, as well as large numbers of their 3.8 million U.S. citizen children (younger than age 17), including 1.2 million U.S. citizen children living in households below the poverty level. [22] We urge that immigrant and refugee families be included in any COVID-19 relief as well as made eligible for the past relief efforts. Additionally, we continue to advocate Congress for a path to citizenship for undocumented workers who have been living, working and contributing to our country.

The Catholic Church is serving and seeing immigrant and refugee families who are truly suffering in this moment due to COVID-19 and elements of inequality and exclusion. The recent experience of Anabella[23], an immigrant parishioner, worker, wife and mother from the Archdiocese of San Francisco who participates in the Catholic Accompaniment Reflection Experience (CARE) program illustrates the struggle many families are experiencing:

> "With the school year about to start, Anabella, a mother of 3 school age children, a college age son and aunt of an 18-year-old nephew, found herself in desperate need of assistance and support. The two oldest children in her household arrived to the United States as unaccompanied minors. Like so many of the families the Church serves, they have been severely impacted by the pandemic. Both her and her husband are barely working and trying to figure out how to make ends meet. Anabella is a housecleaner who works very few hours a week and her husband is a handy man/ gardener who relies heavily on his boss to call on him whenever and wherever there is work. Sometimes driving all the way out to as far as the Central Valley to work. Increasingly Annabella's husband has been looking for work, including in the agricultural sector. Unfortunately, the family either has not qualified or been able to receive any economic aid from government or social services agencies. They have been struggling to pay their rent and rely heavily on food banks and social service agencies for weekly food to feed their family. With this backdrop, another school year arrives as Annabella tries to figure out what each child will need to be able to navigate the new distance learning and how to manage the digital divide. She struggles to come up with the funding for the materials her children, ranging from 7thgrade to the adult education system, will need. Borrowed computers she used for some of them when school first closed last semester must be returned. In the midst of this she is juggling her need for employment and her family's desperate search for dignified work to sustain their children."

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[21] Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2019 Uniform Data System National Health Center Data, https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/data-reporting/program-data/national.
[22] Donald Kerwin and Robert Warren, *US Foreign-Born Workers in the Global Pandemic: Essential and Marginalized*, JOURNAL ON MIGRATION AND HUMAN SECURITY, September 2020, https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/2311502420952752.
[23] Name changed for protection of identity.

Anabella's story unfortunately is not isolated. We have seen families like Annabella's who are working diligently to support their families across the country. We must do more to help recognize Anabella's and so many others' mothers' and fathers' contributions and ensure that they are not left behind.

IV. Recommendations

The Catholic Church continues to offer support and solidarity to all essential workers[24] in this moment as well as specifically to immigrant and refugee essential workers. On April 28, 2020 several U.S. bishops, myself included, issued a statement of support of migrant farmworkers as well as some timely recommendations.[25] I include the recommendations below and add a few additional ones based on what we have learned, observed and heard from immigrant and refugee essential workers since that time:

(1) Recognize the human dignity of all immigrant and refugee workers.

(2) Recognize that all essential workers need access to free testing and care related COVID-19 , regardless of their immigration status;

(3) Ensure that all housing and transportation for farmworkers and other essential workers complies with current Centers for Disease Control guidelines;

(4) Require employers provide information on proper health and hygiene for all workers that is easily accessible in multiple languages and infographics for illiterate workers;

(5) Ensure access to proper hygiene and safety protections at work sites, including hand washing facilities/stations, and masks and/or other personal protective equipment (PPE);

(6) Require employers to have an emergency health plan in place to ensure care and protocols when a worker contacts COVID-19;

(7) Honor the dignity of the work of essential workers and make sure that they are paid a livable wage as well as be eligible for other benefits to help protect their health and the health and safety of their families at this time;

(8) Increase the minimum wage nationally, to ensure all workers are more justly compensated;

[24] https://www.americamagazine.org/faith/2020/06/09/pope-francis-new-fund-workers-coronavirus

[25] Bishops Tasked with the Pastoral Care of Migrants Issue Statement in Support of Migrant Farmworkers During the Coronavirus Pandemic, USCCB, April 28, 2020 available at https://www.usccb.org/news/2020/bishops-tasked-pastoral-care-migrants-issue-statement-support-migrant-farmworkers-during

(9) Ensure that Congress passes efforts to ensure that all who are eligible for stimulus payments under the CARES Act and possible future COVID-19 relief are able to receive any CARES or future stimulus payments, regardless of immigration status;[26]

(10) Cease all immigration enforcement efforts centered around essential work industries;

(11) Provide sick pay for 10 days of sick leave for essential workers so that they may seek medical assistance when ill and may not attend work if they are sick;

(12) Provide an increased wage reflective of the dangerous and essential nature of work being performed for all essential workers;

(13) Ensure heat safety for outdoor workers and improving current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) oversight;

(14) Work to more robustly address access to rent and housing assistance and include all workers in those assistance efforts, regardless of immigration status; and

(15) Congress must pass legislation providing a path to citizenship for the undocumented workers who have been working and contributing in the United States.

V. Conclusion

Because of these many, grave concerns for all of our essential workers right now, I ask our political leaders and policymakers to work together to find common solutions to recognize the dignity of work of all workers. With respect to immigrants and refugees working on the front lines responding to COVID-19, I strongly urge leaders to consider the realities and emerging, pressing needs of these vulnerable communities across the country during this time of the global pandemic. To defeat this global health crisis, no one must be left out. In an interview in March, Pope Francis noted that the COVID-19

[26] We note with appreciation the language that includes more immigrant and refugee workers (all individuals who have an Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN)) allowed to be eligible for stimulus payments in the House-passed Health and Economic Recovery Omnibus Emergency Solutions Act or the "HEROES" Act which passed May 12th, https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6800. We also note with appreciation the efforts of some in the Senate to ensure that some mixed-status families would be eligible for future relief through the Coronavirus Assistance for American Families Act https://justiceforimmigrants.org/letters-of-support-and-administrative-requests/letter-of-support-for-coronavirus-assistance-for-american-families-caaf-act/ and for CARES stimulus payments through the American Citizen Coronavirus Relief Act https://justiceforimmigrants.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/American_Citizen_Coronavirus_Relief_Act7.1.20-FINAL.pdf. While appreciative for the efforts in the Senate, we note that broader language ensuring more essential workers and their families are included is desperately needed.

pandemic teaches us we are one human family: "We can only get out of this situation together, as a whole humanity," he said, and to look at each other with a sense of solidarity and act accordingly.[27]

We welcome your engagement on this important issue to our Church and stand ready to work with you to ensure that no one is left behind and all who labor are recognized and treated with human decency.

[27] Domenico Agasso Jr., "Pope Francis: "Don't be afraid"," *La Stampa*, March 20, 2020, https://www.lastampa.it/esteri/la-stampa-in-english/2020/03/20/news/pope-francis-don-t-be-afraid-1.38613776

AFL-CIO

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship
HEARING: IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID-19
Wednesday, September 23, 2020

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) is a federation of 56 unions that represents 12.5 million working men and women, including those who have been laboring on the front lines throughout the pandemic. We strive to ensure that every person who works in this country receives decent pay and benefits, safe working conditions, fair treatment, and full due process. Our members work in every state in the union and every sector of the economy, and they come from every region of the world. We represent working people of all immigration status, including undocumented workers, guestworkers, asylum seekers, refugees, legal permanent residents and citizens. It is their needs and realities that inform our statement for this hearing.

The COVID-19 pandemic reveals just how interconnected we are as it threatens everyone in our country. Working people are all in this together, and we need our government's responses to reflect that reality. However, the federal relief packages passed to date have shamefully excluded millions of families who help to build, serve and feed our nation. These gaps in coverage elevate pandemic risk levels in every workplace and community.

Everyone in our country, regardless of immigration status, must be able to access needed testing, treatment, public health information, and relief benefits if we are to successfully contain the coronavirus outbreak and rebuild our economy. This is among the many reasons we need the Senate to pass the HEROES Act without further delay.

The pandemic has shone a light on structural failings that the labor movement has long fought to address. Too many people are forced to work outside of the formal economy or are misclassified, with no access to health care coverage and the social safety net. It also has revealed the systemic undervaluing of work that is now clearly understood to be essential for our survival. Much of this essential work is performed by immigrants and people of color, who also must confront structural racism and an inhumane immigration system. Now is the time to address these core failures.

First responders, other essential workers, and millions of people who return to work each day face great danger from exposure to the virus, yet the administration has refused to take even the most basic measures to keep our workplaces and workers safe. America's unions are demanding a focus on economic essentials and continue to insist that OSHA issue an Emergency Temporary Standard to protect working people from occupational exposure to infectious diseases, including

COVID-19. We have put forward a concrete agenda to keep all workers safe amidst the pandemic and reform systems that, for too long, have allowed a subclass of exploitable workers and treated workers as disposable commodities in the global economy.

Among the millions of essential workers serving our country throughout the pandemic are hundreds of thousands of working men and women with TPS and DACA. Despite their vital work, they now find their lives and livelihoods at elevated risk as a result of President Trump's cruel efforts to terminate these programs. Our entire workforce has benefited from TPS and DACA, which have helped to raise wages, support a stable workforce and reduce exploitation in our country. We will all be harmed if these vital workers are needlessly stripped of their status, and the impact will be even more damaging amid the pandemic. The work permits of TPS and DACA holders must immediately be extended, and the Senate should pass the Dream and Promise Act without further delay.

We have a long way to go to achieve justice in our immigration and economic systems, and the current crisis has created an opportunity to make important strides forward. America's unions will continue to push for a broad path to citizenship for all of the millions of people whose labor helps our country to prosper, and to reject efforts to exclude, criminalize and disempower our nation's workers.

We renew our call for a response to this health and economic crisis that prioritizes all workers, including immigrant and nonimmigrant workers. No worker of any status should ever have to risk her life or family for the sake of a job. Nor should any worker have to risk deportation for reporting to work or demanding safe and just treatment.

Officials at all levels of government must act with urgency to ensure that all workers, regardless of immigration status, have meaningful safety supports when reporting to work. Every working family needs access to medical testing and treatment, income replacement, cash payments and other vital benefits. We are all in this together, and none of us will be safe until all of us are safe

AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE COALITION

Statement for the Record

Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship of the House Judiciary Committee

HEARING: IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID-19

Wednesday, September 23, 2020

The Agricultural Workforce Coalition (AWC) appreciates the opportunity to submit this statement for the record regarding the Subcommittee hearing on the role of immigrants as essential workers during COVID-19. The AWC brings together organizations representing the diverse needs of agricultural employers across the country. AWC serves as the unified voice of agriculture in the effort to ensure that America's farmers, ranchers and growers have access to a stable and secure workforce.

The AWC has consistently highlighted the essential role that its workforce plays in the food security of this nation. For over a decade it has advocated for access to a legal status for its experienced workers and access to a viable and flexible legal temporary foreign worker program for its farmers. Seldom has the critical role of farmers and farmworkers to our nation's health and wellbeing been so visible as it has been these past seven months of the COVID 19 pandemic.

As with all employers whose industry was declared essential, farmers and food suppliers have had to deal with unprecedented changes in operations and learn how to respond to this unfamiliar threat to our nation's health. Of paramount concern is the safety and health of the workforce. Employers have undertaken best practices at the worksite and conducted education efforts on safe behavior outside of work that helps prevent community spread of the virus. We know we cannot 100 percent prevent spread, but as an industry are doing what we can at significant effort, disruption and cost. And we need help to safeguard our essential immigrant workers. Congressional action is needed to support our efforts to keep agricultural workers safe, such as through additional funding for PPE, equipment and training.

Recently, over 160 farm, food and agriculture organizations sent a letter to the White House Coronavirus Task Force calling for the federal government to take additional steps and devote new resources to help farmers, ranchers and growers across the country protect their employees from the novel coronavirus.

"[F]armers continue to do our best to provide a safe workspace for all employees, promoting safety on and off the farm. Across the agriculture sector, employers have instituted best practices

including social distancing, enhanced hygiene and sanitation procedures, employee training, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)," the letter states. "With the broad strain on PPE availability, testing, and other resources, however, we ask for your help as we continue to promote the health and safety of our farm employees and rural communities."

Among the actions the AWC recommends that the Task Force take are:

- Allow for the use of alternative housing structures to facilitate greater social distancing and;
- Ensuring that COVID-19 testing resources are accessible to agricultural employers and their employees and that results are available in a timely fashion;
- Helping farmers offset the costs of COVID-19 mitigation expenses, while maintaining existing farm programs, by increasing Commodity Credit Corporation funds;
- Prioritize PPE and future vaccine distribution for the food and fiber supply chain;
- Leverage networks, in cooperation with states, counties, associations and community-based non-profits, to address the areas of community exposure risks to our workforce that are outside the occupational setting and ensure care is available and accessible to those who become ill, even in rural communities.

The letter notes that across many of these recommendations, expanding the pandemic response beyond the farm gate and into farming communities will be critical to ensuring the well-being of employees, their families and their neighbors. A copy of the letter is attached to this statement.

In addition, the AWC submitted comments on the National Academy of Sciences Draft Proposed COVID-19 Vaccine Prioritization Allocation Framework. In those comments, the AWC members stressed the essential nature of its workforce, the unique challenges presented by the nature of food supply work and strongly urged that agricultural workers be included in the first phase of any vaccine allocation. The AWC has made the same recommendations to the CDC and the White House Task Force.

Thank you for your leadership in this area and AWC looks forward to continuing to work with this Committee and others towards resolution of the essential agricultural labor issue.

CLIF BAR & COMPANY

1451 SIXTY-SIXTH STREET · EMERYVILLE, CA 94608-1004 · 800 884 5254 · CLIFBAR.COM

September 22, 2020

Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren
1401 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Ranking Member Ken Buck
2455 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairwoman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and Members of the Subcommittee:

On behalf of Clif Bar & Company, I submit this letter for the record in regard to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship's hearing, "Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19," which is scheduled to occur on September 23, 2020.

Americans are experiencing a shock wave of food anxiety and insecurity unlike any since the Great Depression. Food banks nationally are struggling to meet demand amid high unemployment while government benefits expire.

As bad as things are now, without the continued efforts of our farmworkers nationwide, the situation would be much worse. Yet we often do not think about the people who labor on farms, ranches, and dairies during the pandemic to provide us with our food.

At Clif Bar & Company, we believe our nation's collective food security and health are inextricably linked to the well-being of these laborers and their families, groups who are frequently forgotten as we're perusing the aisles of still-available fresh produce while we shelter in place. Recent fires in California have placed these workers and families under even greater risk.

The food system simply cannot function without farmworkers, yet we have thus far failed to consider

them adequately in policy decisions around COVID-19 and the ensuing health and economic fallout.[1]

This must change now.

We urge Congress and the administration to quickly work to craft solutions to these multi-faceted issues that weaken our food security, create unnecessary risk to our agriculture and food economies, and fail to respect the dignity of our fellow humans.

In 2019, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5038, the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, which would create improved workforce stability for farmers in need of labor and provide undocumented farm workers and their family a pathway to legal citizenship. If the Senate does not pass this important bill by the conclusion of 2020, we believe the 117th Congress should pass this bill and send it to the President's desk for signing within the first 100 days.
This is not purely a federal concern, either. State governors and legislators can and should act to increase protections for farmworkers as essential workers. While some steps have been taken in some states to prevent transmission of COVID-19 and address the needs of those who become ill or lose their jobs due to the pandemic, most states have not taken sufficient action. Unfortunately, the benefits of most state and federal programs only apply to people with lawful permanent residency or citizenship, which constitutes the minority of farmworkers in California and in America.

Businesses cannot sit idle waiting for government answers. Some are taking action. Clif Bar & Company has been vocal in encouraging grocers, manufacturers, farmers, and customers to do what they can to alleviate the risk and strain being put on the men and women who help grow our food. Clif Bar & Company reallocated budgets from the Clif Ag Investment Fund to provide funding for nonprofits that serve farmworkers with medical services, groups such as the Migrant Clinicians Network and United Farm Workers Foundation.

The company is also collaborating with groups like Farmworker Justice (FJ) to promote government policies to bring a greater measure of fairness to the fields. We ask companies and individuals to join us in making similar contributions. FJ continues to advocate in Congress and the Administration and assists local advocates around the country in seeking occupational safety protections and resources to prevent and address COVID-19. FJ has collaborated with funders and volunteer face mask producers to distribute over 30,000 cloth face masks to farmworker groups around the country. Farmworker groups around the country rely on FJ for information about the pandemic and the organization remains active in corporate social responsibility projects that engage retailers, farmers, and farmworkers in win-win solutions.

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[1] Helena Bottemiller Evich, Ximena, Bustillo, Liz Crampton, *Harvest of shame: Farmworkers face coronavirus disaster*, Politico (Sept 9, 2020), http://www.politico.com/news/2020/09/08/farmworkers-coronavirus-disaster-409339

At a time when we are faced with the sobering reality that racial injustice occurs in our communities, we must also look to the racial components of our failure to act to ensure protection and respect for the primarily black, indigenous, and Hispanic farmworkers who feed us: Jamaican and Haitian guest workers harvesting our blueberries in Maine;[2] Zapoteco workers picking our strawberries in California[3] and Immokalee in the tomato field of Florida[4], and the Mexican, Guatemalan and other Hispanic workers that work in our dairies, orchards, and vegetable fields[5].

Poverty among these farmworker families means that many cannot afford the fresh produce they harvest. They deserve to be seen and considered. They deserve respect and to be treated with dignity.

No one should have to live in fear about lack of food, but those who produce our food should also not suffer from poor business practices and government policies. The solution to an efficient food system and vibrant family farms cannot be built on an equation of inequity and vulnerability. Choosing to forget is the first step in denying the dignity of our neighbors, and in ignoring our responsibility to treat others as we would wish to be treated.

We urge Congress to help farmworkers and their families, including migrants, during this pandemic We cannot afford to turn our backs on those who help feed America.

Sincerely,

Matthew Dillon
Vice President, Government Relations & Social Impact
Clif Bar & Company

cc: Members of the U.S. House Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee

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[2] Evan Popp, *As harvests begin, Maine farmworkers may be at risk from virus*, Beacon (Aug. 25, 2020), https://mainebeacon.com/as-harvests-begin-maine-farmworkers-may-be-at-risk-from-virus/
[3] Andrea Castillo, *Farmworkers face coronavirus risk: 'You can't pick strawberries over Zoom'*, Los Angeles Times (Apr. 1, 2020), https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2020-04-01/california-farmworkers-coronavirus
[4] *About CIW*, Coalition of Immokalee Workers, https://ciw-online.org/about/
[5] *Farmworker Health Factsheet*, National Center for Farmworker Health, Inc., http://www.ncfh.org/uploads/3/8/6/8/38685499/fs-migrant_demographics.pdf

THE ETHICS & RELIGIOUS LIBERTY COMMISSION
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

April 29, 2020

The Honorable Lindsey Graham
Chairman
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
290 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jerry Nadler
Chairman
House Committee on the Judiciary
United States House of Representatives
2132 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Ranking Member
House Committee on the Judiciary
United States House of Representatives
2056 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Graham and Nadler, and Ranking Members Feinstein and Jordan:

We are a diverse group of leaders representing a broad range of institutions that serve communities around the country and around the world. We are writing to bring your attention to a common-sense bill that ensures adopted individuals are treated as equal to biological individuals under U.S. law.

Prior to the *Child Citizenship Act of 2000*, the administrative steps required of families adopting internationally were unnecessarily burdensome. The process included applying for and moving through a lengthy naturalization process for their children, in addition to the lengthy and costly adoption process. The *Child Citizenship Act of 2000* granted automatic citizenship to all foreign-born children brought to the United States, who had at least one parent who was a U.S. Citizen. Unfortunately, that Act only applied to adoptees under the age of 18 when the bill was enacted, leaving an entire population of adopted children without full U.S. citizenship.

The *Adoptee Citizenship Ac*t closes the loophole to provide immediate citizenship to these individuals already adopted by U.S. citizens, yet left out of the previous bill. This bill solves the innumerable problems these adopted Americans have had to endure because of their lack of legal immigration

505 Second St., N.E.
Washington, DC 20002
202-547-8105
erlc.com

status. This has included challenges in attending college, accessing banking services, or starting their careers

This bipartisan bill ensures that individuals, who were adopted by a U.S. citizen before they reached 18 years of age receive citizenship. Adopting from other countries is a privilege. Not every nation chooses to participate in intercountry adoption, and the United States should respect the countries that do choose to participate, by quickly securing permanent citizenship for the thousands of adoptees who do not currently have citizenship.

We strongly urge Congress to pass the bipartisan Adoptee Citizenship Act to provide a permanent legal remedy for the thousands of sons and daughters of U.S. citizens who were left behind and not granted American citizenship.

We thank you for your commitment to adoptees, and we look forward to working with you on this important bill.

Respectfully,

Russell Moore
President
Southern Baptist Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission

Joy Alessi
Director
Adoptee Rights Campaign

Scott Arbeiter
President
World Relief

Kurt Capelli
Co-Founder
Family Coalition for Adoptee Citizenship

Susan Cox
Vice President
Holt International

Paul Cunningham
National President
Korean War Veterans Association, Inc.

James R. Fisher
Executive Director
Korean War Veterans Memorial Foundation

Kristie De Peña
VP of Policy, Dir. of Immigration
Niskanen Center

Shirley V. Hoogstra
President
Council for Christian Colleges & Universities

Laura Jeon
President
Korean American Federation of Los Angeles

Chuck Johnson
President and CEO
National Council for Adoption

Dongchan Kim
President
Korean American Civic Empowerment for Community

Brian Kim
President
Korean American Civic Empowerment and Leadership

Tammy Kim
Managing Director
Korean American Center / Korean Community Services

Walter Kim
President
National Association of Evangelicals

Kristopher Larsen
Executive Director
Adoptees For Justice

Bonnie Lee Wolf
President
National Asian Pacific American Bar Association

Lynelle Long
Founder
InterCountry Adoptee Voices

Gregory D. Luce
Attorney and Founder
Adoptee Rights Law Center PLLC

Richard E. MacIntyre
Partner
Family Coalition for Adoptee Citizenship

Jedd Medefind
President
Christian Alliance for Orphans (CAFO)

Mark Melson
President and CEO
Gladney Center for Adoption

Ali Noorani
President and CEO
National Immigration Forum

Chris Palusky
President and CEO
Bethany Christian Services

Hyosoon Park
President
San Diego Korean Pungmul Institute

Wonseok Song
Executive Director
Korean American Grassroots Conference

Suhyun Suh
Coordinator
Korea Corner at Auburn University

SukChan Yu
President
Korean Society of Dallas

Statement of Jessie Hahn
The National Immigration Law Center[i]

House Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship

Hearing "Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19"

September 23, 2020

Chairman Lofgren, Ranking Member Buck, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to share the National Immigration Law Center's perspectives on immigrants as essential workers during the pandemic.

The National Immigration Law Center (NILC) is the primary national organization in the United States exclusively dedicated to defending and advancing the rights and opportunities of low-income immigrants and their families. Over the past 35 years, NILC has won landmark legal decisions protecting fundamental rights, and has advanced policies that reinforce the values of equality, opportunity, and justice. A major concern of the organization has been ensuring that the rights of all workers, regardless of immigration status, are protected.

For decades, NILC has advocated for policies that reflect the needs of immigrant workers—fair pay and treatment, freedom to assert their rights, and basic dignity on the job. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the contributions made by immigrant workers to their communities, workplaces, churches, and families. And it has also laid bare the overwhelming challenges they face. This moment calls for robust policies that recognize the contributions—and humanity—of immigrant essential workers.

I. Immigrants are essential and face increased risk.

Across the United States, immigrant workers continue to do the essential work needed to keep our nation functioning: keeping grocery shelves stocked and stores sanitized, delivering goods and services to private homes, caring for our families, and harvesting and processing the food that keeps the economy and our communities functioning. The majority of immigrants in the U.S. labor force, 69 percent, are essential workers. Nearly half of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)-eligible population are essential workers; over 500,000 individuals.[ii]

Because "immigrants represent large shares of the workers who are keeping essential businesses such as grocery stores and pharmacies open amid the crisis" these workers often face greater risk of contracting COVID-19.[iii] Indeed, during this pandemic, "immigrants are disproportionately risking exposure to the virus to continue contributing their productive ability where it is needed…"[iv]

Outside of retail work, other immigrant essential workers face significant exposure to the virus as well. For example, immigrants make up a disproportionate share (51 percent) of frontline workers in the U.S. meatpacking and processing industry, as compared with 17 percent of the general US workforce.[v] The very high rates of infection, hospitalization, and death that meatpacking workers have suffered from Covid-19 has been well-publicized in national news media.[vi]

In addition, immigrants represent 73 percent[vii] of agricultural hand packers and packagers, and provide vital support to America's food supply chains during the pandemic. But through their labor, farmworkers faced particular risk "because of high rates of respiratory disease… low rates of health insurance coverage…" and often "substandard" living and working conditions.[viii]

II. Immigrant essential workers are devalued.

While all essential workers lack the necessary health and safety protections during the Covid-19 public health crisis, the *six million* immigrant essential workers also face demonization from the Trump Administration and, in some cases, the constant fear of deportation.[ix] During the pandemic, the Trump administration failed to issue appropriately protective CDC workplace guidance or enforce even the most basic workplace health and safety laws.[x] Despite the clear risks posed to workers, the administration took the unprecedented step of refusing to enforce health and safety law by refusing to issue appropriate standards (requirements) and by failing to conduct workplace inspections.[xi] In the meatpacking industry, the Administration even required plants to remain open in the face of widespread Covid-19 infections.[xii] Yet healthy employees and a resilient supply chain are not two separate issues - workers have the right to be safe and healthy when reporting to work, and when deprived of these rights, it affects everyone in the workplace and the community.[xiii]

Although these failures endangered all essential workers, OSHA's inaction posed a distinct threat for immigrant workers. Because immigrant workers are disproportionately overrepresented in essential industries, they were more likely to face on-the-job hazards relating to the virus.

OSHA's inaction compounded many existing realities of low wage, immigrant-dense industries. In workplaces across the country, workers are routinely mistreated, experiencing violations of basic labor rights, like nonpayment of minimum wage or overtime and retaliation.[xiv] In addition, employers often retaliate against workers who complain about mistreatment and to undercut workers' efforts to improve their working conditions.[xv] And some immigrant essential workers, including agricultural workers and domestic workers, lack basic labor protections under the National Labor Relations Act.[xvi]

Undocumented essential workers are even more vulnerable. As one agricultural worker in Washington stated, immigrant workers are "afraid of getting sick" and "afraid of dying," but are also "afraid of complaining at work, to our supervisors."[xvii] Immigrant workers are "ignored completely."[xviii]

III. Change is needed now.

Congress should pass legislation that recognizes the needs of immigrant essential workers and helps ensure they live and work with dignity.[xix] Legislation should:

1. **Provide legalization for undocumented immigrants.** Congress should pass a broad legalization bill that recognizes the contributions of essential workers and honors the humanity of all immigrants.
2. **Provide access to Covid-19 testing, treatment, and vaccines to all, including essential workers.** These should be provided regardless of ability to pay.
3. **Require a federal workplace safety standard.** Congress should pass a bill requiring OSHA to issue an Emergency Temporary Standard to ensure that all essential workers are protected from the spread of COVID-19. Currently there is no Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard that covers preparation for or response to the COVID-19 public health crisis in the workplace.
4. **Grant an automatic extension of work authorization to DACA and TPS immigrants.** Congress should automatically extend work permits for individuals with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) or temporary protected status (TPS) and nonimmigrant visas. Given that over half of DACA recipients are essential workers, any lapse in their status would be disastrous for our nation's recovery.
5. **Extend and improve paid sick leave (PSL) and paid family and medical leave (PFML).** Congress should build upon and extend existing law in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (H.R. 6201). By passing H.R. 6379, the Take Responsibility for Workers and Families Act, PSL and PFML would be extend of to all employers regardless of size, include individuals caring for themselves or a family member experiencing symptoms of COVID-19, and require full wage replacement for all days used.
6. **Ensure workers can report violations of their rights without fear.** Congress should pass the POWER Act (H.R. 5908) to ensure that, despite the pressures of COVID, workers can report labor abuses without the fear of immigration-based retaliation. In addition, worksite immigration enforcement terrorizes workers and makes them more vulnerable to employers who force them to work in unsafe conditions. Given the high numbers of COVID-19 in detention facilities, worksite enforcement may also result in detained workers who are put into a high exposure environment. Congress should pass a bill halting all worksite enforcement during the pandemic.
7. **Pay essential workers.** Ensure that all workers, including immigrants, get the pay they are owed. Pass a bill requiring hazard pay for all essential workers.

[i] Ms. Hahn is the Labor & Employment Policy Attorney at the National Immigration Law Center. This statement was prepared on her behalf by Emily Tulli, Advocacy Consultant.
[ii] "Spotlight on the DACA-Eligible Population." New American Economy Research Fund, 2020, research.newamericaneconomy.org/report/spotlight-on-the-daca-eligible-population/.
[iii] Gelatt, Julia. "Immigrant Workers: Vital to the U.S. COVD-19 Response, Disproportionately Vulnerable." Migration Policy Institute, 2020, www.immigrationresearch.org/system/files/COVID-19-EssentialWorkers-FS_Final.pdf.
[iv] Peri, Giovanni, and Justin Wiltshire. "The Role of Immigrants as Essential Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic." Immigration Fact, UC Davis Global Migration Center, 2020, https://globalmigration.ucdavis.edu/sites/g/files/dgvnsk8181/files/inline-files/Immigration%20Fact_Role%20of%20Immigrants%20as%20Essential%20Workers%20during%20the%20COVID-19%20Pandemic.pdf.
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[vi] Kindy, Kimberly. "More than 200 Meat Plant Workers in the U.S. Have Died of Covid-19. Federal Regulators Just Issued Two Modest Fines." The Washington Post, WP Company, 14 Sept. 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/national/osha-covid-meat-plant-fines/2020/09/13/1dca3e14-f395-11ea-bc45-e5d48ab44b9f_story.html.
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[x] Board, The Editorial. "Under Trump, OSHA's Covid-19 Response Is Failing Workers." The New York Times, The New York Times, 14 Sept. 2020, www.nytimes.com/2020/09/14/opinion/trump-covid-osha-workers.html.
[xi] Campbell, Alexia Fernández. "The Labor Department Won't Take Steps to Protect Health Care Workers from the Coronavirus." *Center for Public Integrity*, 2020, publicintegrity.org/health/coronavirus-and-inequality/the-labor-department-wont-take-steps-to-protect-health-care-workers-from-the-coronavirus/.
[xii] Taylor Telford, Kimberly Kindy. "Trump Orders Meat Plants to Stay Open in Pandemic." The Washington Post, WP Company, 7 May 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/business/2020/04/28/trump-meat-plants-dpa/.
[xiii] Kelly, Kim. "People Are Risking Their Lives So We Can Keep Eating Meat." *Teen Vogue*, 2020, www.teenvogue.com/story/coronavirus-meat-industry.
[xiv] "Statement of Emily Tulli, House Committee of the Judiciary, ." Hearing "How E-Verify Works and How It Benefits American Employers and Workers", 27 Feb. 2013, www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Tulli-E-Verify-Judiciary-testimony-2013-02-27.pdf.
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[xvii] Villa, Lissandra. "Undocumented Immigrants Are Essential but Exposed In the Coronavirus Pandemic." Time, Time, 17 Apr. 2020, time.com/5823491/undocumented-immigrants-essential-coronavirus/.

[xviii] Villa, Lissandra. "Undocumented Immigrants Are Essential but Exposed In the Coronavirus Pandemic." Time, Time, 17 Apr. 2020, time.com/5823491/undocumented-immigrants-essential-coronavirus/.
[xix] The HEROES Act (H.R. 6800) contained many of these policy solutions.

H-2B WORKFORCE COALITION

Protecting American Workers Through a Stable and Reliable Seasonal Workforce

www.h2bworkforcecoalition.com

Brian Crawford, Co-Chair
American Hotel & Lodging Association

Laurie Flanagan, Co-Chair
AmericanHort
National Association of Landscape Professionals

Gregg Hartley, Co-Chair
Outdoor Amusement Business Association

Steering Committee:

American Hotel and Lodging Association

American Horse Council

AmericanHort

American Seafood Jobs Alliance

Federation of Employers and Workers of America

Forest Resources Association

Golf Course Superintendents Association of America

Mackinac Island Convention & Visitors Bureau

National Association of Landscape Professionals

Outdoor Amusement Business Association

Seasonal Employment Alliance

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

May 15, 2020

The Honorable Donald J. Trump
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Trump:

As the Administration focuses on economic recovery and addressing the temporary unemployment that has resulted from the coronavirus pandemic, we would like to assure you that seasonal businesses also look forward to our role in our country's economic recovery. While seasonal businesses continue to do all that they can to recruit and retain American workers, it is important to maintain the safety valve that the H-2B program provides when American workers are not available for temporary seasonal positions.

Per your recently issued Presidential Proclamation preventing the entry of certain immigrants to the U.S., the Secretaries of Labor and Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, are charged with reviewing nonimmigrant visas programs and recommending measures to "stimulate the United States economy and ensure the prioritization, hiring, and employment of United States workers." We completely agree that able and willing Americans should be provided preference and priority for job openings before H-2B workers are considered, which is the structure already required by the rigorous visa program regulations. Under the Department of Labor's temporary labor certification process, employers resorting to H-2B workers are required to publicize and pay a prevailing wage established by DOL, which is well above the federal minimum wage, and must hire any qualified American applicants. This program serves as a critical safety valve for companies to address seasonal labor needs when there are not a sufficient numbers of available American workers to meet the demand for these short-term jobs. The potential for significant disruption to the program's operation will not only harm many American businesses; it will also jeopardize the continued employment of full time U.S. workers in seasonal sectors and broader economic recovery efforts across the country.

The business community shares your hope for a speedy economic recovery as states begin easing stay at home orders. It is important that the H-2B program continue to be available in the event that we see a rapid drop in unemployment. It is also important to note that while seasonal employers are actively recruiting U.S. workers, many unemployed American workers are not currently seeking other employment because they expect their former jobs to be available as soon as state restrictions are

lifted. According to a recent nationwide *Washington Post-Ipsos* poll, nearly 80% of laid-off workers expect to be rehired by their previous employer once state stay-at-home orders are lifted.[1] In addition, a General Accountability Office report released just last month analyzed DHS and DOL data and concluded that "counties with H-2B employers generally had lower unemployment rates and higher average weekly wages than counties that do not have any H-2B employers."[2] Further, the H-2B program protects the jobs of the full-time, year-round American workers, who rely on the H-2B workers to sustain their jobs. Every H-2B worker supports 4.64 American jobs.[3]

Seasonal businesses are committed to protecting the health of their entire workforce and the American public. Those essential businesses that are operating today take their obligations to provide a safe work environment for their employees very seriously. As such, these open businesses have implemented social distancing policies and many other necessary health protections to ensure that their businesses can operate without health-related disruptions. H-2B employers that are currently closed plan to implement these necessary safety precautions as part of a resumption of their operations.

These companies also take seriously their role in our nation's economic recovery. We can best contribute to the economy by employing a full workforce, including our American workers and supplemental H-2B workers who support those American jobs. H-2B employers, many of which are small businesses, are committed to hiring any willing and able American workers before turning to H-2B workers. The businesses that currently need workers have stepped up their recruitment of American workers, but due to factors such as the seasonality of the work, the nature of the work, and the location of the job, there are many instances where supplemental H-2B workers are still needed. For these reasons, we strongly urge you to allow for the continued, uninterrupted operation of the H-2B program.

Thank you for your attention to this issue and for your continued work to protect the health and economic well being of Americans.

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[1] Over 33 Million Americans Lost Their Job During the Pandemic. 77 Percent Believe They'll Get It Back, Post-ipsos Poll Finds. Emily Heather Long - https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2020/05/07/nearly-80-percent-laid-off-workers-believe-they-will-return-their-old-job-post-ipsos-poll-finds/.

[2] United States, Congress, "H-2B VISAS: Additional Steps Needed to Meet Employers' Hiring Needs and Protect U.S. Workers." *H-2B VISAS: Additional Steps Needed to Meet Employers' Hiring Needs and Protect U.S. Workers*, GAO-20-230: , U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2020, pp. 13–14.

[3] Zavodny, Madeline. *Immigration and American Jobs*. American Enterprise Institute, 15 Dec. 2011, www.aei.org/research-products/working-paper/immigration-and-american-jobs/.

Sincerely,

National Organizations
AgWorksH2, LLC
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Horse Council
AmericanHort
American Hotel & Lodging Association
American Immigration Lawyers Association
American Moving & Storage Association
American Rental Association
American Seafood Jobs Alliance
American Sugar Cane League
Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc.
AZTEC Foreign Labor, Inc.
Carnival Americana
Club Management Association of America
Federation of Employers and Workers of America
Forest Landowners Association
Forest Resources Association
Golf Course Superintendents Association of America
H-2B Providers' Coalition
Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute
Irrigation Association
LandOpt
másLabor
National Alliance of Forest Owners
National Association of Landscape Professionals
National Association of Realtors
National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
National Council of Agricultural Employers
National Club Association
National Fisheries Institute
National Golf Course Owners Association
National Hispanic Landscape Alliance
National Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association
National Independent Concessionaires Association, Inc.
National Restaurant Association
National Roofing Contractors Association
National Ski Areas Association
National Thoroughbred Racing Association
National Wood Flooring Association
Outdoor Amusement Business Association
Outdoor Power Equipment Institute
Resource Management Service, LLC
Seasonal Business Alliance
Seasonal Employment Alliance
Snow & Ice Management Association, Inc.
Society for Human Resource Management
Treated Wood Council
Tree Care Industry Association

U.S. Chamber of Commerce
U.S. Travel Association
Utility Sprayer Alliance

Regional Organizations
Carolinas Chapter – Club Management Association of America
Carolinas Golf Course Superintendents Association
Chesapeake Bay Seafood industries Association
Golf Course Superintendents Association of New England
Great Lakes Timber Professionals Association
Gulf Seafood Institute (AL, FL, LA, MS, TX)
Landscape Contractors Association (MD, DC, VA)
New England Seasonal Business Coalition
Pacific Seafood Processors Association
Peaks & Prairies Golf Course Superintendents Association (WY, MT)
Southern Nursery Association (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
The Heart of America Golf Course Superintendents Association (KS, MO)
Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents
West Coast Seafood Processors Association (CA, OR, WA)

Alabama
A Cut Above Landscape Management, Alabama
American Lawn Company, Alabama
Alabama Forestry Association
Alabama Golf Course Superintendents Association of America
Alabama Nursery & Landscape Association
Alabama Restaurant & Hospitality Alliance
B&C Irrigation Systems, Alabama
Calloway Inc., Alabama
Embassy Suites, Alabama
Greenscape Contractors, LLC, Alabama
Jubilee Landscape Management, Inc., Alabama
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Alabama
Landscape Workshop, Alabama
Linan Construction, Alabama
Metal Roofing Solutions, Inc., Alabama
PCH Hotels and Resorts, Inc., Alabama
Resort Recreation Center Inc., Alabama
RFA Mexican Restaurant, Inc., Alabama
The Track, Alabama
Turf Tamer Inc., Alabama

Alaska
Alaska Glacier Seafoods, Alaska
Alpine Lodge Hotel Operations, Alaska
International Seafoods of Alaska Inc., Alaska

Arizona
Arizona Lodging & Tourism Association
Arizona Nursery Association

B & J Concessions LLC, Arizona
BrightView Landscape Development, Inc., Arizona
Brown's Amusements, Arizona
Corporate & Employee Services, Arizona
Concession management services, INC, Arizona
Home Builders Association of Central Arizona
It's Magic, Inc., Arizona
JJ & Sons, Arizona
Just For Fun Rides INC, Arizona
Kastl Amusements, Arizona
Lopez Concessions LLC, Arizona
Midway West Amusements, Arizona
Odyssey Foods LLC, Arizona
Omni Montelucia LLC, Arizona
Paradise Management, Arizona
The Phoenician Resort, Arizona
Ray Cammack Shows Inc., Arizona
Sun Valley Rides, LLC, Arizona
Summitt Forests Inc., Arizona
The Sleek Greek, Arizona
Trinity Concessions LLC, Arizona
Underwood Brothers Inc, Arizona
Westin Kierland, Arizona

Arkansas

Apex Row, LLC, Arkansas
Arkansas Hospitality Association
Arkansas Timber Producers Association
Arkansas Forestry Association
Botanica Gardens, Inc., Arkansas
B.H. Landscaping, Inc, Arkansas
CAM Lawn Services, LLC, Arkansas
Evergreen Landscape Services, Inc., Arkansas
Forestry Service, Inc. of Tilly, Arkansas
Frank Sharum Landscape Design Inc., Arkansas
Genesis Lawn and Landscape Management Inc., Arkansas
Golf Course Superintendents Association of Arkansas
Good Earth Garden Center, Arkansas
Goodwin Pro Turf, Inc., Kansas
Greenview Lawns, Inc.
Hot Springs Country Club, Arkansas
Horticare & Associates, Arkansas
James Landscape and Sprinkler Inc, Arkansas
Johnsons Rides & Concessions LLC, Arkansas
Land Design Inc., Arkansas
Miller Spectacular Shows LLC, Arkansas
Oasis Lawns of Arkansas, LLC, Arkansas
PBJ Happee day shows, INC, Arkansas
Pleasant Valley Country Club, Arkansas

Progressive Solutions LLC, Arkansas
Superior Forestry Service, Inc., Arkansas
The Alotian Club, LLC, Arkansas

California
Aloha Ranch, INC., California
Artemio Munoz, California
AK Astudillo Inc., California
Baque Bros Concessions, INC, California
Bear Power, Inc, California
Boguey Concessions, LLC, California
Brander Enterprises, INC d/b/a Texas Donuts-Brander's Candyland, California
Brass Ring Amusements, Inc, California
BrightView Landscape Development, Inc., California
BrightView Golf Maintenance, Inc., California
BrightView Landscape Services, Inc., California
C & C Concessions, INC, California
Candyland Amusements, LLC, California
Capitol City Amusements, INC. dba California Carnival Company, California
California Association of Nurseries and Garden Centers, California
California Carnival Company, California
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Hotel & Lodging Association
Caprice Enterprises, INC, California
Chicken Charlie's Enterprises, California
Chuckwagon Mobile Food Concessions, California
Commres Financial LLC, California
Del Conte's Landscaping, Inc., California
Derby's Confections, California
Estate Landscape & Irrigation Inc., California
Extreme Food & Beverage Inc, California
Jeanne's Artichokes, California
Jlq Concessions LLC, California
Johnston's Amusements LLC, California
Jim's Rides, California
Gachina Landscape Management, California
Golden West Concessions, Inc, California
Golf Course Superintendents Association of Central California
Golf Course Superintendents Association of Southern California
Guadagno & Sons Amusements, California
Helm and Sons Amusements, California
Kastl Amusements, California
Lahontan Golf Club, California
Martis Camp Club, California
Milo & Son Enterprises, Inc, California
Midway of Fun Inc., California
Noel's Foods, Inc, California
Nursery Growers Association, California
Paul Maurer Shows, LLC, California

Papa Gino's Pizza, California
Peak Landscape, Inc., California
Perennial Nursery Inc., California
Pinery Christmas Trees Inc, California
Redding Tree Growers, Inc., California
Rock & Rose Inc., California
Robert Jackson Enterprises, Inc, California
Sandra Lucia Perez, California
Shamrock Shows, California
So Cal Rides, California
Stroud Enterprises, California
Tc Dugan Enterprises, Inc. Dba Crutchee's Cream, California
The Original Australian Battered Potatoes, LLC, California
The Inland Empire Golf Course Superintendents Association, California
ValleyCrest Companies, California
Victor Marcus, Inc Dba Vic Marcus Concessions, California
W & R Country Fair Cinnamon Rolls, California
West Coast Concessions Fairs, Inc Dba Big Bubba's Bad Bbq, California
Wold Amusements, Inc, California
Yosemite Bug LLC, California

Colorado

A Affordable Landscape LLC, Colorado
Accent Landscaping Inc., Colorado
Adcock Concrete Inc., Colorado
Alameda Wholesale Nursery Inc, Colorado
All American Maintenance Inc., Colorado
All Phase Landscape Construction, Colorado
All Seasons Landscaping, Inc., Colorado
American Civil Constructors, Inc., Colorado
American Design & Landscape, Colorado
American Landscape Maintenance Co., Colorado
Anchored Construction Inc, Colorado
Arbor Valley, Colorado
Arrowhead Landscape Services, Inc., Colorado
Arrowleaf Landscape, Colorado
Ascend Landscaping and Irrigation, Inc., Colorado
Associated Landscape Contractors of Colorado
Aspen Leaf Landscape Maintenance, Inc., Colorado
Autumn Gold Landscapes, Inc., Colorado
B & D Landscape, Inc., Colorado
B & E Services, Inc., Colorado
B and G Complete Landscaping and Fence, Colorado
Baked in Telluride, Colorado
Bee-Line Sprinkler, Inc., Colorado
Bigfoot Turf, Colorado
Blue Mountain Stone Inc., Colorado
Blueline, Inc., Colorado
BrightView Landscape Development, Inc., Colorado

BrightView Landscape Services, Inc., Colorado
Broadmoor Hotel and Resort, Colorado
Castlewood Custom Landscape & Design, Colorado
Ceres Landcare, Colorado
Christie Lodge, Colorado
CJ Partnership LLC, Colorado
Clayton Properties II, Colorado
Clean Cut Inc., Colorado
CLC Landscape, Colorado
CoCal Landscape Services, Colorado
Colorado Golf Club, Colorado
Colorado Designscapes, Inc., Colorado
Colorado Nursery & Greenhouse Association
Colorado Property Care, LLC, Colorado
Country Club of the Rockies Inc., Colorado
Continental Hardscape Systems, LLC, Colorado
Consolidated Divisions, Inc., Colorado
Cox Professional Landscape Services LLC, Colorado
Creativexteriors, Colorado
D & D Roofing Inc., Colorado
Denver 17th Street Management Co., Colorado
Denver Commercial Property Services, Inc., Colorado
Designs By Sundown Inc., Colorado
Designscapes Colorado, Inc., Colorado
Earth Green Soil Amenities, Inc., Colorado
Emerald Isle Landscaping, Colorado
Emerson Outdoor Design, Colorado
Environmental Designs, Inc., Colorado
Environmental Landworks Company, Colorado
Environmental Logistics, Colorado
Erbert Lawns Inc, Colorado
F & J Stonewalls, Inc., Colorado
Fredell Enterprises Inc., Colorado
Fitz Landscaping, Inc., Colorado
Foothills Landscape Maintenance, LLC, Colorado
Gallegos Masonry Inc., Colorado
Gateway Canyons, LLC, Colorado
GH Daniels III & Associates, Inc., Colorado
Global Landscape Inc., Colorado
Graff's Turf Farms Inc., Colorado
Grassroots Landscape Inc., Colorado
Green, A Landscape Company, Colorado
Green Spot, Inc., Colorado
Green Guys Inc., Colorado
Green Thumb Commercial Grounds Maintenance, Inc., Colorado
Green Valley Ranch Landscape, Colorado
Green Valley Ranch Golf Club, Colorado
Green Valley Turf Co., Colorado
Greenways Landscape Services, LLC, Colorado
GroundMasters Landscape Services Inc
Golden Eagle Lawn Care, Colorado

Hall Contracting, LLC, Colorado
Harding Nursery, Inc., Colorado
Henkes Landscapes & Design, Colorado
High Concrete Foundations, Colorado
Highlands Landscaping & Fencing, LLC, Colorado
Hurr-Vasa Sprinkler & Landscape, Colorado
Hughes Landscaping Inc. (DBA The Sod Guy), Colorado
Hydro Turf, Inc., Colorado
Innovative Design, LLC, Colorado
Investments By Smith, Inc., Colorado
JBK Landscape LLC, Colorado
J. Rick Lawn & Tree, Inc., Colorado
JLS Landscape & Sprinkler, Inc., Colorado
JPL, Inc., Colorado
Jim's Pride Landscaping & Maintenance Inc., Colorado
Keesen Landscape Management, Inc., Colorado
Kelley Sprinkler and Landscape, Inc., Colorado
Korby Sod LLC, Colorado
Law Office of Imelda Mulholland, LLC, Colorado
Lawn Care Plus Inc., Colorado
LawnCare Solutions, LLC, Colorado
Labor Solutions, Inc., Colorado
Landscape Connection, Inc., Colorado
Landscape Technology Group, Inc., Colorado
Landtech Contractors, Inc., Colorado
Landwise LLC, Colorado
Lawntech Enterprises Inc., Colorado
Lindgren Landscape & Irrigation, Inc., Colorado
Lifescape Colorado
Lino's Tile, Colorado
Liqui - Green, Inc., Colorado
LMI Landscapes LLC, Colorado
Loukonen Bros. Stone Company, Colorado
Luxescapes, LLC., Colorado
Lyons Sandstone, Lyons, Colorado
M & M Mowing, Inc., Colorado
Mastercraft Concrete Contracting LLC, Colorado
McStain Neighborhoods. Colorado
Mesa Turf Masters, LLC, Colorado
Metco Landscape, LLC, Colorado
Mountain Splendor Services Inc, Colorado
MGT Landscaping, Inc, Colorado
Mill Brothers Landscape & Nursery, Inc., Colorado
Mountain Resorts, LLC, Colorado
Napp Landscape Services, Colorado
Native Edge Associates Inc, Colorado
Neils Lunceford, Inc., Colorado
Omni Interlocken Company LCC, Colorado
Panorama Coordinated Services, Colorado
Parkside Landscaping, Colorado
Perry Park Country Club, Colorado

Phase One Landscapes, Inc., Colorado
Pioneer Ridge Management, LLC, Colorado
Renovations Landscaping, Inc., Colorado
Restruction Corporation, Colorado
Resort Group, LLC, Colorado
Ring & Ring, Inc. D/b/a Wright's Amusements Company, Colorado
Riverdale golf courses, Colorado
Robertson Lawn Sprinkler Co. Inc., Colorado
Rocha's Drain Systems, Colorado
Rocky Mountain Custom Landscapes and Associates, Inc., Colorado
Rocky Mountain Golf Course Superintendents Association of America
Rocky Mountain Landscape & Design Corp, Colorado
Rosales Landscape, Inc., Colorado
SaBell's Enterprises LLP, Colorado
Samura & Associates Ltd., Colorado
Sanctuary Inc., Colorado
SaBell's Snow & Lawn Service, Inc., Colorado
Schultz Industries, Inc., Colorado
Sheraton Steamboat Resort and Villas, Colorado
Sorenson Engineering, Inc., Colorado
Southern Exposure Landscape Management, Inc., Colorado
Southwest Greens,The Golf Club at Bear Dance, Colorado
Simply Steamboat, LLC, Colorado
Singing Hills Landscape, Inc., Colorado
Sierra Landscaping and Maintenance, Colorado
Steamboat Association Management, LLC, Colorado
Storjohann Trucking LLC, Colorado
Sustainable Landscapes LLC, Colorado
Summit Services, Inc., Colorado
Swingle Inc., Colorado
Swingle Lawn, Tree & Landscape Care, Colorado
TCC Roofing Contractors, Inc., Colorado
Telluride Land Works, Colorado
Telluride Gardens and Maintenance, Inc, Colorado
Terracare Associates, Colorado
The Club at Flying Horse, Colorado
Tree of Life Landscaping Inc., Colorado
Tree of Life Landscapes LLC, Colorado
Timberline Landscaping, Inc., Colorado
Unique Landscapes and Gardens, Inc., Colorado
Vargas Property Services Inc., Colorado
Weisburg Landscape Maintenance, Colorado
Western States Reclamation, Inc., Colorado
West Branches Co Landscape, Colorado
Western Proscapes, Colorado
Whittaker Landscape Services Inc., Colorado
WVO- Steamboat Springs Resort, Colorado
WVR Avon, Colorado
Wyndham Vacation Ownership – Steamboat Springs Resort, Colorado

VerTech Sprinkler & Landscape, LLC, Colorado
Vic's landscaping and concrete LLC., Colorado
Zak George Landscaping LLC, Colorado

Connecticut
Aqua-Lawn Inc., Connecticut
All State Landscape Services, LLC, Connecticut
Coleman Brothers Shows, Inc, Connecticut
E.A. Landscape Contracting, Inc., Connecticut
G&A Landscaping and Masonry, Connecticut
Green Summer Landscape, Connecticut
Ultimate Professional Grounds Management, Inc., Connecticut
YardApes, Inc., Connecticut

Delaware
Ayala Painting LLC, Delaware
Denison Landscaping, Inc., Delaware
Delaware Nursery & Landscape Association, Delaware
DiSabatino Landscaping, Delaware
Fieldstone Golf Club, Delaware
Forever Green Landscaping Inc., Delaware
JT Hoover Concrete Inc., Delaware
Limestone Lawn, Delaware
ResortQuest By Wyndham Vacation Rentals, Delaware
Sposato Landscape Co., Inc., Delaware
Superior Midway Games LLC, Delaware
Wm H Radford Landscape Contractors, Delaware
Wilmington Country Club, Delaware

Florida
12 Stones Landscaping, LLC, Florida
Adnil Services, Florida
Alpine Amusement Company, Inc, Florida
Amusement Attractions, Florida
Angela's International LLC, Florida
ArborGen, Florida
ArtisTree Landscape Maintenance & Design
B Original Foods LLC, Florida
Barrett's East Coast Foods, Inc, Florida
B.A.Y Hospitality Cleaning Servies, Inc., Florida
Bayou Lawn Services, Florida
Belle City Amusements, Inc., Florida
Big Fun, Inc., Florida
Big O Amusements, Florida
Big Rock Amusements, Florida
BMC Forestry, Florida
BrightView Landscape Services, Inc., Florida
Buddy's Entertainment, Inc, Florida
Buccaneer Landscape Management, Florida
C & C Attractions, Florida

Casa Loma, Florida
Cheeca Lodge & Spa, Florida
CLC Fertilization and Pest Control LLC, Florida
Clair's Classic Foods, Inc, Florida
Cm LLC, Florida
Cowboy Attractions, LLC, Florida
Coral Ridge Golf Course Inc., Florida
Cvp Enterprises, Inc, Florida
Days Inn Beachside, Florida
Daytona Hospitality Management, LLC, Florida
Deggeller Attractions, Florida
Deggeller Foods, Inc., Florida
Doolan Amusements Co., Florida
Eagle Creek Golf & Country Club, Florida
Fair Ride Entertainment, LLC, Florida
Fairplay Games, Inc.
Fieldstone Landscape Services LLC, Florida
Florida Carnival Company
Florida Forestry Association
Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association, Florida
Florida Lawns Inc., Florida
Florida Nursery, Growers & Landscape Association
Florida Restaurant and Lodging Association
Fiddlesticks Country Club, Florida
George's Fun Foods, LLC, Florida
Global Housekeeping Services, Inc., Florida
Great Amusements, Inc., Florida
Griffs Catering Inc., Florida
Hilton, Inc. d/b/a Paradise Found Resorts & Hotels, Florida
Holiday Inn Resort, Florida
Holiday Inn Select, Florida
Island Country Club, Florida
Interstate Amusements Of America, Inc, Florida
J & B Sales And Service, Inc., Florida
John’s Island Club, Florida
Jorge Abreu Corp., Florida
Juicys, LLC, Florida
Juniper Landscaping Inc, Florida
Kinscorp Enterprises, Inc, Florida
Land Care Solutions LLC, Florida
Mainscape, Inc., Florida
Naples Grande Beach Resort, Florida
Naples Lakes Country Club Homeowners Association, Inc., Florida
Netterfield’s Popcorn and Lemonade, Florida
No More Chores, Inc., Florida
Omni Hotels Management Corporation for Omni Amelia Island LLC, Florida
Paradise Amusements, Inc, Florida
Paradise Palms a Seaside Inn, Florida
Peace River Concessions LLC, Florida
Pizza on a Stick, Inc, Florida
Popcorn Neal, Inc, Florida

Professional Grounds Management, Inc., Florida
Pugh Concessions, Florida
Quail Valley Golf Club, Florida
Rayonier, Florida
Reithoffer Shows – Orange Unit, Florida
Reithoffer Shows – Blue Unit, Florida
Rudy's Inc., Florida
S & T Magic, Florida
Sampson Tree Service Co., Florida
Southeastern Outdoor Management Inc., Florida
Smokey's Greater Shows, Inc, Florida
Smithwell Inc., Florida
St Joe Timberland Company, Florida
Strates Shows, Florida
Sugar Shakers, Inc, Florida
The Breakers Palm Beach, Inc., Florida
The Hammocks, Florida
The Lawn Ranger of St. Augustine, Florida
Trump International Beach Resort, Florida
Twin Eagles Country Club, Florida
U.S.A. Lawns Inc., Florida
U.S. Lawns of SE Orlando, Florida
Vanderbilt Country Club, Florida
West Coast Landscape and Lawns Inc., Florida
Whatever Enterprises, LLC, Florida
Wyscape, LLC, Florida
Yellowstone Landscape, Florida

Georgia

A Cut Above Landscape Management, Georgia
Aquatron Irrigation, Inc., Georgia
BrightView Landscape Services, Inc., Georgia
Champion Distinctive Landscaping Design & Care, Georgia
Chesnut Forestry Services, Georgia
CH & G Concrete LLC, Georgia
Cutting Edge Landscaping, LLC, Georgia
Davis Landscape, Georgia
DH Harrison Inc., Georgia
Dreamscapes, Georgia
Drew Exposition, Georgia
Family Attractions, Georgia
Georgia Forestry Association
Georgia Golf Course Superintendents Association
Georgia Green Industry Association
Georgia Landscape Contracting Inc., Georgia
Georgia Urban Ag Council
Green Acres Landscaping, Inc., Georgia
Green Mountain Forestry LLC, Georgia
Gibbs Landscape Co., Georgia
Hahira Nursery Inc., Georgia
Hillside Orchard Farms, Inc., Georgia

Jekyll Oceanfront Hotel LLC, Georgia
Jules and Beck Combined Shows, Georgia
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Georgia
KraftSouth, Inc., Georgia
Landmark Landscapes, Georgia
Landscape Management Company, Georgia
LawnSouth/Christmas Décor of Roswell, Georgia
New Leaf Landscape Services, Georgia
Outdoor Expressions, LLC, Georgia
Pamlico Pool Company Inc., Georgia
Perimeter Landscape Management, Inc., Georgia
Peachtree Rides, Inc, Georgia
Primetime Amusements LLC, Georgia
Ruppert Landscape, Inc., Georgia
Scottsdale Farms, Inc., Georgia
Sea Island Resort, Georgia
SKB Industries Inc, Georgia
South Georgia Pinestraw, Inc., Georgia
Southern Gunite, LP, Georgia
Swift Straw II, LLC, Georgia
Thelen & Associates, Georgia
Unique Environmental Concepts, Georgia
Williams Forestry & Associates, Georgia
Yellowstone Landscape, Georgia

Hawaii
Hawai'i Forest Industry
Hawai‘i Lodging & Tourism Association

Idaho
Alpha Services LLC
Alvarez Environmental, LLC
Cougarscapes landscapes LLC, Idaho
T and T Lawn Services, Idaho
Trail creek nursery, Idaho
Green Solutions Landscape, Idaho
Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association
Idaho Landcare Company, Inc., Idaho
Junction Valley Stone, Idaho
Kustom Kut Lawns, Idaho
Labor Consultants International, Idaho
MD Nursery & Landscaping Inc, Idaho
Monin Construction, LLC, Idaho
Oakley Valley Stone Inc., Idaho
One Grounds Management, Idaho
Paradise Amusements, Idaho
Sawtooth Stone LLC, Idaho
Seasons West Inc., Idaho
StoneWorks Masonry, LLC
Sure Green Lawn & Tree llc., Idaho

Illinois

A & A Attractions, Inc, Illinois
Acres Maintenance Inc, Illinois
A Fantasy Amusements Co., Illinois
All Around Amusements, Illinois
Alpine Amusement Co., Illinois
American Banner Amusements, Illinois
C.D.A.C., Inc., Illinois
Charlie Atkins, Inc, Illinois
Chicagoland Association of Golf Course Superintendents, Illinois
CLY Irrigation & Landscaping Inc., Illinois
First Class Attractions Inc, Illinois
GLC Lawn Care Corp., Illinois
Hawthorne Landscaping Inc., Illinois
I Con Construction, Inc., Illinois
Illinois Green Industry Association
Illinois Landscape Contractors Association
Landscape Concepts Management, Inc.
Luehrs' Ideal Rides, Inc, Illinois
McEntee Law Group
Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents, Illinois
Patch Landscaping & Snow Removal, Inc., Illinois
Paulette's Food Service, Illinois
Program One Professional Building Services, Inc, Illinois
Swyear Amusements, Illinois
Tinsleys Amusements, Illinois
Torres Brothers Landscaping, Inc., Illinois
Wasco Nursery & Garden Center, Illinois
Windy City Amusements, Inc., Illinois

Indiana

A Cut Above Lawn Service, Inc., Indiana
All Star Amusements, Indiana
Anderson Midways Llc Dba Schmidt Amusements, Indiana
Astro Amusement Co., Indiana
Cosmo Corporation, Indiana
Complete Landscape Contractors, Inc., Indiana
Dean's Landscaping, Inc, Indiana
DK Concrete, LLC, Indiana
El Inc., Indiana
Engledow Group, Indiana
Estes Grounds Maintenance Inc., Indiana
Farrow Shows, Indiana
Franco Landscaping Inc.
Full Care of Indianapolis, Indiana
Green Acres Landscape & Design, Inc., Indiana
Green Touch Services, Indiana
Hittle Landscaping Inc., Indiana
Hughes Landscape, Inc., Indiana
Indiana Nursery and Landscape Association
Indiana H2-B Coalition

Jay-Crew Landscape, Inc., Indiana
Jamaican Reggae Grill, LLC, Indiana
Jessop Amusements, Inc, Indiana
JJM Outdoor, Inc., Indiana
La Pachanga, Indiana
Linkel Company LLC, Indiana
Los Bravos, Indiana
Melton's Concessions-melvin Melton, Indiana
Mexico Timpico, Inc., Indiana
Mid America Shows, Indiana
Name – International Unit, Indiana
Nu-Tec Roofing Contractors, LLC, Indiana
OLCO Inc., Indiana
Poor Jack Amusements, Inc., Indiana
Salsbery Brothers Landscaping, Indiana
Ski Landscape Corporation, Indiana
Sundown Gardens, Indiana
The Green Gang, Inc., Indiana
Turf Plus, LLC, Indiana
Wild Ridge Lawn & Landscape LLC, Indiana
Wissco Irrigation Inc., Indiana

Iowa
Culver's Lawn & Landscaping, LLC, Iowa
Greg's Lawn Service Inc., Iowa
Iowa Landscape and Nursery Association

Kansas
4T Total Lawn, Inc., Kansas
Arbor Masters Tree & Landscape. Kansas
Baker Grounds Care LLC, Kansas
Curby's Lawn & Garden, LLC, Kansas
Doctor's Lawn & Landscape, Inc., Kansas
Epic Landscape Productions, L.C., Kansas
Eyedeal Lawn Care Solutions, LLC, Kansas
Fine Line Concrete, Kansas
Four Star Lawns LLC, Kansas
Goodwin Pro Turf, Inc., Kansas
Kotts Krete LLC Canton, Kansas
Mario's Contractor, Corp., Kansas
Mid-American Green Industry Council, Kansas
Paramount Landscape, Inc., Kansas
Premier Property Maintenance of KC, Kansas
Signature Landscape, Kansas
Town & Country Landscaping Inc., Kansas

Kentucky
4 Board Fence Company, Kentucky
A & A Lawncare & Landscaping, Inc, Kentucky
Al's Complete Lawn Care, Kentucky
Anderson Contractors, LLC, Kentucky

Ayo, LLC, Kentucky
Bel-Mar Farm, Kentucky
Bluegrass Dreamscapes LLC, Kentucky
Bobby Cameron Stone Masonry, Kentucky
Casey's Rides, Inc., Kentucky
Colebrook Racing, Kentucky
Conley Law Group, Kentucky
Corbin Ice Company, Inc., Kentucky
Cove Springs, LLC, Kentucky
Crase's Lawn Care Inc., Kentucky
Creative Image, Kentucky
Décor Group of Northern Kentucky
Dell Ridge Farm, Kentucky
Devine Creations Landscape Management, Kentucky
Ecolandcare, LLC, Kentucky
El Nopal Family Restaurant, Kentucky
Erlanger Window Cleaning, Kentucky
Executive Landscaping, Kentucky
Fox Enterprises, Inc., Kentucky
Full Care of Louisville, Kentucky
Geddes Pools, Inc., Kentucky
Glynn Young Landscaping, Kentucky
Greenbrier Golf & Country Club, Kentucky
Greentree Forest Products, Inc., Kentucky
Green Solutions Landcare, Kentucky
Green Tee Golf, Inc., Kentucky
Gustavo's Mexican Grill, Kentucky
Henkel Denmark, Kentucky
Hillenmeyer Nurseries Inc., Kentucky
JC Landscaping & General, LLC, Kentucky
Joseph Agribusiness Construction LLC, Kentucky
Katie Rich Farm, Kentucky
KMB, Inc., Kentucky
KY South Central Pools, Kentucky
Kentucky Equine Education Project
Kentucky Forest Industries Association
Kentucky Nursery and Landscape Association
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Kentucky
Lawn Masters, LLC, Kentucky
Lowe Pools, Kentucky
Marker Stable, LLC, Kentucky
Merkle Lawn Care Co., Inc., Kentucky
Natures Touch, Kentucky
Nature's Way, Inc., Kentucky
Patrick Cooper Painting, Kentucky
Plot Landscaping, Kentucky
Pratt's Lawn and Landscape, Inc., Kentucky
Reyes KY Farming, Kentucky
Rose Hill Farm, Kentucky
Swartz Mowing, Inc., Kentucky
The Gardener, Inc., Kentucky

Thompson and Shearer Farm Supply, Kentucky
Tri-State Roofing and Sheet Metal Company, Kentucky
Tri-State Lawn Care
Quality Landscaping, LLC, Kentucky
United Landscape, Inc., Kentucky
Verastegui Brothers, Kentucky
Wildcat Lawn, Kentucky

Louisiana
Acadian Maintenance, Louisiana
All Around Concrete Cutting Inc., Louisiana
Angelo's Lawn-Scape Inc., Louisiana
Basin Contractors, LLC, Louisiana
Beauford Enterprises, LLC, Louisiana
Big D's Seafood Inc., Louisiana
Blue Skies Landscape LLC, Louisiana
Broughton Construction, LLC, Louisiana
CB's Lawn Care and Landscaping LLC, Louisiana
Cemetery Services, Inc., Louisiana
Corporate Green LLC, Louisiana
Daybrook Fisheries, Inc., Louisiana
Earth Works Pro, Louisiana
Elmer Candy Corporation, Louisiana
English Turn POA, Louisiana
First Choice Lawn Care, Louisiana
Foret Contracting Group, LLC, Louisiana
Gillum Lawn Maintenance LLC, Louisiana
Greg's Crescent City Amusements, LLC, Louisiana
Green Escapes Nursery, Louisiana
Greenscape Grounds Management LLC, Louisiana
Green Up Lawn Care LLC, Louisiana
GroundWorks, Inc., Louisiana
Grounds Pro, LLC, Louisiana
Gulf Crown Seafood Co., Inc., Louisiana
Jim's Rides Inc., Louisiana
Kelley's Louisiana Landscaping, Louisiana
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Louisiana
Lake Charles Country Club, Louisiana
Lakeviews Grass Drs Pro Lawn Care, Louisiana
Landry's Professional Lawn and Landscape, Inc., Louisiana
Landscape Management Services, Inc., Louisiana
Louisiana Crawfish Processors Alliance
Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Inc., Louisiana
Louisiana Nursery and Landscape Association
Louisiana Forestry Association
Louisiana Irrigation Association
Louisiana Landscape, Louisiana
M&M Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Louisiana
Massengale Grounds Management, Inc., Louisiana
Mitchell Brother's & Son's, Inc, Louisiana
Money Hill Golf & Country Club, Louisiana

Oakbourne Country Club, Inc., Louisiana
Omega Protein, Louisiana
P & T Construction Co., LLC, Louisiana
Paradise Plantscapes Inc., Louisiana
Pontchartrain Blue Crab, Inc., Louisiana
Quaglino Landscape Company, Louisiana
Quality Service Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Louisiana
Reeb Rigging LLC, Louisiana
Roofing Solutions, LLC, Louisiana
The Roosevelt, Louisiana
Smoketree Landscape Services, Inc., Louisiana
Squire Creek, Louisiana
Superior Landscape & Maintenance Co LLC, Louisiana
Vegas lawn service, Louisiana
Westbank Fishing LLC, Louisiana
Willowgrove Landscape, LLC, Louisiana

Maine

Americas Best Value Inn & Cottages, Maine
Anchorage Motor Inn of Ogunquit Inc., Maine
Balance Rock Inn, Maine
Boothbay Harbor Inn, Maine
Cap'n Fish Waterfront Inn, Maine
Comfort Inn Augusta, Maine
Earle W. Noyes & Sons, Maine
Fairfield Inn Scarborough, Maine
Five Gables Inn, Maine
Frank Joseph & Sons, Inc D/b/a Jolly Shows, Maine
Gangway Properties Inc, Maine
Global Employment Services, Inc., Maine
Gillette Shows, Inc, Maine
Gorges Grant Hotel, LLC, Maine
Green Thumb Farms, Inc., Maine
Hanson Management Services, LLC, Maine
Hilton Garden Inn Portland, Maine
Jake's Seafood Restaurant, Maine
Juniper Hill Inn, LLC, Maine
Lafayette Boothbay, Inc, dba Tugboat Inn, Maine
Larry Cushing Ent. Ltd. D/b/a Cushing Amusements, Maine
Maine Arborist Association, Maine
Maine Golf Course Superintendents Association
Maine Innkeepers Association
Maine Landscape and Nursery Association, Maine
Maine Restaurant Association
Migis Hotel Group, Maine
Nauset Assoc, LLC, Maine
Ogunquit Hotel and Suites, Maine
Ogunquit River Inn, Maine
Pentagoet Inn and Restaurant, Maine
Peak Season Workforce, Maine

Port Inn Kennebunk, Maine
Portland Regency Hotel & Spa, Portland, Maine
Piscataqua Landscaping & Tree Service, Maine
Strates Fine Foods, Inc, Maine
Stage Neck Inn, Inc, Maine
The Admiral's Inn, Maine
The Colonial Inn, Maine
The Milestone, LLC, Maine

Maryland

A.E. Philips & Son, Inc., Maryland
Akehurst Landscape Service, Inc., Maryland
Altra, Inc., Maryland
American Seafood Jobs Alliance, Maryland
American Pool Enterprises, Inc., Maryland
Beach Plaza Hotel, Maryland
CCG Greenery Inc., Maryland
Chapel Valley Landscape, Maryland
Chesapeake Bay Seafood Industries Association, Maryland
CLIP Lawn Care LLC, Maryland
Complete Landscaping Service, Maryland
CS Lawn Landscape Inc., Maryland
Custom Ground, Maryland
Denison Landscaping, Inc., Maryland
Ecological Restoration & Management, Inc., Maryland
Ed's Plant World, Inc., Maryland
Excell Lawn Care Inc. Maryland
Gibson Landscapes, Inc., Maryland
Green Angels Landscaping, LLC, Maryland
Grounds Management & Landscaping, LLC, Maryland
Hartsoe Property Services, Maryland
Herrington Harbour, Inc., Maryland
Inn at Perry Cabin, Maryland
J.B. Kline Landscaping & Lawn Maintenance, Inc., Maryland
Jolly Shows, Maryland
J M Clayton Company, Maryland
J.D. Lawn Services Inc, Maryland
Kingsdene Nurseries Inc., Maryland
Lancaster Landscapes Inc., Maryland
Lindy's Seafood, Inc., Maryland
Links at Perry Cabin, Maryland
Manor View Farm, Inc., Maryland
Maryland Hotel & Lodging Association
Maryland Nursery and Landscape and Greenhouse Association, Inc.
Maryland Turfgrass Association
Maryland Turfgrass Council
McFall & Berry Landscape Mgt Inc., Maryland
Mid Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents, Maryland
MJM Lawn & Landscaping, Inc., Maryland
Moon Landscaping, Inc., Maryland
Moon Nurseries, Inc., Maryland

Moon Site Management Inc., Maryland
Mountain View Lawn Service Inc., Maryland
Mowing & More, Maryland
Natural Art Landscaping Inc., Maryland
Patuxent Nursery, LLC, Maryland
Phillips Seafood Restaurant, Maryland
Priority Construction Company, Maryland
Rippon Seafood, Maryland
Ruppert Landscape, Inc., Maryland
Russell Hall Seafood Co., Inc., Maryland
Select Event Group, Maryland
TDH Landscaping, Maryland
Terrace Turf Lawn Services, Inc., Maryland
The Ground Guys, Maryland
The Lawn Crew LLC, Maryland
Turf Connection Inc, Maryland
Village Gardeners, Inc., Maryland
Wentworth Nursery, Inc., Maryland
Woodmont Country Club, Maryland
Wicho & Sons LLC, Maryland
Wray Brothers Landscapes, Maryland
Y&L Landscaping, Inc., Maryland

Massachusetts

Armstrong Fencing & Landscaping, Inc., Massachusetts
American Tent & Table, Inc., Massachusetts
AMS Properties, Massachusetts
Andrews Gunite Co, Inc., Massachusetts
Bakes Etc., Inc., Massachusetts
Bayside Resort Hotel, Massachusetts
Bellyfloppers Bar & Grill, Massachusetts
Blue Sea Motor Inn, Massachusetts
BradCal Enterprises, Massachusetts
Brass Key Hospitality Group, Massachusetts
Brass Lantern Inn, Massachusetts
Bubala's By the Bay, Massachusetts
Canal Fish & Lobster, Inc., Massachusetts
Carpe Diem, Massachusetts
Chatham Wayside Inn, Massachusetts
Cole, Landscaping and Irrigation, Inc., Massachusetts
Cooper Landscaping Inc.
Crowne Pointe Historic Inn & Spa, Massachusetts
Douglas Island Development Corp dba Nancy's Restaurant, Massachusetts
Edgartown Meat and Fish Market, Massachusetts
Farland, Inc. dba Far Land Provisions
Garrick Construction Inc., Massachusetts
Garrick-Santo Landscape Company, Massachusetts
Gentle Giant Moving Co Inc., Massachusetts
Greenscape Land Design, Inc., Massachusetts
Harborside Inn, Massachusetts
Hawthorne Properties, Inc., Massachusetts

Holdgates Island Laundry, Inc., Massachusetts
Hot Chocolate Sparrow, Massachusetts
Hyannis Holiday Motel, Massachusetts
Kadison Pool Plastering Service, Massachusetts
J&M Landscape Services, Massachusetts
Local 186, Massachusetts
Macauley Brothers Landscaping, Massachusetts
Mac's Seafood, Massachusetts
Marathon Moving Company Inc., Massachusetts
Marine Specialties, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Nursery & Landscape Association
Moby Dick Pub, Massachusetts
Murdick's Fudge of Massachusetts
Nantucket Basket Cottage, Massachusetts
Nantucket Hotel Holdings LLC, Massachusetts
Nantucket Inn, Massachusetts
Nantucket Meat and Fish Market, Massachusetts
Nantucket Periwinkle Inn, Massachusetts
Nantucket Tents, LLC, Massachusetts
ND Landscape Inc., Massachusetts
P&M Reis Trucking, Massachusetts
Pabian Law, LLC
Pamet Restaurant Group, Massachusetts
Paragon Landscape Construction, Massachusetts
Peak Season Workforce, Massachusetts
Ponderosa Nurseries, Inc.
Provincetown Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts
Premium Q Moving and Storage, LLC, Massachusetts
Safe Movers Inc., Massachusetts
Salt Hotels, Massachusetts
SeaCoast Inn, Massachusetts
Solem Concessions, Inc., Massachusetts
Spike Inc., Massachusetts
Spiritus Pizza, Massachusetts
Stairhopper Movers LLC, Massachusetts
The Boarding House, Massachusetts
The Breakers Resort, Massachusetts
The Coffee Pot, Massachusetts
The Crown & Anchor, Massachusetts
The Escape Inn, Massachusetts
The Pearl, Massachusetts
The Red Inn at Provincetown, Inc., Massachusetts
The Roberts Collection, Massachusetts
Tim Acton Landscaping, Massachusetts
Travis Construction Company, Massachusetts
Travis Hospitality, Inc., Massachusetts
Triad Associates, Haverhill, Massachusetts
Valley Transportation, Massachusetts
Viking Shores Motor Inn, Massachusetts
Weiner Stand, Inc., Massachusetts

Wellfleet Harbor Seafood Company, Massachusetts
Winnetu, Massachusetts
Woods Hole Inn LLC, Massachusetts

Michigan
Anderson Midways, LLC, Michigan
Arnold Amusements, Michigan
B-thrilled Attractions Llc D/b/a Blake's Concessions, Michigan
Balsam Shops, Inc., Michigan
Barnwell Landscape and Garden, Inc., Michigan
Big Rock Amusements, LLC, Michigan
Birmingham Lawn Maintenance & Snow Removal Inc., Michigan
Chippewa Hotel Waterfront, Michigan
Chippewa Properties, Inc., Michigan
City of Mackinac Island, Michigan
Cottage Inn, Michigan
Creative Brick Paving, Michigan
Cut-N-Care, Inc., Michigan
D and S North, LLC
DBA Kuppe Landscape Services, Michigan
D.J.'s Landscape Management, Inc., Michigan
Elliot's Amusements LLC, Michigan
Grand Hotel, Michigan
Great Lakes Striping and Sealing, Michigan
Greenlawn Landscaping Maintenance, Michigan
Greenline Turf Services Inc., Michigan
Greg Davis Landscape Services, Michigan
Harbour View Inn, Michigan
Horn's Gaslight Bar, Inc, Michigan
Hotel Iroquois, Michigan
Huron Lawn Service, Inc., Michigan
Island House, Inc., Michigan
Lilac Tree Suites & Spa, Michigan
Lukkin Group, Michigan
Mackinac Island Carriage Tours, Inc., Michigan
Mackinaw Seasonal Resorts, Inc., Michigan
Mark Kuppe & Associates, Inc., Michigan
Metropolitan Turf Management, Michigan
Michigan Forest Products Council
Michigan Golf Course Superintendents Association
Michigan Lodging and Tourism Association
Michigan Nursery & Landscape Association
Millies on Main, Michigan
Mission Point Resort, Michigan
Murray Hotel, Michigan
Naylor Landscape Management, Inc, Michigan
T.J. Schmidt Carnival, Michigan
The Original Murdick's Fudge Company, Michigan
Turf One Lawn Maintenance, Inc., Michigan
Precision Landscaping Inc., Michigan

Premiere Landscape Services Inc., Michigan
Playworld Unlimited, Michigan
Rena's Fudge Shops, Inc., Michigan
Sharpe's Outdoor Services, LLC, Michigan
Shecter Landscaping, Inc., Michigan
Skerbeck Bros. Shows, Michigan
Sku Attractions, LLC, Michigan
Wade Shows, Michigan
Windermere Hotel, Inc., Michigan
Woodstock Enterprises Inc., dba U.S. Lawns of Macomb, Michigan
The Yankee Rebel Tavern, Inc., Michigan

Minnesota

BNR Irrigation Services, Inc., Minnesota
Fine Line Concrete, Minnesota
Goldstar Amusements, Inc., Minnesota
Gopher State Expositions, Inc., Minnesota
Green Horizons Inc., Minnesota
Hagen Lawn & Landscape, LLC, Minnesota
JT Lawn Services & Landscaping, Minnesota
Kimmes-Bauer Irrigation, Inc., Minnesota
Lowell Russell Concrete Inc., Minnesota
Lukes Sodding & Landscaping, Inc., Minnesota
Maddens Resort, Minnesota
Midwest Landscapes, Inc., Minnesota
Midwest Ride and Concessions, Minnesota
Miller Concessions, Inc., Minnesota
Minnesota Nursery & Landscape Association
The Mustard Seed, Minnesota
Norling's Lake Minnetonka Landscapes Inc., Minnesota
Northway Irrigation, Inc., Minnesota
Rush Creek Golf Club, Minnesota
Sam's Amusements & Carnival, Inc, Minnesota
Schroder Concessions, Inc., Minnesota
Southview Design Inc., Minnesota
Sunshine Sprinkler System, Inc., Minnesota
Tom Thumb Donut Corp., Minnesota
The Lawnsmith Inc., Minnesota
United Brothers landscape LLC, Minnesota

Mississippi

Aguinaga Builders, Mississippi
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Mississippi
Mississippi Forestry Association, Mississippi
Na Midway Entertainment-amusement, Mississippi
Omega Protein, Mississippi
Plantscape, Inc., Mississippi
UFL, Inc., Mississippi

Missouri

76 Mall Inn Inc., Missouri
All-n-One Outdoor Solutions, Missouri
Archway Lawn and Landscape, Missouri
Big C's Enterprises, LLC, Missouri
Big Cedar Lodge, Missouri
Bluegrass Lawncare of St. Louis, LLC, Missouri
Brake Landscaping & Lawncare, Inc., Missouri
Branson/Lakes Area Chamber of Commerce & CVB
Brummel Lawn and Landscape LLC, Missouri
Bunton & Meyer Tree Service, Inc., Missouri
C&C Lawn & Landscaping, Inc., Missouri
Cardinal Lawn & Landscaping, Missouri
Chesterfield Landscape & Design, Missouri
Chesterfield Valley Nursery, Missouri
Columbia Landcare LLC, Missouri
Complete Lawn Care, Inc, Missouri
Conroy Lawn and Landscape LLC, Missouri
Cooper Outdoor Services, Inc., Missouri
DMP Lawncare & Landscape, Missouri
Doctor's At the Lake Inc., Missouri
Done Right Lawn Care LLC, Missouri
DOWCO Enterprises, Inc., Missouri
Elite Lawn Services, Inc., Missouri
Embassy Lawn & Land, Missouri
Evans Midland Empire Shows, Missouri
Evans United Shows, Inc., Missouri
Follmer Property Maintenance LLC, Missouri
Frisella Nursery, Missouri
Fuchs Lawn & Landscaping, Inc., Missouri
Full Care Inc.St. Louis
Gateway to Outdoor Solutions LLC, Missouri
Gateway Tree Care, Missouri
Grounds Management Inc., Missouri
GDS Properties, Missouri
Greenspace Lawn Service, Missouri
Grounds Management Inc., Missouri
Heritage Lawn & Landscape LLC, Missouri
Hoops Lawn and Landscaping, LLC, Missouri
Horstmann Brothers, LLC, Missouri
Houska Inc., Missouri
Ideal Landscape Management Inc., Missouri
James River Lawn Care, Missouri
JPC Landscaping, Inc, Missouri
Just in Time Lawncare LLC, Missouri
Keeven Bros. Landscaping, inc, Missouri
Kyle’s Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Missouri
Kirkwood Material Supply, Inc., Missouri
Landesign, LLC, Missouri
Lawn Authority, Missouri

Lawn Seasons Inc., Missouri
M & P Landscaping, Inc., Missouri
Marshall Nursery & Landscape Company, Missouri
Metro Lawn Sprinklers, Missouri
Mid-American Lawn Maintenance, Inc., Missouri
Mid-States Lawn Care, LLC, Missouri
Mitchell, Inc., Missouri
Missouri Green Industry Alliance (MOGIA)
M.S. Lawncare, Inc., Missouri
Munsch Outdoor Maintenance Co Inc., Missouri
Natural Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Missouri
New Leaf Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Missouri
Oasis Landscape & Irrigation LLC, Missouri
O'Hara Landscape/Lawn Care, Missouri
Palmyra Professional Lawn Management, LLC Missouri
Perfection Lawn and Landscaping, LLC, Missouri
Pride Amusements Of Missouri, Inc. Dba Pride Amusements, Missouri
Pro Care Environmental, Missouri
Professional Equities, Inc., Missouri
Professional Irrigation Systems, LLC, Missouri
Proscape Landscaping, Missouri
Qualtiy Lawn & Garden, Inc., Missouri
R&D Lawn Care & Landscapes LLC, Missouri
Rite-A-Way Lawn Care, LLC, Missouri
Rost, Inc., Missouri
Runyon Landscape Management Inc., Missouri
Select Outdoor Services, Missouri
Shelton Landscape Maintenance, Missouri
Spectrum Lawn and Tree Care, Missouri
St. Louis Select Landscaping & Lawn Care, Missouri
T and T Lawn Care, Missouri
Team Green Outdoor, Inc., Missouri
Tennant Lawn Service, Missouri
The Falls Village Resort, Missouri
The Greenwood Group, LLC, Missouri
The Ground Guys, LLC, Missouri
Tinsley Amusements, Missouri
Town & Country Painting Inc., Missouri
Turfmasters, inc, Missouri
T.J.'s Lawn and Landscaping, Inc., Missouri
Wells Landscaping & Lawn Care, Inc., Missouri
Westin Crown Center Hotel, Missouri
Wickman Gardens Inc, Missouri

Montana

CH SP Acquisitions LLC, Montana
Forever Green Landscaping, Inc., Montana
Maple Falls Landscaping, Montana
MB MT Acquisitions LLC, Montana
Montana Lodging & Hospitality Association
Montana Nursery & Landscape Association

North Star Amusements, Inc, Montana
Sandoval Masonry, Inc., Montana
Wendy's of Montana, Montana
Zavala Lawncare Inc, Montana

Nebraska
D.C. Lynch Shows, Inc., Nebraska
Landscapes Unlimited
Nebraska Nursery & Color Gardens, Nebraska
River City Carnival, LLC, Nebraska
Sun Valley Landscaping, Nebraska
White Castle Roofing, Nebraska

Nevada
All Seasons Lawn Inc., Nevada
BrightView Landscape Services, Inc., Nevada
Mt. Moriah Stone Quarries, Nevada
Olcese Construction Co, Nevada

New Hampshire
Certified Erosion Control of NH, LLC, New Hampshire
Dean and Flynn Fiesta Shows, New Hampshire
Faulkner Landscaping, New Hampshire
Greenscape Land Design Inc., New Hampshire
Hampton Inn, New Hampshire
Mark Fanelli's Traveling Amusement Park, Inc, New Hampshire
Miller Amusements, New Hampshire
Morin's Landscaping Inc., New Hampshire
New Hampshire Golf Course Superintendents Association
New Hampshire Lodging & Restaurant Association
Omni Mount Washington LLC, New Hampshire
Port Inn Portsmouth, NH
Riverwalk Resort at Loon Mountain, New Hampshire
S&S Concrete Floors, Inc., New Hampshire
W. Scott Miller Dba Miller Amusements, New Hampshire

New Jersey
A & M Landscape Management LLC, New Jersey
Absolute Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
AFP Management Corp., New Jersey
Alstede Farms LLC, New Jersey
Amusements of America, New Jersey
Alliance Landscape Company, a Hillwood Company, New Jersey
Atlantic Plants, New Jersey
Auburn Sky Landscaping, LLC., New Jersey
B. Koth Landscape Contractors, LLC, New Jersey
Best Cut Corporation, New Jersey
Blue Star Amusements Llc Dba Campy's Amusements, New Jersey
Borst Landscape & Design Inc., New Jersey
Bradbury Landscape Inc., New Jersey

BTS Landscaping, Inc., New Jersey
Chavez Landscaping, New Jersey
Chris James Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Comfort Home Service, Inc., New Jersey
Country Acres Landscaping LLC, New Jersey
Country Green Landscape Inc., New Jersey
Crystal Lake Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Cutting Edge Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Dal Landscaping, New Jersey
DeBoer Brothers Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Delgado Brothers General Contractors LLC, New Jersey
Dell Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Down to Earth Landscaping, Inc., New Jersey
Elite Landscapes and Pavers, Inc., New Jersey
Environmental Design Associates, Inc., New Jersey
Environmental Designers Irrigation Inc., New Jersey
Environmental Designers Lawn and Landscape Maintenance LLC, New Jersey
Environmental Landscape Design, LLC, New Jersey
Farmside Landscape & Design, New Jersey
Farrell's Lawn Maintenance & Landscaping, New Jersey
Frozen Desserts LLC, New Jersey
Fullerton Landscapes, LLC., New Jersey
Gangemi Landscaping Corp, New Jersey
Garden Greenhouse & Nursery Inc., New Jersey
Good-N-Tuff Lawn & Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Greenlight Foodservice LLC, New Jersey
Greenleaf Acquisition Corp, New Jersey
Greenleaf Lawn & Landscape Inc., New Jersey
Herold's Landscaping, LLC, New Jersey
Hewson Landscape, Inc., New Jersey
Hewvec, LLC, New Jersey
Hohenstein Associates LLC, New Jersey
Horizon Landscape Co. Inc., New Jersey
Hudson Landscaping Co. Inc., New Jersey
Irish Landscape Designs, New Jersey
Jason Servis Racing Stable, New Jersey
Jersey Landscaping, New Jersey
J & L Lawns and Landscaping LLC, New Jersey
J & S Lawnman, New Jersey
JJ Concessions Llc D/b/a Johnny Zeppoli Concessions, New Jersey
Jacobsen Landscape Design & Construction, New Jersey
Jim Dunphy's Landscaping LLC, New Jersey
Lakeland Lawn and Landscaping Co Inc., New Jersey
LanDesign Inc., New Jersey
Landscapes By Maple Leaf LLC, New Jersey
L.B. Forcellati & Sons, New Jersey
Ledden Palimeno Landscaping & Maintenance Co Inc., New Jersey
Mava Landscape Inc., New Jersey
New Jersey Landscape Contractors Association
New Jersey Nursery and Landscape Association

Paladin Amusements, Inc, New Jersey
Patrick Murphy, New Jersey
Prendergast Landscape Contractors, New Jersey
Reynolds Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Rob Paton Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Robert Bradley Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Rockwell Associates LLC, New Jersey
RPG Pools LLC, New Jersey
Schutz's Landscape & Design LLC, New Jersey
Shearon Environmental Design Co. Inc. of NJ, New Jersey
Siciliano Landscape Company, New Jersey
Siggy's Perennial Gardens Inc., New Jersey
Simonfay Landscape Services Inc., New Jersey
Stockel's Lawn & Landscaping Inc., New Jersey
Stony Hill Gardens LLC, New Jersey
The Tasty Trolley & Festival Events, Llc Dba The Tasty Trolley, New Jersey
Thom-Mist Inc., New Jersey
TGL Management Inc., New Jersey
Tommy's Midway, Inc, New Jersey
V. Lehmann Construction Co., New Jersey
Village Green Lawn Care, New Jersey
Weiss Landscaping Services, LLC, New Jersey
West Slope Construction Inc., New Jersey
Wood Landscapes, New Jersey

New Mexico
ASA Architects, New Mexico
Dominguez Racing Stables, New Mexico
Yellowstone Landscape, New Mexico

New York
Armington Nursery, New York
Baker Landscape & Irrigation, Inc., New York
Benson Enterprises of New York Inc., New York
Blue Sky Amusements, New York
Bristol's Farm Market & Garden Center Inc., New York
Bruce Levine Training Stable, New York
Carmine Labriola Contracting Corporation, New York
Chad Brown Racing Stable, New York
Clover Lawn Care Inc., New York
Dreamland Amusements, New York
Event Catering, Inc. Dba Main Event Amusements, New York
Forgione Landscaping Inc., DBA A&J Landscaping, New York
Gyramati Racing, Inc., New York
Larchmont Nurseries Inc., New York
Larry's Landscaping Service Inc. , New York
Lehigh Lawns and Landscaping, Inc., New York
J & D Wolff's Inc. Dba Family Fun Amusements, New York
John Gismondi Landscaping Inc, New York
Jorge Abreu Corp, New York

J. Tortorella Swimming Pool Inc., New York
Landscape Details Inc., New York
Midway Rides of Utica, New York
Nacho Landscaping, Inc., New York
New Dimensions Outdoor, New York
New York State Flower Industries, New York
New York State Hospitality and Tourism Association
Northeast Mesa LLC, New York
Paez Landscaping Corp., New York
Seasonal Landscaping & Nursery, Inc., New York
Shamrock Shows, New York
Spring Landscape Corporation, New York
Summerhill Landscapes Inc., New York
Tanto Irrigation LLC, New York
Tas, Inc D/b/a Todd Armstrong Shows, New York
The New York Alliance for Environmental Concerns
The Rockaway Hunting Club, New York
Twin Oaks Lawn & Landscape, Inc., New York
U.S. Americans Inc., New York
Vintage Landscape, New York
Wayside contractors, New York
Western New York Golf Course Superintendents Association, New York

North Carolina

Anchorage Inn, Inc., North Carolina
Brinkley Entertainment, Inc., North Carolina
Clark Hotel Management, Inc., North Carolina
Greenscape Services Inc. North Carolina
Hambleton Lawncare and Maintenance Services, North Carolina
Hatteras Realty Inc., North Carolina
Koury Corporation, North Carolina
Landmark Carolinas, Inc, North Carolina
Landmark Landscapes, North Carolina
Lovin Contracting Co. Inc., North Carolina
Long Brothers Landscaping, North Carolina
M&R Forestry Service, North Carolina
Mainscape, Inc., Florida, North Carolina
North Carolina Association of Professional Loggers
North Carolina Forestry Association
North Carolina Nursery & Landscape Association
North Carolina Restaurant and Lodging Association
Omni Grove Park Inn, North Carolina
Orr Contracting Inc., North Carolina
Powers Great American Midways, North Carolina
Powers & Thomas Midway Entertainment, North Carolina
Providence Landscape Group, North Carolina
Ralph Hodge Construction Co., North Carolina
R.G. Smith Landscaping, Ltd., North Carolina
Ruppert Landscape, Inc., North Carolina
The Biltmore Company, North Carolina

Triple H Services, North Carolina
SBS Management Company Inc., North Carolina
Yard-Nique, Inc., North Carolina
Yellowstone Landscape, North Carolina

North Dakota

Aqua Lawn & Landscape, Inc., North Dakota
Cloverdale Foods Co., North Dakota
Dakota OutdoorScapes, Inc., North Dakota
El Rancho Motor Hotel, North Dakota
Lawn King, North Dakota
Midwest Landscaping, North Dakota
Pro Landscapers, LLC, North Dakota
S & S Landscaping Company, North Dakota

Ohio

Ameriscape Inc., Ohio
Bako Landscaping Inc., Ohio
Bates Bros. Amusement Co., Ohio
Bauer Lawn Maintenance Inc., Ohio
Brian Kyles Construction Inc., Ohio
Big O Entertainment LLC, Ohio
CCI Concrete, LLC, Ohio
Chester's Concessions Ltd., Ohio
Community Green Landscape, Ohio
Crandalls Quality Lawn Care LLC, Ohio
CT Concrete LLC, Ohio
Dan Guardo Construction, Inc., Ohio
Durant Amusements, Ohio
D. Peterman Landscaping, Inc. Ohio
Environmental Management Services Inc., Ohio
Exscape Designs, Ohio
Event Ez LLC, Ohio
Frieden Landscaping, Inc, Ohio
Figure the Odds LLC, Ohio
Frate Landscaping, Ohio
Fullmer's Landscaping Inc., Ohio
Gerald Otterbacher Dba Glo Concessions, Ohio
Green Impressions, Ohio
GreenPro Services, Ohio
Golden Bear Lawn Care Ltd
GroundsPRO, LLC, Ohio
Groundscape Maintenance, LLC, Ohio
H & M Landscaping, Ohio
HiddenCreek Landscaping, Inc.
Horizon Lawn Management, Ohio
Ianiro Landscape Development. Ohio
Impact Grounds Maintenance and Design, Ohio
J.A.G. Lawn Maintenance, Ohio

J&D Landscapes, LLC, Ohio
Jennifer Ramsey D/b/a Ramsey Food Service, Ohio
Joe's Landscaping of Beavercreek, INC., Ohio
J.F.D. Landscapes, Ohio
Ken Helmlinger Co., Ohio
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Ohio
Lanhan Contractors Inc., Ohio
Lawn Scapes, Inc., Ohio
Lewis Landscaping and Nursery Inc., Ohio
Lisko Family Midway Amusements Inc, Ohio
Lithko Contracting, LLC, Ohio
Maintenance Masters, Ohio
M. J. Design Associates Inc., Ohio
McCaskey Landscape & Design, Ohio
Murray Brothers Inc., Ohio
Morton's Landscape Development Company
Naturescape of Solon Inc., Ohio
Nessley's Lawn Care LLC, Ohio
Northern Ohio Golf Course Superintendents Association
Obersons Nursery and Landscapes, Inc., Ohio
Ohio Hotel & Lodging Association
Ohio Landscape Association, Inc.
Ohio Nursery and Landscape Association
Otterbacher Enterprises, Ohio
Peabody Landscape Group, Ohio
Poured Foundations of Ohio Inc., Ohio
Precision Lawnscape, Ohio
Precision Irrigation, Ohio
ProScape Lawn & Landscape Services, LLC, Ohio
R.B. Stout, Inc.
Rice's Nursery & Landscaping, Inc., Ohio
S.A.M. Landscaping, Inc., Ohio
Sander Landscaping, Inc., Ohio
Schill Grounds Management. Ohio
Structural Gardens, LLC
Suncrest Gardens, Ohio
The Grow Group, Ohio
The Pattie Group Inc., Ohio
Thompson Landscape & Design
Turfscape, Inc., Ohio
Upscale Lawncare & Property Maintenance INC, Ohio
Vizmeg Landscape Inc., Ohio
VMI Group, Inc., Ohio
Waterville Landscaping Inc., Ohio
Weaver Cement Inc., Ohio
Working With Nature Inc, Ohio
Yard Barbers, Inc., Bexley, Ohio

Oklahoma

Architectural Paving Systems LLC, Oklahoma
Brothers Landscape LLC, Oklahoma
Centennial Landscaping Inc., Oklahoma
Central Lawn & Landscape, LLC, Oklahoma
Carson and Barnes Circus, Oklahoma
Complete Landsculpture of Texas, L.P., Oklahoma
Felipe's Lawncare, Oklahoma
Freddy's Lawn Service LLC, Oklahoma
Green Valley Nursery, LLC , Oklahoma
Greenmaster Landscape Contractors, Inc., Oklahoma
Greenturf Landscaping Co., Oklahoma
Guthrie Industrial Coating, Inc., Oklahoma
Hadco Services, LLC, Oklahoma
H.O.L.A. Labor Consultant's Inc., Oklahoma
Horizon Lawn & Landscape Inc., Oklahoma
HUB Construction, Inc., Oklahoma
Kelly Miller Circus, Oklahoma
Ken R Ackley Craftsmen, Oklahoma
Landscapes USA, Oklahoma
Lawns by Randy, Oklahoma
LBL Gunite of Tulsa LP, Oklahoma
Maldonado Nursery & Landscaping, Inc., Texas
Murphy Bros. Exposition, Oklahoma
Myers Landscape Management Inc., Oklahoma
Nate's Tree Service, Oklahoma
Northeastern Irrigation Landscape, Inc., Oklahoma
Oak Tree Golf Club LLC, Oklahoma
Oklahoma Nursery and Landscape Association
Ottaway Amusements, Oklahoma
Pitzer's Lawn Management Inc, Oklahoma
Pro Mow Lawn and Landscape LLC, Oklahoma
R&J Triple A, LLC, Oklahoma
Rainmaker Sprinkler Company, Inc., Oklahoma
Rain Guard Inc., Oklahoma
Ralph Iasiello Lawncare LLC, Oklahoma
Red Dirt Spoils, LLS, Oklahoma
River Bottom Nursery, Oklahoma
RM Lawn & Landscaping LLC, Oklahoma
Roark Landscaping Corp, Oklahoma
Stillwater Hospitality, LLC, Oklahoma
TG Resources, LLC, Oklahoma
The Landscape Partners, Oklahoma
Tierra Laguna, LLC, Oklahoma
TNT Lawn & Landscape Mgmt, Inc., Oklahoma
Total Companies, Inc., Oklahoma
Tulsa Lot Sweeping, Oklahoma
United Golf LLC, Oklahoma
YardVarks LLC, Oklahoma

Oregon

Blessing Landscapes, Oregon
Butler Amusements Inc., Oregon
C&H Reforesters Inc., Oregon
Forest Services L.L.C., Oregon
Fun Vest Inc., Oregon
JL&S Contracting, Inc., Oregon
Juicys LLC, Oregon
Oregon Association of Nurseries
Oregon Golf Course Superintendents Association
Oregon Landscape Contractors Association
Oregon Women in Timber
Oregonian for Food & Shelter, Oregon
Pacific Landscape Management, Oregon
Pacific Seafood, Oregon
Quicksilver Contracting, Oregon
Summitt Forests Inc., Oregon
U.S. Lawns of Medford, Oregon
Willamette Landscape Services, Inc., Oregon

Pennsylvania

4-Seasons Landscape, Pennsylvania
A&N Lawn Services Inc., Pennsylvania
A & S Landscaping, Inc, Pennsylvania
All Type Fence Company, Inc., Pennsylvania
Andrew's Lawn & Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Arch Masonry Inc., Pennsylvania
Automated Rain Sprinklers and Lanscape, Pennsylania
B & G Landscaping Inc., Pennsylvania
B. DeMichele, Inc., Pennsylvania
Beall's Greenhouse Nursery and Supply, Pennsylvania
BrightView Landscapes, LLC, Pennsylvania
Brogan Landscaping, Inc., Pennsylvania
Burns and Scalo Roofing Company, Inc., Pennsylvania
Butler Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Caliber Service Management, LLC, Pennsylvania
CAS Pack Corp., Pennsylvania
Carson Concrete Inc., Pennsylvania
Chester Rural Cemetery, Inc., Pennsylvania
Coventry Property Services Inc., Pennsylvania
Cerruti Landscaping Inc., Pennsylvania
Creative Exteriors, Inc., Pennsylvania
Danalu Inc., Pennsylvania
Del Vacchio Landscapes, Inc., Pennsylvania
Denison Landscaping, Inc., Pennsylvania
Derstine Landscaping LLC, Pennsylvania
Dooley-Pyne Landscape Inc., Pennsylvania
Disandro Landscape, Pennsylvania
Eichenlaub, Inc., Pennsylvania
Evanovich, Inc., Pennsylvania

Evergreen Landscaping Inc., Pennsylvania
Fresno Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Four Seasons Total Landscaping, Inc., Pennsylvania
G&G Enterprise Group LLC, Pennsylvania
George E. Ley Company, Pennsylvania
Gilliland Landscape, Pennsylvania
GoreCon, Inc., Pennsylvania
Grassman Lawn Care LLC, Pennsylvania
Green Leaf Landscape and LawnCare, Inc., Pennsylvania
Greenscape Landscape, Pennsylvania
Grandscapes Landscape and Construction, LLC, Pennsylvania
Grandview landscaping, Pennsylvania
Growing Seasons Landscaping, LLC, Pennsylvania
GTM Landscaping Inc., Pennsylvania
H & R Landscaping Inc., Pennsylvania
Interstate Building, Materials, Pennsylvania
Isaac's Moving and Storage Inc., Pennsylvania
JT Landscape, Pennsylvania
Justin Beall Landscape Service LLC. Pennsylvania
Lehigh Country Club, Pennsylvania
Lancaster Country Club, Pennsylvania
Lang's Lawn Care, Pennsylvania
Little Richard's Enterprises, Pennsylvania
Llanerch Country Club, Pennsylvania
Majestic Midways, Pennsylvania
Mincin Landscaping and Tree Service, Pennsylvania
Mike Spaeder Landscaping, Pennsylvania
MJC Labor Solutions LLC, Pennsylvania
Moore Outdoor Rejuvenation, Inc., Pennsylvania
New Castle Lawn & Landscape, Inc., Pennsylvania
Northeast Stone Works, Inc., Pennsylvania
Paul's Lawn & Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Powers & Thomas Midway Entertainment, Pennsylvania
Penn Outdoor Services LLC, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Landscape & Nursery Association
Pennsylvania Landscape Management, Pennsylvania
Plantscape, Inc., Pennsylvania
RavensClaw Investors L.P., Pennsylvania
Realty Landscaping Corporation, Pennsylvania
Robert Jowder Custom Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Rockwell Associates LLC, Pennsylvania
Ricupero, Inc. Landscaping & construction contractors, Pennsylvania
Ruppert Landscape, Inc., Pennsylvania
S&S Amusements, Pennsylvania
Scapeworx Landscaping and Design, Pennsylvania
Schmidt Landscaping, Inc., Pennsylvania
Seel Brothers Landscaping, Pennsylvania
Sharp's Landscaping, Inc., Pennsylvania
Shearon Environmental Design Co Inc., Pennsylvania
Silvis Group Inc., Pennsylvania
Skytop Lodge Corporation, Pennsylvania

SLC Lawn Inc., Pennsylvania
South Hills Landscaping & Excavating Inc, Pennsylvania
State Road Builders Supply, Pennsylvania
Swank Steel City Shows, Pennsylvania
The Club at Nevillewood, Pennsylvania
The Landscape Center, Inc., Pennsylvania
Three Seasons Landscape, Pennsylvania
T.J.'s Outdoor Maintenance, Inc., Pennsylvania
WC Concessions, Pennsylvania
Woehler Landscaping, LLC, Pennsylvania
Wyble Lawn and Landscape Inc., Pennsylvania

Rhode Island
Landscape Creations of Rhode Island, Rhode Island
Rhode Island Hospitality Association, Rhode Island
Rhode Island Nursery and Landscape Association
Rockwell Amusements, Rhode Island, Rhode Island
Shaner SPE Associates LP, Rhode Island, Rhode Island

South Carolina
Andell Inn, South Carolina
Bay View Resort, South Carolina
Compass Cove Resort, LLC, South Carolina
Evans Construction of the Carolinas, Inc., South Carolina
Forestry Association of South Carolina
Forest Resources, South Carolina
Greenwood Communities & Resort, South Carolina
Harold G Worley, South Carolina
HBH Land Group, Inc, South Carolina
Hilton Grand Vacations, South Carolina
Hilton Worldwide, South Carolina
Island Landscapes LLC, South Carolina
Kiawah Island Golf Resort, South Carolina
Kingston Plantation Resort and Hilton, South Carolina
Klawah Partners, South Carolina
Lack's Beach Service, South Carolina
Landmark Landscapes, South Carolina
Local Hotel Adventures, South Carolina
Mainscape, Inc., South Carolina
Marriott Resorts Hospitality Corp, South Carolina
Marshfield Forest Service, Inc., South Carolina
Myrtle Beach Immigration Law Office, South Carolina
New Leaf Construction, South Carolina
North Beach Plantation Management LLC, South Carolina
Ocean 22 Owners Association Inc., South Carolina
Ocean Drive Beach & Golf Resort, South Carolina
Oceana Resorts LLC, South Carolina
Omni Hilton Head Oceanfront Resort, South Carolina
Palmetto Green Landscape & Design, LLC, South Carolina
Paradise Resort, South Carolina
PBLH, LLC, South Carolina

Perimeter Landscape Management, Inc., South Carolina
Resort Employee Staffing for Starbucks, South Carolina
Sonesta Resort Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
South Carolina Forestry Association
South Carolina Golf Course Owners Association
South Carolina Green Industry Association
Southeast Woodland Services, Inc., South Carolina
Southern Land & Golf Company LTD, South Carolina
Southland Landscape Corporation, South Carolina
Starwood of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
Sunbelt Landscape Services Inc
SWVP Hilton Head LLC., South Carolina
The Sea Pines Resort, South Carolina
The Track, South Carolina
The Westin Hilton Head Island, South Carolina
Yellowstone Landscape, South Carolina

South Dakota

Baker's Bakery & Café, South Dakota
Buglin Bull, South Dakota
Bumpin Buffalo LLC, South Dakota
Cattleman's Restaurant, South Dakota
Custer Hospitality LLC, South Dakota
Dakota Storage Buildings, LLC, South Dakota
Earthscapes, Inc., South Dakota
Genuine Builders, Inc., South Dakota
Golf Course Superintendents Association of South Dakota
Grewal Lodging Inc., South Dakota
K Bar S Lodge, South Dakota
Palmer Gulch Lodge & Mt. Rushmore KOA, South Dakota
Recreational Adventures Co., South Dakota
South Dakota Golf Course Superintendents Association
Splitrock Landscaping & Nursery Inc., South Dakota
Wall Drug Store, Inc., South Dakota
Walsan Corp, South Dakota
Waters Edge Concrete, South Dakota

Tennessee

Artisan Landscape Group, LLC, Tennessee
Bear Country Adventures LLC, Tennessee
C & G Turf Management LLC, Tennessee
Dan Frantz Concrete LLC, Tennessee
Dawson Lawn Service Inc., Tennessee
Enviro-Scapes LLC, Tennessee
F&B Amusements, Tennessee
Floyd and Baxter Company, Tennessee
Gardener's Choice Concepts, Tennessee
General Real Estate Investments, LLC, Tennessee
Greater Nashville Hospitality Association, Tennessee
Holbrook Enterprises, Inc., Tennessee
Haynie's Lawn and Landscape LLC, Tennessee

Jean's Lawn & Landscapes Inc., Tennessee
Kissel Entertainment, LLC, Tennessee
Knoxville Landscape Services, Inc., Tennessee
Landscape Workshop, Tennessee
LP Building Products, Tennessee
Main Street Landscape Company, Tennessee
Montes Stone, Tennessee
Outdoors Unlimited Inc., Tennessee
Park Grove LP, Tennessee
Peach Tree Landscape, Tennessee
Salazar Contracting, LLC, Tennessee
Tennessee Forestry Association
Tennessee Hospitality & Tourism Association
Tennessee Nursery & Landscape Association, Inc.
The Golf Club of Tennessee, Tennessee
The Honors Course, Inc., Tennessee
The Track, Tennessee
TruGreen Landcare, Tennessee
Turf Tamer Inc., Tennessee
U.S. Lawns of Jackson Tennessee

Texas

4F Holdings, Ltd, Texas
A & A Construction Company, Texas
AB Construction, Texas
ABC Professional Tree Services Inc, Texas
Action International, Inc., Texas
Adam McKinney Food Services, Texas
Agave Garden, Inc., Texas
Aquado Stone Inc., Texas
Alfonso Luna Lawn & Tree Service, Texas
Allan Dennis Concessions Inc., Texas
Alldredge Gardens, LP, Texas
Alliance Landscape Company, Texas
Amberscapes Inc., Texas
Amigos Labor Solutions, Inc., Texas
Andy's Sprinkler, Drainage & Lighting
Angel Landscape & Maintenance Inc., Texas
Arnold's Seafood Sales, Texas
Baeza Trucking, Texas
Barrientos Concrete, LLC, Texas
Best Landscapes, Texas
Belmontes Quality Construction LLC, Texas
Benchmark Landscapes, LLC, Texas
BIO Landscaping, Texas
Bishop Amusement Rides, Texas
Blue Green Services, L.P, Texas
Bonick Landscaping, Texas
Brick Paving Plus, Inc., Texas
BrightView Landscape Service, Inc., Texas
Brookway Horticultural Services, Inc., Texas

BrotherCoLandscaping Corp, Texas
Bruce's Property Services, Texas
Buchanan Native Plants, Texas
Burnell Marine And Supply, Inc., Texas
C & K Lawn Services, Texas
C & T Lawns, LLC, Texas
C.L.I. Irrigation & Installation, Inc., Texas
CC Tree Farms LLC, Texas
Capt. Edward Inc., Texas
Capt. Marcus, Inc., Texas
Carranza Concessions, Texas
CenTex House Leveling - Austin, LLC, Texas
C. EAGLE STONE SUPPLY LLC., Texas
Chick Landscaping Inc., Texas
Chris's Irrigation, Texas
CJ's Concrete Construction LLC, Texas
Classic Tejas Construction Inc., Texas
Clean Scapes, LP, Texas
Cobra Stone, Inc., Texas
Cole Leinneweber LLC, Texas
Complete Landsculpture of Texas, L.P., Texas
Copper Rock Nursery, Texas
Cousins Lawn Service LLC, Texas
Cowboy Kettle Corn, Texas
Crabtree Amusements, Texas
Demas Enterprises Inc., Texas
Diamondback Landscaping & Lawncare, Inc., Texas
Dirt Road Inc., Texas
Double A Contracting LP, Texas
Double D Statuary, Inc., Texas
Drake Landscape, Texas
Earthworks, Inc., Texas
Econocuts, Texas
Elite Lawn & Landscaping, Texas
Elite Stucco Co, Texas
Epic Pavers, Inc, Texas
Expert Lawn, Texas
Father Mike, Inc., Texas
Foster LLP, Dorothee B Mitchell, Texas
FP Legacy Landscaping LLC., Texas
Fine Line Concrete, LLC
FMWB, Inc., Texas
Garcia Enterprises Inc., Texas
Garden of Gethsemane Nursery & Landscaping LLC, Texas
Gar Shrimp Corporation, Texas
Genuine Builders, Texas
Geoscapes of Texas, Inc., Texas
Gold Leaf Landscape Inc., Texas
GPS Enterprises Inc., Texas
Green Hills Landscaping & Construction, Co., Texas
Heart of America Shows, Texas

Herbert Sunrise, Texas
Hernandez 5 Star Construction, Texas
Hess Lawns Inc., Texas
H.R. Marc Company, Inc.,Texas
Horizon Lawn & Landscape, Inc., Texas
Horseshoe Bay Resort, Inc., Texas
Horton Horticulture, Inc., Texas
Infinity Labor Source, Inc., Texas
Infinity Lawn and Landscape, LLC, Texas
J4 Fencing & Services, LLC, Texas
James Landscaping Inc., Texas
Jamie's Lawn Service, Inc., Texas
Janousek Logistics, Texas
Jay Russell Foods, LLC, Texas
JBa Land Management LLC, Texas
JBS Packing Company, Inc., Texas
JCCS, Inc., Texas
JDK Associates, Inc., Texas
JTG Solutions, Texas
Josh & Jake Inc., Texas
Juan D Maldonado Enterprise Corp, Texas
Just Right Lawns, Inc., Texas
Kelly Bishop dba Cowboy Kettle Corn, Texas
Kelly Marie Inc., Texas
Kenjura Tile, Inc., Texas
Kings Creek Exterior Design, LLC, Texas
Kotts Krete LLC, Texas
Krause Landscaping Contractors, Texas
L & L Company, Texas
Lady Toni, Inc., Texas
Lagasse Marine Ways, Texas
Landart America LLC, Texas
Landscapes USA Corporation, Texas
Landscape Art, Inc., Texas
Landscapes, Lawns, & Beyond LLC, Texas
Landscapes USA and Elements Group, Texas
Larry Blalock Inc., Texas
Lawn Butler, Texas
Lawn Patrol Service Inc., Texas
Lightfoot Enterprises, Inc., Texas
Liberty Lawn & Landscaping, Texas
Liberty Landscape Mgmt., Texas
Little Ken, Inc., Texas
LL Bros. LLC, Texas
Lone Star Golf Course Superintendents Association, Texas
M & M Concrete Inc., Texas
Mad Hatter Concessions LLC, Texas
Madigan Homes, Inc., Texas
Maldonado Landscape & Irrigation, Texas
Maldonado Landscaping, Texas
Maldonado Nursery & Landscaping, Inc., Texas

Mansion on Turtle Creek, Texas
Martin Property Maintenance LLC, Texas
Master Ken, Inc., Texas
McKinney Food Services, Texas
Mean Green Lawn & Landscape, LLC, Texas
Mezger Enterprises, Ltd., Texas
MGM Investments, Texas
Mid-American Carnival, Texas
Mijelum LLC, Texas
Milberger's Landscaping Inc., Texas
Milt's Seafood Plant Inc., Texas
Miss Adrianna Inc., Texas
Miss Hilary Inc., Texas
Miss Winnie Inc., Texas
Mrs. Mina Inc., Texas
Montes Stone Productions, LLC, Texas
Moore's Greater Shows, Texas
Morton Concessions LLC, Texas
Mow Managers, LLC, Texas
Multi Landscape Services LLC, Texas
Native Land Design, LLC, Texas
Ormic Concessions Inc., Texas
Ortiz Padilla Family, LLC, Texas
Palacios Seafood Co Inc., Texas
Pampered Lawns Austin, Inc., Texas
Paul's Concessions, Texas
Paradise Lawn and Maintenance Inc., Texas
Perfect Lawns and Landworks, Texas
Pete Chavez Concrete, Texas
Plaster Pros, LLC, Texas
Pitzer's Lawn Management Inc., Texas
Po Boy's Seafood, Texas
Po Boys Dock LLC, Texas
Port Enterprises Ltd., Texas
PR Landscaping, Inc., Texas
Practical Employee Solutions (PES), Texas
Program One Professional Building Services, Inc, Texas
Progressive Interest Inc., Texas
Quality Stone Company, Texas
R & R "1818" Landscape, LP, Texas
Rain Seal Master Roofing & Sheet Metal, Inc., Texas
Resource Management, Texas
Reyes Roofing, Texas
Rain Seal Master Roofing & Sheet Metal, Inc., Texas
Richmond & Associates Landscaping, Texas
Ridgewood Landscaping Inc., Texas
RKling Associates, Inc., Texas
RM Aztec Construction LLC, Texas
Robert Flores, Texas
Rodolfo Sifuentes, Texas
Rodriguez Lawn Service, Texas

Ron McKinney Food Services, Texas
Ruppert Landscape, Inc., Texas
Salado Green Solutions, LLC, Texas
San Felipe Stone, Inc., Texas
San Juan Lawn Care, Texas
Sanford & Sons, Inc., Texas
SB Landscaping, Inc., Texas
Schultz & Co Landscapes Partnership Ltd, Texas
Sdiamond-Brazos, Texas
Sdiamond-Bexar, Texas
Shane's Lawn Maintenance, Inc., Texas
Shawn McKinney Food Services, Texas
Shooter and Lindsey Inc., Texas
Shrimp Hunter 1, Inc., Texas
Shrimp Hunter 2, Inc., Texas
Shrimp Hunter 3, Inc., Texas
S.L. Acquisition Company, LLC, Texas
SJ Entertainment, Texas
Southern Botanical Inc., Texas
Southern Oak Services LLC, Texas
Southwest Nursery, Texas
Spears Construction LLC, Texas
Spring Creek Growers, Texas
St. Vincent Andrew Inc., Texas
St. Daniel Phillip III, Inc., Texas
Stone Oak Land Design, LLC, Texas
Sunscape Landscaping LLC, Texas
SunTerra Landscape Services, LP, Texas
Swifty Swine, Texas
Sycamore Landscape Inc., Texas
Talley Amusements Inc, Texas
TCB Quality Landscaping, Texas
Texas Fisheries, Inc., Texas
Texas Forestry Association
Texas Hotel & Lodging Association
Texas Lawn Management Company, Inc., Texas
Texas Nursery & Landscape Association
Texas Shrimp Association
Texas Yard Pro, Inc., Texas
The Best Granite, Texas
The Landscape Partners, Texas
Thomas Carnival, Inc., Texas
Thompson Landscape Services, Inc., Texas
TLC Tamayo Lawncare & Landscaping, Texas
Total Environment, LLC (TX), Texas
Town Center Landscape, Inc., Texas
Trawler Christian G. Inc., Texas
Trawler Emmanuel, Inc., Texas
Trawler Shrimp Texas 1 Inc., Texas
Tri-County Sprinklers, Texas
Twin Mountain Fence Company, Texas

Utz Environmental Services of Austin, Inc., Texas
Victoria Rose, Inc., Texas
Viking Fence, Texas
Villanueva Masonry, Texas
Vince's Logs & Limbs, Texas
Vizcaino LP, Texas
Wagner's Carnival LLC, Texas
West Texas Drum ll, Texas
Westco Grounds Maintenance Co., Inc., Texas
Western Horticultural Services, L.P., Texas
Western Seafood Co., Texas
Westmoreland Concessions Inc., Texas
Whitmore & Sons, Inc., Texas
Wiltshire Brothers, Inc., Texas
Wilson Irrigation, Texas
Wood Entertainment Co., Texas
Woodpecker Cabinets, Inc., Texas
Yardmasters, Inc., Texas
Yellowstone Landscape, Texas

Utah

Aeroscape Property Maintenance and Landscaping, Utah
All States Landscaping Inc., Utah
Automated Rain Sprinklers and Landscape, Utah
Bear Lake Landscape, Inc., Utah
Bonneville Quarries, LLC, Utah
Castle Valley stone, Utah
City of Fun Carnival, Utah
CleanWel Solutions Management, Utah
Decorative Landscaping, Utah
Distinctive Landscape, Inc., Utah
Epic Landscapes, Utah
Epic Landscaping and Maintenance, LLC, Utah
Great Western Landscape, Inc., Utah
Hadco Construction, LLC, Utah
Intermountain Plantings, Utah
Landscape Management Service, Utah
Lawson Landscaping, LLC, Utah
Liberty Lawn & Landscaping, Utah
M&M Asphalt Services, Inc., Utah
Norbest, LLC,
Red Wolf Rock Walls LLC, Utah
Roth Landscape Services, LLC, Utah
Stein Eriksen Lodge, Utah
Stratton & Bratt Landscapes, LLC
Sunline Landscape Management, LLC, Utah
Terraworks, Inc., Utah
The St. Regis Deer Valley, Utah
TruCo Enterprises, Inc., Utah
Utah Landsculpture, Inc, Utah
Utah Hotel & Lodging Association

Utah Nursery & Landscape Association
Victory Ranch Club LLC, Utah
Vizion Construction & Landscaping LLC, Utah
Yard Masters Inc., Utah

Vermont
Dayco Inc., Vermont
The Shelburne Meat Market, Vermont
Vermont Chamber of Commerce

Virginia
A. Macalma Services, Inc., Virginia
AEM Inc., Virginia
Affordable Lawn Sprinklers & Lighting, Virginia
Agra Lawns, Inc., Virginia
American Lawn Brothers, Inc., Virginia
ArtFX Inc., Virginia
B. Rushing Lawn and Landscaping Inc., Virginia
Blue Ridge Property Services LLC, Virginia
Clippers, LLC, Virginia
Commonwealth Event Company, Virginia
Cousland Scapes Inc., Virginia
D & P Landscaping Inc., Virginia
East Coast Landscaping Inc., Virginia
Eastern Shore Landscape Management, Inc., Virginia
Epling Landscaping and Lawn Service Inc., Virginia
Executive Moving Systems Inc., Virginia
G A Lawn Care Turf Mgt Stone LLC, Virginia
Gentle Gardener Green Design, Virginia
Gonzalez Landscaping, Inc., Virginia
Green Acres Lawn Care Inc., Virginia
Hotelity Solutions, LLC, Virginia
James River Grounds Management, Virginia
Jerry Epps Landscaping, Virginia
Joe Moholland Moving, Virginia
Kane Landscapes, Inc., Virginia
Kingstowne Lawn Care, Inc., Virginia
LaPointe Landscapes LLC, Virginia
Lee Highway Nursery, LLC
MasLabor, Virginia
McFall & Berry Special Landscape Services, Inc., Virginia
Millennium Pool Service, LLC, Virginia
Mobile Ice Cream Corp, Virginia
Nansemond Lawn and Garden, Inc., Virginia
Omni Homestead, Inc., Virginia
Paul's Green Acres Lawn Service, LLC, Virginia
Peak Season Workforce, Virginia
Perfect Landscapes LLC, Virginia
Quality Midwest Holdings Inc., Virginia
ReRy, LLC, Virginia
Ritter Grounds Maintenance, Virginia

Ruppert Landscape, Inc., Virginia
Seven Oaks Landscapes-Hardscapes Inc., Virginia
Spike Inc., Virginia
Sunrise Landscape & Design, Virginia
The Founders Inn, Virginia
U.S. Americans, Inc., Virginia
U.S. Lawns, Virgina
Virginia Agribusiness Council
Virginia Christmas Tree Growers Association
Virginia Forestry Association
Virginia Forest Products Association
Virginia Golf Course Superintendents Association
Virginia Green Industry Council
Virginia Hospitality & Travel Association
Virginia Irrigation & Landscapes Inc. Virginia
Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association
Williams Brothers Tree, Virginia
Windridge Landscaping Co., Inc.
Workforce Advantage, Virginia

Washington

Continental Floral Greens, Washington
Curtis Hill Forestry LLC, Washington
Fuerza Consulting Solutions, Washington
Four Seasons Forestry Services, Inc., Washington
HQ Stone Products, LLC, Washington
Jordan River Moving LLC, Washington
Jose's Reforestation, Washington
Monarch Landscaping, Washington
Northwest Landscape Services, Washington
Plantscapes, Inc., Washington
Ramirez Reforestation Inc., Washington
Ramos Reforestation Inc,. Washington
Shamrock Landscaping, LLC, Washington
Signature Landscape Services, Washington
Total Landscape Corp, Washington
Washington Association of Landscape Professionals
Washington Farm Labor Association
Washington Lodging Association
Washington State Nursery & Landscape Association
Western Washington Golf Course Superintendents Association
Weyerhauser, Washington

West Virginia

Crede Lawn and Landscaping, West Virginia
Grass Busters Lawn Care, West Virginia
Grounds Pro, LLC, West Virginia
Landscaping by Hillcrest, West Virginia
Lavalette Landscaping, West Virginia
Top Notch Landscaping & Supply, West Virginia
West Virginia Nursery and Landscape Association, West Virginia

Wisconsin
Breezy Hill Nursery Inc., Wisconsin
Earls Rides, Wisconsin
G & G Concessions, Wisconsin
Mr. Eds Magical Midways, Wisconsin
Rainbow Valley Rides, Inc., Wisconsin
River City Lawnscape, Inc., Wisconsin
Specialty Cheese Company, Inc., Wisconsin
The American Club Resort, Wisconsin
The Bruce Company of WI, Inc., Wisconsin
Troy Burne LLC, Wisconsin
Wisconsin County Forests Association
Wisconsin Green Industry Federation
Wisconsin Landscape Contractors Association
Wisconsin Nursery and Landscape Association
Wisconsin Paper Council
Wyngaard Law Firm, LLC., Wisconsin

Wyoming
Mountainscapes Inc., Wyoming
Wyoming Lodging and Restaurant Association, Wyoming

Cc: The Honorable Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Chad Wolf
The Honorable Secretary of Labor Eugene Scalia
The Honorable Secretary of State Mike Pompeo

VIA EMAIL

STATEMENT ON IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID-19 AND THE ADOPTEE CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 2019

SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITEE ON IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

September 22, 2020

Dear Honorable Members of House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship:

As your committee considers the role of immigrants as essential workers during COVID-19, we call to your attention that some immigrants who are essential workers during COVID-19 lack citizenship despite coming to the United States legally through the intercountry adoption process. To that end, we are writing to you regarding bi-partisan legislation before this committee that provides a technical correction to previous legislation regarding adoptee citizenship.

The Adoptee Citizenship Act of 2019 ("ACA of 2019"), provides a much needed technical correction of the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 ("CCA"). Representative Lamar Smith (with 41 bi-partisan co-sponsors) and Senator Don Nickels (with 24 bi-partisan co-sponsors) proposed the original CCA for two main reasons:

1. Application for citizenship was an extra burden on adoptive families after a long and expensive process
2. Some adoptive parents did not follow through with the citizenship process for their adopted children.

The House Judiciary Committee report for the CCA explained:[1]

> Current law can beneficially be streamlined in a way that will benefit families with foreign-born children while ``untangl[ing] the complex and duplicative provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to citizenship of children.'' Automatic citizenship for the foreign-born children will spare parents the delays and expense of the process they must currently follow to procure citizenship for their children. This is a particular hardship for parents of adopted children, who have already gone through the costly and cumbersome adoption process with the INS and the State Department. Automatic citizenship would also ensure that children are not deprived of U.S. citizenship because their parents did not realize they had to go through the certificate of citizenship process after bringing the children to the United States.

The Department of Justice Backgrounder on the CCA (February 27, 2001) also noted that:

> In the past, adoptive parents had to apply for naturalization for their foreign-born children, who did not acquire citizenship until the INS approved the application. On occasion, delays in the old application process left adopted children subject to deportation.[2]

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[1] https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/106th-congress/house-report/852/1.

[2] Berger & Steffas eds, International Adoption Sourcebook (American Immigration Lawyers Association 2009) Appendix A37, p. 371,

Since 2001, children adopted from other countries have had a streamlined path to citizenship. Each year, however, we come across some adult adoptees who are still not citizens after decades in the United States because their parents never finalized the adoption or applied for U.S. citizenship for their children. The ACA of 2019 corrects this.

We have reviewed the legislative record and believe it was an oversight that the CCA was not retroactive. The examples of adopted children used to support the CCA in 2000 were mostly under 18. We have become more aware of adult adoptees since then, as post 9/11 document requirements are forcing those in their 40s and above to show identification crossing the border, renewing a security clearance, applying for Social Security, renewing a driver's license, etc. At this time, we estimate that there are 15,000 – 18,000 adult adoptees in the United States living without U.S. citizenship due to their parents failing to establish citizenship when these individuals were children. This estimate is based on information taken from reviews of records from the U.S. adoption agencies that were placing for adoption a child who was born before February 27, 1983 (those not eligible for automatic citizenship through provisions in the Child Citizenship Act of 2000). Our estimate is also based on data provided by statistic from the government of Korea, child welfare scholars, and adoption advocacy organizations. This estimate is in line with recent estimates, such as the Washington Post's article *They grew up as American citizens, then learned that they weren't* (September 2, 2016).

Finally, we note that:

> Some adult adoptees did not know their status, especially if they never left the US or applied for a passport. If they voted or claimed to be a U.S. citizen, they may not be eligible for naturalization, and may, in fact, be subject to felony charges and deportation.[3] There are exemptions in the CCA, but they only cover children where both adoptive parents were U.S. citizens.
>
> All of the adopted children who receive permanent residence under INA 101(b)(1) have gone through significant screenings to be sure the adoption is valid (including the I-604 investigation - https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Outreach/Feedback%20Opportunities/Interim%20Guidance%20for%20Comment/PED-604-Orphan-Determinations-PM-602-0016.pdf), and to check their criminal background and national security background (https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-12-part-b-chapter-2).
>
> Unlike the CCA, the ACA of 2019 imposes a background check on adoptees now living abroad, and a requirement that they are held accountable for any crimes committed before acquiring U.S. citizenship.

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments.

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[3] See "good moral character" requirement for citizenship under 8 U.S.C. 1101(f) and ground of deportability for unlawful voting under 8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(6). See also https://www.nbcwashington.com/investigations/Tens-of-Thousands-of-Adoptees-Learn-They-Arent-US-Citizens-Even-After-Decades-Living-Here-505213201.html.

Sincerely,

Charles "Chuck" Johnson
President/CEO
National Council For Adoption

Russell Moore
President
Southern Baptist Ethics &
Religious Liberty Commission

Nancy Kay Blackwell
Executive Director
Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute (CCAI)

Holt International



CWS Statement to the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration & Citizenship, pertaining to its hearing entitled "Immigrants as Essential Workers During COVID-19" on Wednesday, September 23, 2020

As a 74-year old humanitarian organization representing 37 Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox communions and 24 refugee resettlement offices across 17 states, Church World Service (CWS) urges the Subcommittee to affirm the value and dignity of immigrants and refugees as essential workers and provide immigrant and refugee communities with critical support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Immigrants and refugees are part of our national fabric and vital to the prosperity of our communities. They are valued members of our families, congregations, and communities. Immigrants and refugees are mothers, fathers, and children. Immigrants help drive our economy, including undocumented immigrants and individuals with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and Temporary Protected Status (TPS). They are doctors, nurses, and medical aides working in our hospitals and elder care facilities, caring for and treating COVID-19 patients. They are farm workers who put food on our tables and truck drivers and grocery store workers making sure our grocery stores stay stocked. They are factory workers making sure Americans have what we need to stay healthy and beat the pandemic. They are postal workers supporting a safe and fair election during the pandemic. As the world searches for solutions during a global pandemic, we have a moral and legal obligation to those who are our neighbors and community members.

CWS urges Congress to include immigrants and refugees in COVID-19 related legislation to meaningfully respond to the pandemic. When one person is at greater risk of COVID-19, we are all at greater risk. Immigrants and refugees are serving on the frontlines of the pandemic, however they have been largely left out of COVID-19 relief packages. In the U.S., an estimated 176,000 refugees are health care workers and 175,000 work in food supply chains. Despite 69% of all immigrants in the US labor force serving as essential workers, 6.2 million essential workers are not eligible for relief payments under the CARES Act. Faith communities have consistently called for the inclusion of our immigrant and refugee neighbors in COVID-19 relief. As Congress negotiates COVID-19 legislation, they should provide free COVID-19 testing and treatment for all, regardless of immigration status; direct cash assistance for immigrants and refugees, including those in mixed-status families; automatic extensions of work permits for DACA recipients, TPS holders, and asylum seekers for at least two years; a moratorium on deportations and ICE and CBP enforcement activities; and a supplemental $642 million in funding in FY 2020 to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to ensure that refugees don't fall through the cracks.

Congress should hold the administration accountable to provide meaningful consultations (required by U.S. law) and to set a refugee admissions goal of 95,000 (the historic average) in FY 2021. Last week, troubling new reports indicated that the Trump administration is considering delaying setting the admissions goal and/or further cutting the admissions goal from the already historic low of 18,000. The administration has already cut refugee admissions by more than 80%, from the historic average goal of 95,000 to just 18,000 in FY2020 – an all-time low. Further, per CDC guidelines, all international travelers – including refugees – must undergo thorough medical checks for COVID-like symptoms prior to entering the U.S., and are required to quarantine for 14 days upon arrival. We can – and should – continue the safe resettlement of refugees in the United States.

CWS urges Members of Congress to cosponsor bipartisan legislation, H.R.8046, the *Improving Opportunities for New Americans Act of 2020*, to facilitate immigrant and refugee integration. Many immigrants and refugees remain unable to fully contribute their foreign credentials to the U.S. workforce because of systemic barriers, including the lack of recognition of their international education and experience, outdated occupational and professional recredentialing processes, and insufficient access to meaningful workforce development and adult education services. The underutilization of immigrant and refugee talent has devastating effects on individuals, local communities, and the U.S. economy. This important legislation would direct the U.S. Department of Labor to study the factors that lead to the underemployment and unemployment of immigrants and refugees who hold professional credentials earned outside the United States.

As the U.S. recovers and rebuilds, the need to integrate talented immigrants and refugees into the workforce is increasingly urgent. Crises test who we are as a nation – and we are stronger when we are united, extend compassion to our neighbors, and listen to public health experts.

SHEILA JACKSON LEE
18TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2160 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3816

DISTRICT OFFICE:
1919 SMITH STREET, SUITE 1180
THE GEORGE "MICKEY" LELAND FEDERAL BUILDING
HOUSTON, TX 77002
(713) 655-0050

ACRES HOME OFFICE:
6719 WEST MONTGOMERY, SUITE 204
HOUSTON, TX 77019
(713) 691-4882

HEIGHTS OFFICE:
420 WEST 19TH STREET
HOUSTON, TX 77008
(713) 861-4070

FIFTH WARD OFFICE:
4300 LYONS AVENUE, SUITE 200
HOUSTON, TX 77020
(713) 227-7740

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HEARING ON:
"IMMIGRANTS AS ESSENTIAL WORKERS DURING COVID-19"

2141 RAYBURN
2:00 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2020

- Thank you, Chairman Lofgren and Ranking Member Buck, for convening this important hearing on *"Immigrants As Essential Workers During COVID-19"* to explore the various roles that immigrants play in building a strong and sustainable economy.

- Let me thank our witnesses for their helpful testimony and assistance:

  1. **Vicente Reyes**, a 20-year-old farmworker, DACA recipient, and son of undocumented farmworkers.

2. **Haeyoung Yoon**, Senior Policy Director, National Domestic Worker's Alliance.

3. **Tom Jawetz**, Vice President, Immigration Policy, Center for American Progress.

4. *Dimple Navratil, Owner of Dimple's Imports, Racine, Wisconsin (Minority Witness).*

- The COVID-19 pandemic has illuminated for all to see the extraordinary contributions of immigrant workers and how dependent our economy and way of life is on them.

- Essential workers bring the food supply from farm to market, they also clean and sanitize public spaces, care for our children, they tend to the elderly, and they play an increasingly larger role in our health care system.

- Madam Chair, the COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare the fundamental role that immigrants have long played in key sectors of our economy.

- On March 18, 2020, DHS issued guidance identifying "essential critical infrastructure workers" to include jobs that are frequently filled by immigrant workers, including those involving agriculture, food processing, distribution, maintenance, and sanitation.

- DHS has continued to expand the definition of essential workers to include those who provide childcare for other essential workers.

- Now, according to a recent study, 19.8 million immigrants are now considered essential workers.

- Prior to the crisis, the United States healthcare industry was already experiencing a significant shortage of healthcare workers and was reliant upon immigrant workers to supplement the larger workforce.

- In New York, for example, it is estimated that at least one in three healthcare workers—approximately 400,000 individuals—are immigrants.

- Nationwide, nearly 351,600 healthcare workers are undocumented, an estimated 11,600 healthcare workers hold Temporary Protected Status (TPS), and 29,000 are recipients of deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.

- Unfortunately, the impact of COVID on this workforce has been and will continue to be severe; already more than 1,100 health care workers have lost their lives serving their communites in battling this pandemic.

- Attributable in large part to the aging baby boomer population, there is also a serious shortage of home healthcare workers, particularly in rural areas of the country.

- As nursing homes continue to struggle with the spread of COVID-19, home healthcare aides have become an even more critical component of elder care.

- More than 3.5 million additional health care workers will be needed by 2030 to provide direct care to the more than 13 million elderly and disabled Americans who desperately need it, especially during nontraditional shifts that are difficult to fill, such as nights, holidays, and weekends.

- And, of course, immigrants have long been essential to maintaining our nation's food supply.

- Due to a diminishing supply of native-born U.S. workers willing to perform migrant manual labor, agricultural employers have become increasingly dependent on foreign workers to meet their labor demands.

- According to a California Farm Bureau survey, 55 percent of farmers reported labor shortages in 2017 and it is estimated that agricultural output would decline by $30 to $60 billion without undocumented farmworkers.

- Approximately half of immigrant farmworkers are undocumented and the average foreign-born farmworker has lived in the United States for 18 years, developing skills crucial to the continued viability of our country's farms.

- Immigrants also represent 22 percent of all workers in the broader food industry; 68 percent of those who grade and sort agricultural products and 42 percent of food processors and packagers.

- In the food industry alone, a tenth of the workforce is undocumented.

- According to the Center for Migration Studies, more than 1 million undocumented workers are employed in essential retail sectors, including restaurants and grocery stores, and approximately 661,000 work in essential services.

- The number of immigrants employed in the childcare and early education services sector has increased by almost 250 percent, while the number of native-born workers has only grown by 38 percent.

- Overall, about 20 percent of the nearly 2 million early childhood educators in the United States are immigrants and they are more likely to work as private home- and family-based childcare workers than those who are native-born.

- Shamefully, more than one in five immigrant early childcare workers currently live below the poverty line.

- With most care facilities now closed and many schools operating remotely in whole or in part, millions of parents are now juggling the need to work from home while caring for their young and school-age children.

- For parents who are essential and must continue to report to work outside the home, closed care facilities and remote education has spurred a serious childcare crisis.

- According to the Bipartisan Policy Center, 78 percent of essential workers can no longer rely on their previous childcare arrangements, and 63 percent report that finding such care is difficult.

- I am very much looking forward to discussing with our witnesses the added challenges that undocumented immigrants face during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the need to provide protections to these workers through legislative reforms.

- Thank you, Madam Chair, I yield back my time.

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