REID-KENNEDY BILL'S AMNESTY: IMPACTS ON TAXPAYERS, FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS AND THE RULE OF LAW

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

AUGUST 24, 2006

Serial No. 109–153

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

Available via the World Wide Web: http://judiciary.house.gov

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

29–605 PDF WASHINGTON : 2006

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512–1800; DC area (202) 512–1800
Fax: (202) 512–2250 Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402–0001

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., Wisconsin, *Chairman*

HENRY J. HYDE, Illinois
HOWARD COBLE, North Carolina
LAMAR SMITH, Texas
ELTON GALLEGLY, California
BOB GOODLATTE, Virginia
STEVE CHABOT, Ohio
DANIEL E. LUNGREN, California
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Tennessee
CHRIS CANNON, Utah
SPENCER BACHUS, Alabama
BOB INGLIS, South Carolina
JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana
MARK GREEN, Wisconsin
RIC KELLER, Florida
DARRELL ISSA, California
JEFF FLAKE, Arizona
MIKE PENCE, Indiana
J. RANDY FORBES, Virginia
STEVE KING, Iowa
TOM FEENEY, Florida
TRENT FRANKS, Arizona
LOUIE GOHMERT, Texas

JOHN CONYERS, JR., Michigan
HOWARD L. BERMAN, California
RICK BOUCHER, Virginia
JERROLD NADLER, New York
ROBERT C. SCOTT, Virginia
MELVIN L. WATT, North Carolina
ZOE LOFGREN, California
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
MAXINE WATERS, California
MARTIN T. MEEHAN, Massachusetts
WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT, Massachusetts
ROBERT WEXLER, Florida
ANTHONY D. WEINER, New York
ADAM B. SCHIFF, California
LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ, California
CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, Maryland
DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Florida

PHILIP G. KIKO, *General Counsel-Chief of Staff*
PERRY H. APELBAUM, *Minority Chief Counsel*

CONTENTS

AUGUST 24, 2006

OPENING STATEMENT

	Page
The Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin, and Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary	1
The Honorable Martin T. Meehan, a Representative in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, and Member, Committee on the Judiciary	6

WITNESSES

The Honorable Andrew Renzullo, Member of the General Court of the State of New Hampshire	
Oral Testimony	8
Prepared Statement	10
Mr. John Young, Co-Chair, Agriculture Coalition for Immigration Reform	
Oral Testimony	83
Prepared Statement	84
Mr. Peter Gadiel, President, 9/11 Families for a Secure America	
Oral Testimony	87
Prepared Statement	89
Mr. John Lewy, American Academy of Pediatrics	
Oral Testimony	90
Prepared Statement	91
Mr. Steven Camarota, Director of Research, Center for Immigration Studies	
Oral Testimony	94
Prepared Statement	95

LETTERS, STATEMENTS, ETC., SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING

Prepared Statement of the Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., a Representative in Congress from the State of Wisconsin, and Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary	4

APPENDIX

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Prepared Statement of the Honorable Charles F. Bass, a Representative in Congress from the State of New Hampshire, with attachment	121
Letter to the House Judiciary Committee from the Honorable Jordan Ulery, New Hampshire State Representative	197
Prepared Statement of David Lamarre-Vincent, Executive Director, New Hampshire Council of Churches	199
Prepared Statement of the Rt. Rev. Douglas E. Theuner, VIIth Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, Member of the Board of Directors of Lutheran Social Services of New England	199

REID-KENNEDY BILL'S AMNESTY: IMPACTS ON TAXPAYERS, FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS AND THE RULE OF LAW

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 2006

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., at the Hall of Representatives, The State House, 107 North Main Street, Concord, New Hampshire, the Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Committee will be in order. A quorum for the purpose of taking testimony is present.

I am Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner from Wisconsin, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. With me at the present time now are Congressman John Hostettler of Indiana who is the Chair of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Congressman Marty Meehan of Massachusetts.

I would like to welcome you all to the third field hearing on the subject of illegal immigration. The purpose of this series of hearings is to examine the challenges our Nation faces with regard to illegal immigration and the impact the Reid-Kennedy bill passed by the Senate would have on the problem if it were to become law.

Today's hearing will focus on the enormous fiscal costs illegal immigrants pose on American taxpayers as well as the impact of the amnesty proposal on the rule of law and the concept of fundamental fairness. The Reid-Kennedy amnesty provides an eventual path to citizenship for millions of individuals who broke our laws to enter and reside in the United States, much like the mass amnesty provided under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, also known as Simpson-Mazzoli.

Based on the lesson learned from the 1986 amnesty, we know that the Senate scheme will simply result in the cottage industry of fraudulent documentation that will allow individuals to falsely claim that they have been in the country long enough to get amnesty. Moreover, granting another amnesty provides would-be illegal immigrants outside our country every incentive to enter illegally in the future knowing that the U.S. is likely to provide them amnesty at some time in the future.

Illegal immigrants already account for billions of dollars of costs to hospitals, local schools and the full range of other State, local and Federal Government entities. Relying on data compiled by the National Research Council and the Center for Immigration Studies,

it is conceivable that over their lifetimes, the 12 million illegal immigrants residing in the U.S. today cost American taxpayers a half trillion dollars.

From a fiscal standpoint, illegal immigrants who are legalized will become eligible for a full array of State and Federal entitlements at an enormous cost to the government, especially after they become citizens. The Congressional Budget Office 2 days ago released a cost estimate on the Senate bill finding that it will cost taxpayers $127 billion over a 10-year period. This includes $48 billion for Social programs such as Social Security, food stamps, Medicaid, tax credits and a host of other benefits.

And this 10-year estimate does not even begin to capture the long term cost of the amnesty. Amnesty immigrants will generally have to wait 6 years to get their green card and another 5 years to get citizenship. Therefore, the biggest fiscal drain will not occur until after the 10-year mark in the CBO estimate when the illegal immigrants become eligible for additional social benefits programs.

The Center for Immigration Studies estimates that illegal immigrant households receiving amnesty under the Senate bill would cost taxpayers $29 billion a year. Robert Rector from the Heritage Foundation believes that the cost would be even higher once the amnesty immigrants bring their parents to the United States, up to an additional $50 billion a year.

Aside from the monetary costs of amnesty, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that amnesty is fundamentally unfair to legal immigrants who play by the rules and wait in line. What do we say to the millions of individuals who are patiently waiting outside the United States for their green cards, some up to 22 years, when we grant amnesty to individuals who have lived illegally in the United States? It is simply not fair to give preference to those who have broken our laws and would encourage future law breaking by rewarding such behavior.

Some argue that because most illegal immigrants' primary motivation to come to the United States is to better their economic conditions, that somewhat justifies their disregard for our laws. As a Nation founded on the concept of the rule of law, we cannot forsake our principles by allowing anyone to place themselves above the law, even when they may be appearing to act with noble intentions. Today we must ask whether it is fair to legal immigrants in the U.S. and U.S. citizens and consistent with our historic tradition for respect for the rule of law to grant amnesty once again to millions of illegal immigrants?

I would like to thank the New Hampshire legislature for graciously providing the venue for today's hearing and look forward to the testimony from our panel on these important issues. Before I recognize a Member of the minority for opening remarks, I would like to remind Members, witnesses and those in the audience that this hearing is conducted consistent with all applicable rules of the U.S. House of Representatives and of the Judiciary Committee. Therefore, I ask witnesses to limit their oral remarks to 5 minutes of testimony and will recognize Members for 5 minutes of questions, alternating between the minority and majority Members seeking recognition.

Also I have noticed that we have three more people who have joined us, Representative Charles Bass who represents this district in Congress, Representative William Delahunt from Massachusetts, and Representative Debbie Wasserman Schultz from the great State of Florida, both of whom are Members of the Committee. And additionally, because we do have Members of Congress present today who do not serve as Members of the Committee on the Judiciary, I would ask unanimous consent that they be permitted to participate in today's hearing. And without objection, it is so ordered.

I would now like to recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Meehan, for an opening statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sensenbrenner follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, AND CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Statement of Chairman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
House Judiciary Committee Field Hearing
Concord, New Hampshire

August 24, 2006

Welcome to the House Judiciary Committee's third field hearing on the subject of illegal immigration. The purpose of this series of hearings is to examine the challenges our Nation currently faces with regard to illegal immigration and the impact that the Reid-Kennedy bill, passed by the United States Senate, would have on the problem if it were to become law.

Today's hearing will focus on the enormous fiscal costs that illegal immigrants impose on American taxpayers as well as impact of the Reid-Kennedy amnesty proposal on the rule of law and the concept of fundamental fairness.

The Reid-Kennedy amnesty provides an eventual path to citizenship for millions of individuals who broke our laws to enter or reside in the United States, much like the mass amnesty provided under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

Based on the lessons learned from the 1986 amnesty, we know that the Reid-Kennedy scheme will simply result in a cottage industry of fraudulent documentation that will allow individuals to falsely claim that they have been in the country long enough to get amnesty. Moreover, granting another amnesty provides would-be illegal immigrants outside the United States every incentive to enter illegally in the future, knowing that the U.S. is likely to just provide them amnesty down the road.

Illegal immigrants already account for billions of dollars in costs to hospitals, local schools, and a full range of other state, local, and federal government entities. Relying on data compiled by the National Research Council and the Center for Immigration Studies, it is conceivable that over their lifetimes, the 12 million illegal immigrants residing in the U.S. today will cost American taxpayers over one-half trillion dollars.

From a fiscal standpoint, illegal immigrants who are legalized will become eligible for a full array of state and federal entitlements at an enormous cost to the government, especially after they become citizens. The Congressional Budget Office just released a cost estimate for the Reid-Kennedy bill finding that it will cost taxpayers $127 billion over a ten-year period. This includes $48 billion for social programs, such as Social Security, Food Stamps, Medicaid, tax credits, and a host of other benefits. And this ten-year estimate does not even begin to capture the long term costs of the amnesty. Amnestied immigrants will generally have to wait six years to get their green card, and another five years to get citizenship. Therefore, the biggest fiscal drain will not occur until after the ten-year mark, when they become eligible for additional social benefits programs.

The Center for Immigration Studies estimates that illegal immigrant houscholds receiving amnesty under Reid-Kennedy would cost taxpayers $29 billion a year. Robert

Rector from the Heritage Foundation believes the costs could be even higher once amnestied immigrants bring their parents to the U.S. – up to $50 billion per year.

Aside from the monetary costs of amnesty, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that amnesty is fundamentally unfair to legal immigrants who play by the rules and wait in line. What do we say to the millions of individuals patiently waiting *outside* of the United States for their green cards, some up to 22 years, when we grant amnesty to individuals who have lived for years illegally in the United States? It simply isn't fair to give preference to those who have broken our laws, and would encourage future lawbreaking by rewarding such behavior.

Some argue that because most illegal immigrants' primary motivation for coming to the U.S. is to better their economic conditions, it somehow justifies their disregard for our laws. As a Nation founded on the concept of the rule of law, we cannot forsake our principles by allowing individuals to place themselves above the law, even when they may appear to be acting with noble intentions. Today we must ask whether it is fair to legal immigrants and U.S. citizens, and consistent with our historic tradition of respect for the rule of law, to grant amnesty to millions of illegal immigrants.

####

Mr. MEEHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you for having this hearing so close to my home in Lowell. It only took me about 35 minutes to get here, so it worked out well.

You know German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck once remarked that laws are like sausages, no one should ever see how either is made. Well, this is quite an unusual hearing. The House of Representatives has passed an immigration bill. The United States Senate has passed an immigration bill. From my perspective, we should be rolling up our sleeves and working out the differences between those bills.

It is interesting because, in the past 10 years since the House and Senate was controlled by Republicans, there have been 5.3 million undocumented immigrants who have come to the United States. Under President Bush, there have been 2 million more undocumented immigrants that have come to the United States. So I think we all see that the signs are clear that there is a growing problem and the American people want a solution. Republicans have complete control. They have the House. They have the Senate. They have the White House. They have the Supreme Court. The American people expect leadership on this issue.

This is not an easy issue. It is a complex issue. The House has passed a bill. Ironically enough, the House-passed bill, we haven't had a hearing on the bill that was passed in the House. The American people expect the leadership of both branches to roll up their sleeves and find a way to report out a bill. Doing nothing means more illegal immigrants coming in over the borders. Doing nothing makes the situation worse.

But it is interesting because if any of you read the Federal publication, "How Our Laws Are Made," it is a great publication. It says that the House has a hearing, then the House has a hearing in the Committee, and they vote to pass a bill. And the Senate votes to pass a bill. And then when they are finished, page 42 talks about a Conference Committee. The Chairman has said that the Senate has not filed its paperwork yet for a Conference Committee. We go back September 1st. It will be 3 months of inaction on this because of the lack of a Conference Committee.

If you look down at the material, it says the Reid-Kennedy bill's amnesty impact. The "Reid-Kennedy" bill? I don't know where that name came from, but it is simply not accurate. And if you don't believe that I think it is not accurate, I would point out to your own Senator from New Hampshire who made a statement on the floor of the United States Senate, Judd Gregg, on the McCain-Specter-Brownback-Graham-Hagel-Martinez-Kennedy immigration bill. This is what Senator Gregg said; he said, "I support Senate Specter and Senator Kennedy and Senator McCain's position. I have come to the conclusion that we can secure our borders. But you cannot do it with just people and money on the border. There has to be a policy in place that creates an atmosphere that lessens the pressure for people to come across the border illegally, and that is what this bill attempts to address."

Now, the other body sat down. They worked hard. It wasn't easy. But the bill that they came up with was a bipartisan bill. I don't think there is anyone in the United States Senate or anyone in America more familiar with what happens in the border than Sen-

ator John McCain, the distinguished Republican from Arizona, because he lives with it day in and day out on those borders, and he worked hard in a bipartisan way to produce a bipartisan bill. What we ought to really be doing here is rolling up our sleeves and working out the differences. Not having hearings all across America.

With all due respect, the time for hearings was when the bills were being considered. They had a hearing in San Diego. It had to have cost the taxpayers at least $25,000. There are hearings all across America. With all due respect, the American people want us to go do work, to get a Conference Committee going to work out the differences, to look at the data and make this country secure, get this country up to date and deal with the people that we need to deal with in a reasonable way.

So, Mr. Chairman, while I love to come to Concord, New Hampshire, it is one of my favorite places, I think we really ought to get to work and get that so-called paperwork done and get a conference meeting. Three months of inaction, it is inexcusable and indefensible. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. We have five witnesses today. One is New Hampshire State Representative Andrew Renzullo from Hillsboro District 27, serving Hudson, Litchfield and Pelham. He had sponsored and cosponsored numerous pieces of legislation in the New Hampshire House concerning illegal immigration including H.B. 1137, a bill that would expand the definition of "illegal trespass" in New Hampshire.

Also, Steven Camarota, who serves as director of research at this time for the Center for Immigration Studies. In recent years, Dr. Camarota has testified before Congress more than any other nongovernment expert on immigration. His articles on the impact of immigration have appeared in both academic journals and the popular press. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia in public policy analysis and a masters degree in political science from the University of Pennsylvania.

Peter Gadiel is president of the 9/11 Families for a Secure America, an organization he helped found which is comprised of victims of families killed in the September 11th terrorist attacks and the survivors of those attacks. His 23-year-old son James, an assistant trader for Cantor Fitzgerald, worked on the 103rd floor of the north tower of the World Trade Center. Mr. Gadiel has worked since early 2002 on the issue of securing U.S. borders against entry by terrorists. A graduate of the Case Western School of Law, he is a member of the New Hampshire Bar.

Dr. John Lewy is testifying on behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics, an organization for which he serves as director of Federal Affairs. Dr. Lewy is also the former chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the Health Sciences Center of Tulane University, and he resides in Moultonboro, New Hampshire.

And also here is John Young, who currently serves as the cochair of the Agricultural Coalition for Immigration Reform and is chairman of the National Council of Agricultural Employees Immigration Committee. He is a director of the Florida East Coast Travel Service Board which recruits and arranges travel for workers coming from Jamaica, Mexico, and other Caribbean islands who

plan to work under both the H2A and H2B foreign worker programs.

Thank you for agreeing to testify before the Committee today, and will each of the witnesses please rise and raise your right hand to take the oath?

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Let the record show that all the witnesses answered in the affirmative.

Without objection, all Members' opening statements can be placed in the record at this point. All of your written statements, without objection, will be placed in the record during your testimony.

I would like to ask that each of you confine your oral testimony to 5 minutes or so. And we do have timers in front of each of you so that when the yellow light goes on, there is a minute left, and when the red light goes on, the 5 minutes is up.

Representative Renzullo, why don't you be first?

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE ANDREW RENZULLO, MEMBER OF THE GENERAL COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. RENZULLO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee.

I am a New Hampshire State Representative. I am retired, have a part-time job where a talk with a lot of ordinary folks, working men and women. They are upset with illegal immigration, and they know the difference between legal and illegal immigration. They don't know what is fashionable or what is PC. But they're absolutely sure what is fair and what is right and usually know when they are being snookered. They don't want a, "comprehensive immigration bill." The 1986 bill was a "comprehensive bill."

As Scotty said on a Star Trek episode: "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me." Secure the border. We will talk about what to do with the millions of illegal aliens already here once that is done.

Let's look at a few issues and try to relate them to New Hampshire. New Hampshire has a population of 1.3 million. According to a 2006 report by the Pew Hispanic Center, there are between 10,000 and 30,000 unauthorized migrants in New Hampshire.

Does illegal immigration have any effect on public education in New Hampshire? In 2005, New Hampshire spent $2.2 billion on public schools. According to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center, in 2004, there were 13.9 million people in "unauthorized families," of which 3.1 million are citizen children of illegal aliens and 1.6 million are children illegally here.

Using this formula and the 10,000 estimate of illegal residents already mentioned, that would equate to 4,350 pupils in New Hampshire as a result of illegal immigration. That equates to $46.5 million per year. Of course, these numbers are estimates and extrapolations, because nobody asks the questions or collects the data. All that is required is proof that the child lives within the school district. Not good when the primary funding source for public education in New Hampshire is the property tax.

What about medical care? One of the most irritating aspects of illegal immigration is the drain on the medical care system. Data shows that illegal aliens are twice as likely to use an emergency room, the most cost intensive of medical facilities. That is understandable as Federal law requires emergency medical treatment. In New Hampshire, the uncompensated care costs was $237.4 million in 2004, of which $160 million were not Medicare or Medicaid underpayments. These costs are shifted to everyone else in New Hampshire. How much is due to those illegally here? No one knows. No one takes the data. In our politically correct society, no one even dares ask the question.

And finally, there is jobs. The Nation's highest ranking public official says illegal aliens are coming here "to do the jobs Americans won't do." That's not quite really accurate. Actually, it is jobs Americans won't do for the wages and working conditions being offered. How can the American worker, especially at the lower end of the wage scale, hope to compete with the 10 to 20 million illegal aliens willing to work for lower wages and no benefits in an underground economy?

New Ipswich Chief of Police Garrett Chamberlain relates the story of his first encounter with the illegal immigration issue. Hidden in a van stopped for speeding were 10 illegal aliens from Ecuador who were doing roofing in a nearby town. He learned they were being paid $180 a day. Not each. All. That's $2.25 an hour. How can an American worker compete with that, and should he or she have to? And don't for a New York minute think that the lower labor costs were passed on to the consumer. And if one of the workers fell from the roof and was injured, who do you think would foot the medical bills other than the taxpayer?

The point of the story is that the American worker is on a downward slide to public assistance. Not just agricultural jobs but good paying union jobs are being undercut. A recent report put out by the Pew Hispanic Center states that in the United States, 27 percent of the dry wall and tile installers, 22 percent of the cement masons and finishers, 21 percent of the roofers and 19 percent of the brick layers are here illegally.

In closing, illegal immigration is one of those subliminal gut issues. It is not the type of thing that shows up in polls. Ask a New Hampshire citizen what is the most important issue facing the State, and they will probably say taxes or health care. But with God as my witness, I have yet to meet an ordinary person who is not upset about the disregard of our border by the millions of people and the lack of enforcement of our laws by our own government. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Renzullo follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ANDREW RENZULLO

Testimony before the United States House of Representatives
House Judiciary Committee
by
The Honorable Andrew Renzullo
Member of the General Court of the State of New Hampshire

Oversight Hearing on "The Reid-Kennedy Bill's Amnesty: Impacts on Taxpayers, Fundamental Fairness and the Rule of Law."
August 24, 2006
Concord, New Hampshire

My name is Andy Renzullo. I am a New Hampshire State Representative representing the towns of Hudson, Litchfield and Pelham. When I was asked to testify at this hearing I expressed concern as to what I could contribute to your understanding of the issue. I certainly do not have the expertise or data access Mr. Camarota has to speak to the fiscal impacts of illegal immigration. I do not have the experience or moral authority of Mr. Gadiel. What I am is a New Hampshire State Representative, which is a politically unique animal. I'm paid $100 per year. There are 400 of us, so I represent approximately 3250 people. I'm retired. I have a part time job where I talk to a lot of ordinary folks, working men and women. That's what I can contribute. They're upset with illegal immigration and are appalled at the Senate bill. They don't know what's fashionable or PC. They're not sure what's legal. But they are absolutely sure what's fair and what's right, and they usually know when they're being snookered. They don't want a "comprehensive" bill. The 1986 bill was a "comprehensive" bill. As Scotty said on a StarTrek Episode, "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me." Secure the border. We'll talk about what to do with the millions of illegal aliens already here once that's done.

When we look at the problem of illegal immigration and examine the published data, we find New Hampshire is fortunate to be less affected than other states, certainly less so than Arizona, Texas or California. But let's not be complacent. New Hampshire is still affected, especially with it's proximity to Massachusetts with an estimated 154,000 illegal aliens.[1] A state's illegal immigrant population can spike almost overnight. Look at South Carolina. In 1996 their illegal immigrant population was 4800 [2] while New Hampshire's was 2000 [3]. As South Carolina has about 3 times the population of New Hampshire, that's about an equal percentage. Jump ahead to 2005. The estimated illegal population in South Carolina is 76,000 vs 7000 in New Hampshire; that's a 1483% growth for South Carolina vs a 250% growth for New Hampshire. As New Hampshire's increase is less dramatic, the pain is less acute.

Let's look at a few issues and try to relate them to New Hampshire.

First some background:

New Hampshire has a population of 1.3 million. According to an April 2006 report by the Pew Hispanic Center, there are between 10 -30,000 "unauthorized migrants" in New Hampshire.[4] For any calculations we'll use the 10,000 estimate. It makes the math easier.

Does illegal immigration have any affect on public education in New Hampshire? In 2005 there were 205,767 pupils in New Hampshire public schools.[5] At an average per pupil expenditure of $11,186 per student, that's about $2.2 billion per year.[6] Part of that cost includes the 18.21% of children on reduced or free lunch programs[7] and the 1.24% of children in limited English proficiency programs.[8] According to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center,[9] in 2004 there were 13.9 million people in "unauthorized" families of which 3.1 million are citizen children of illegal aliens and 1.6 million are children illegally here. Using this formula and the 10,000 estimate of illegal residents mentioned previously, that would equate to 4350 pupils in New Hampshire as a result of illegal immigration (1481 illegally here and 2869 citizen-children whose parents are illegally here). That calculates out to $46.5 million dollars per year. Of course these numbers are estimates and extrapolations, because nobody asks the questions or collects any data! All that's required is proof that the child lives within the school district. Not good when the primary funding source for public education is the property tax.

What about medical care? One of the most irritating aspects of illegal immigration is the drain on our medical care system. Data shows that illegal aliens are twice as likely to use the emergency room, the most cost intensive of medical facilities. This is understandable as federal law requires emergency medical treatment. In New Hampshire, the uncompensated care cost was $237.4 million dollars in 2004, of which 116 million dollars were not Medicare or Medicaid underpayments.[10] That is what the 26 acute care facilities had to cost shift to everyone else in the state. How much is due to those illegally here. No-one knows! No one takes the data. In our politically correct society, no-one even dares ask the question. However, the anecdotal testimony is damning. On a recent radio program a well-respected public official told of a $200,000 medical bill at a Manchester hospital run up by an illegal alien. During testimony before the Municipal and County Government committee, I specifically asked a welfare administrator if public funds had gone to illegal aliens. He admitted as such, But again, no numbers. Nobody takes the data. Nobody dares ask.

And finally there's jobs. Why is it that many are outraged when jobs of middle class citizens are outsourced to foreign lands, but there is a poignant silence when those from foreign lands illegally come here to take the jobs of working class citizens? The nation's highest ranking public official says illegal aliens are coming "to do the jobs American's won't do." That's incorrect. Actually, it's jobs Americans won't do for the wages and working conditions being offered.

Who do you think is most directly hurt by the 10 to 20 million illegal immigrants flooding the labor market? It's the American worker at the lower end of the wage scale. It's the high school dropout who is trying to make it on the sweat of his or her brow. How

can the American worker hope to compete with those who are willing to work for lower wages and no benefits in an underground economy? And what happens to that American worker? Welfare, I guess.

To illustrate, New Ipswich, New Hampshire Chief of Police Garrett Chamberlain relates the story of his first encounter with the immigration issue. You might have heard of Chief Chamberlain. It was after this encounter, where the Immigration Service refused to collect the illegal aliens his department had encountered, that he made national news by trying to use the Trespass statute as a law enforcement tool to combat illegal immigration. A van was stopped for speeding. Hidden in the van were 10 illegal aliens from Ecuador who were doing roofing in Marlborough, New Hampshire, a nearby town. He learned they were being paid $180 for the day. Not each, ALL. That comes to $18 a day each. Not $18 per hour, but per day! That's $2.25 per hour (if you assume an 8 hour day). How can an American worker compete with that, and should he or she have to? And don't for a New York minute think that the lower labor costs were passed on to the consumer. And if one of the workers fell from the roof and was injured, who do you think would foot the medical bills other than the taxpayer? The point of the story is that the displaced American worker is on a downward slide toward public assistance.

These who oppose meaningful reform try to argue that it really only affects the agricultural industry. The data says they're wrong. A recent report put out by the Pew Hispanic Center[9] states that, in the United States, 27% of the drywall and tile installers, 22% of the cement masons and finishers, 21% of the roofers, and 19% of the bricklayers are here illegally. These are high paying union jobs.

Illegal immigration is one of those subliminal gut issues. It's not the type of thing that shows up in polls. Ask a New Hampshire citizen what are the most important issues facing the state and they will probably say taxes or health care or education funding. But, with God as my witness, I have yet to meet an ordinary working man or woman who isn't upset about the disregard of our borders and laws by our own government's lack of enforcement of those laws.

Thank you.

References:

[1,2,3] Extended Immigration Data for Massachusetts, South Carolina and New Hampshire. Prepared by the Federation for American Immigration Reform.

[4] Fact Sheet, April 26, 2006 Entitled: Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States Based on the March 2005 CPS. Prepared by the Pew Hispanic Center.

[5] New Hampshire Department of Education. State Totals – Ten Years Public & Private Enrollments 1996-1997 through 2005-2006. Updated April 24, 2006

[6] New Hampshire Department of Education. State Average Cost per Pupil and Total Expenditures 2004-2005. Undated April 10, 2006.

[7] New Hampshire Department of Education. FY2005-2006 Free Reduced School Lunch Eligibility by District. Updated April 6, 2006.

[8] New Hampshire Department of Education. Students with Limited English Proficiency in Public Schools as of October 1, 2004. Updated April 5, 2005

[9] Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics. Background Briefing Prepared for Task Force on Immigration and America's Future. June 14, 2005. By Jeffrey S Passel for the Pew Hispanic Research Center.

[10] Cost Shifting in New Hampshire Hospitals 2004. Prepared by Douglas Hall for the New Hampshire Center for Pubic Policy Studies, February 2006.

Extended Immigration Data for Massachusetts

Print this!
E-mail this!

Summary Demographic State Data (and Source)	
Population (2005 CB estimate):	**6398,743**
Population (2000 Census):	**6,349,097**
Foreign-Born Population (2005 FAIR estimate):	**935,655**
Foreign-Born Population (2000 Census):	**772,983**
Share Foreign-Born (2005 FAIR estimate):	**14.6%**
Share Foreign-Born (2000):	**12.2%**
Immigrant Stock (2000 CB estimate):	**1,708,000**
Share Immigrant Stock (2000 estimate):	**26.9%**
Naturalized U.S. Citizens (2000 Census):	**337,617**
Share Naturalized (2000):	**43.7%**
Legal Immigrant Admission (INS 1993-2002):	**223,930**
Refugee Admission (2001 HHS):	**1,969**
Illegal Alien Population (2005 FAIR estimate):	**154,000**
Projected Population - 2025(2001 FAIR):	**7,262,000**
Projected Population - 2050(2006 FAIR):	**10,663,863**

INDEX TO MASSACHUSETTS IMMIGRATION TOPICS

- Census Bureau Data - **the state's population history, present and future.**
- Legal Immigrants - **details on the over 212,000 post-1990 immigrants.**
- Societal Issues **(below)**
- Refugee Settlement **(below)**
- Foreign Students **(below)**
- Illegal Immigrants **(below)**
- Local Immigration Reform Organizations **(below)**
- State Congressional Delegation Voting Record **(below)**

SOCIETAL ISSUES

A new study, *The Changing Workforce: Immigrants and the New Economy in Massachusetts,* has found that immigration is profoundly affecting the profile of the state's workforce. The report was compiled by

Professor Andrew Sum of Northeast University's Center for Labor Market Studies under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute for a New Commonwealth (MassINC), a local think-tank for economic issues. MassINC's report provides a host of statistics on the shift of the state's immigrant population to one that is low-skilled, poor, and ill-adapted to its economy and society.

Some of Professor Sum's findings include:

- The majority of working-age immigrants to Massachusetts have only a high school degree or less. And in 1990, 41 percent of immigrant family householders lacked high school diploma or equivalent.
- Nearly 33 percent of immigrant households in the commonwealth were female-headed with no spouse present.
- Roughly 23 percent of all Massachusetts immigrant families lived below the poverty line (three times the rate of natives).
- Immigrant families account for 36 percent of all poor families in the state even though they are only 14 percent of the households.
- Immigrant families are also growing poorer relative to native families. In 1989, the median income for immigrant families in Massachusetts was 70 percent of the median income for native families; by 1997, it had dropped to 60 percent.
- 40 percent of the children in immigrant families live in poverty (compared to 11 percent for natives).

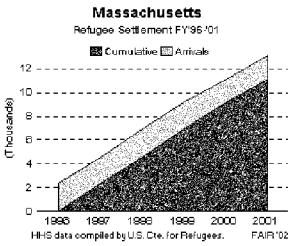
In addition to these purely economic indicators, the report mentions anecdotal evidence of the increasing disunity in Massachusetts society. These signs of demographic change appear in many forms and mediums:

- telephone company mailings that provide written communications and greetings in seven different languages;
- the appearance of a growing number of foreign language newspapers on the streets of Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, and even Newton;
- ads on the subways for English as a Second Language training by private schools and the recruitment signs for vocational training programs in five different Asian languages;
- the growing number of public service announcements and caution signs in Spanish and English;
- the increasing number of ethnic-oriented grocery stores and restaurants; and
- the large number of foreign students attending colleges and universities in the state, particularly the Greater Boston area.

The Changing Workforce can be ordered from the Massachusetts Institute for a New Commonwealth at its website, www.massinc.org.

Refugee Settlement
Massachusetts has received more than 13,100 refugees over the most recent six fiscal years (FY'96-'01) for permanent resettlement (1,969 in

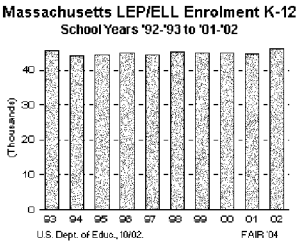
FY'01). This is an average of nearly 2,200 refugees per year.



Under the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (HHS) assistance funding for FY'02 $1,535,711 is available for refugee employment training and other services programs in Massachusetts based on a three-year refugee settlement program covering 6,119 refugees (an average of $251 per refugee). This allocation does not include a larger share (55%) of funding programs for communities heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrants, communities with refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult, communities impacted by federal welfare reform changes, educational support to schools with significant refugee students, and discretionary grants.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY STUDENTS

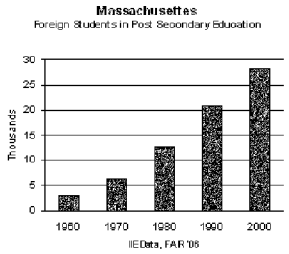
Data are not available nationally on immigrant students (either legally or illegally resident in the United States) who are enrolled in primary and secondary schools (K-12). However, many of these students are enrolled in Limited English Proficiency/English Language Learning (LEP/ELL) instruction programs. Many may be U.S.-born, but the majority of these students may be assumed to be either immigrants or the children of immigrants, with the exception being areas with native Americans who speak a native language other than English.



In Massachusetts, overall enrollment in 2002 (979,593) was 0.5 percent above enrollment in 1993. By contrast, LEP enrollment (46,078 - 4.7% of all enrollment) was 1.5 percent higher than a decade earlier.

Data on enrollment in LEP/ELL programs are collected by the federal government from school systems that receive Title VII funds for these special instruction programs. The data on LEP/ELL enrollment are understated because data from private schools that do not apply for Title VII assistance are sketchy.

FOREIGN STUDENTS
The 2004/05 annual report of the Institute of International Education (IIE) lists 27985 foreign students attending post-secondary school in Massachusetts. Several schools in this state are listed as having major concentrations of these students: Boston University (4,541 15.3%), Harvard University (3,546, 18.0%), Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2,723, 26.3%), Northeastern University (2,104, 8.9%) and University of Massachusetts at Amherst (1,724, 7.1%). The Boston MSA has the third largest concentration of foreign student of any MSA in the country.



For information on foreign student issues see: Foreign Students in the United States.

ILLEGAL ALIENS
The INS estimated in February 2003 that the illegal alien population in Massachusetts was about 87,000 residents. That was a slight increase above the last previous INS estimate that there were about 85,000 illegal alien residents in the state as of October 1996. The INS estimated that in October 1992 the resident illegal alien population was about 45,000 residents.

The most recent INS estimate meant that only 14 other states had higher numbers of illegal aliens residing in their states. Based upon the new 2000 Census data, the Migration Policy Institute issued a May 2002 study that estimated Massachusetts' illegal alien population at more than

100,000.

When the amnesty for illegal aliens was enacted in 1986, nearly 18,000 illegal aliens applied from Massachusetts for legalization.

Massachusetts has received partial compensation under the federal State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) that was established in 1994 to compensate the states and local jurisdictions for incarceration of "undocumented," aliens who are serving time for a felony conviction or at least two misdemeanors.

The recent SCAAP amounts that Massachusetts has received were:

FY'99—$25,909,882
FY'00—$14,921,282
FY'01—$10,548,800
FY'02—$13,121,495
FY'03—$7,949,202
FY'04—$6,991,154

The amount of SCAAP awards has been declining in both total distributions and even more as a share of the state's expenses. In FY'99 the state received 38.6% of its costs for 2,154 prisoner years of detention. By FY'02, the state's reported illegal alien detention decreased by 33 percent to 1,453 prisoner years, while compensation decreased by 49 percent, and then fell sharply.

MEDICAL COSTS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS
Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act, hospitals with emergency rooms are required to treat and stabilize patients with emergency medical needs regardless whether or not they are in the country legally or whether they are able to pay for the treatment. Congress in 2003 enacted an appropriation of $250 million per year (for 4 years) to help offset some of the costs due to use of this service by illegal aliens. This amount has been allocated among the states based upon estimates of the illegal alien population and data on the apprehension of illegal aliens in each state. This amount compensates only a fraction of the medical outlays. For Massachusetts, the proposed payment in fiscal year 2004 is $2,074,682.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
You can view a listing of local immigration reform organizations here.

STATE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VOTING RECORD
You can view the voting record of your representatives in Congress regarding immigration issues in our voting report section.

Extended Immigration Data for South Carolina

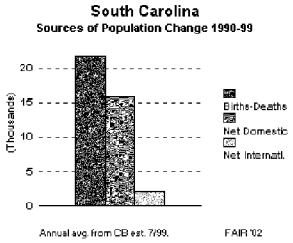
Print this!
E-mail this!

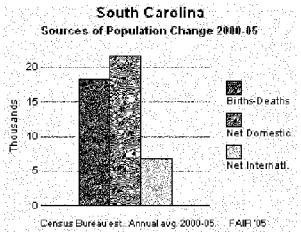
Summary Demographic State Data (and Source)	
Population (2005 CB estimate):	**4,255,083**
Population (2000 Census):	**4,012,012**
Foreign-Born Population (2005 FAIR estimate):	**152,380**
Foreign-Born Population (2000 Census):	**115,978**
Share Foreign-Born (2005 FAIR estimate):	**3.6%**
Share Foreign-Born (2000):	**2.9%**
Immigrant Stock (2000 CB estimate):	**131,000**
Share Immigrant Stock (2000 estimate):	**3.3%**
Naturalized U.S. Citizens (2000 Census):	**42,983**
Share Naturalized (2000):	**37.1%**
Legal Immigrant Admission (INS 1993-2002):	**23,080**
Refugee Admission (2001 HHS):	**85**
Illegal Alien Population (2005 FAIR estimate):	**76,000**
Projected Population - 2025 (2001 FAIR):	**5,698,000**
Projected Population - 2050 (2006 FAIR):	**6,373,401**

STATE POPULATION

The Census Bureau estimated that in July 2005 South Carolina's population had increased by an annual average of about 45,900 residents since 2000 (to **1,076,189** residents). Over that period net international migration (more immigrants arriving than leaving) was adding about 6,870 persons each year. During the same period there was an annual average population gain of about 21,715 residents from net domestic migration (more native-born residents arriving than leaving).

Net immigrant settlement accounted for about 15 percent of the population increase over this period, and that does not include the children born to the immigrants after their arrival in the United States. The current annual average level of immigrant settlement is about 233 percent higher than during the 1990s.



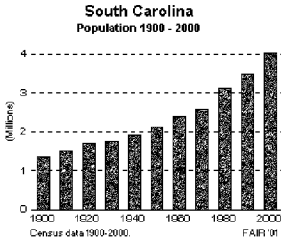


[Note: children born in the United States to immigrants (part of the immigrant stock) are no included as part of the immigration flow.]

The population of South Carolina increased by 11.7 percent between 1980-90 (from 3,120,729 to 3,486,703 residents).

The 2000 Census found 4,012,012 persons resident in South Carolina. This was an increase of 525,309 persons above the 1990 Census (15.1%). The amount of increase was the 19th highest in the country. The rate of increase was the 15th fastest increasing population in the country.

The 2000 population is about 54,000 more persons than the Census Bureau had expected to find in the state in 2000 when it issued its most recent state population projections in 1996. The significance of this is that the Census Bureau has concluded that much of the shortfall in their population estimates during the 1990s was due to an underestimation of the illegal alien population.



South Carolina had the 20th highest rate of population increase in the country between 1960-2000.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

FAIR estimates that the foreign-born population of South Carolina was about 152,380 residents in July 2005. This meant a foreign-born population share of 3.6 percent. The amount of change since the 2000 Census indicates an average annual rate of increase in the foreign-born population of about 6,870 people, which is 15 percent of the state's annual average population increase. In addition, the Center for Immigration Studies recently estimated that 23 percent of babies being born in the United States are to foreign-born mothers. This share of the state's current births would be about 3,765 children born to immigrants in 2004-05, and the total share of population increase combining new immigration and births to foreign-born mothers would be about 23 percent of the state's overall population increase

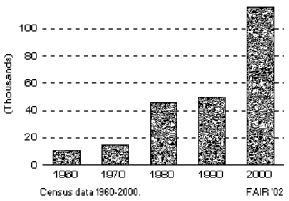
The Census Bureau estimates that the foreign-born population share in South Carolina was 3.4 percent in 2003. This implies a foreign-born population of about 141,000 people. The amount of change since the 2000 Census indicates an annual rate of increase in the foreign-born population of about 7,600 people, which is 18.5 percent of the state's annual average population change.

The 2000 Census recorded 115,978 foreign-born residents in the state. That was 2.9 percent of the state's overall population and an increase of 132.1 percent above the 1990 foreign-born population of 49,964 residents. That more than doubling of the immigrant population was much higher than the 13.4 percent increase in the native-born population. The amount of increase was not among the 25 highest in the country, but the rate of increase in the foreign-born population was the 11th highest in the country.

A comparison of the increase in the immigrant population from 1990 with the change in the overall population during the same period shows that immigrant settlement directly accounted for 12.6 percent of the state's overall population increase over that decade. The share of the population increase due to immigration would be still higher if the children of the immigrants born here after their arrival were included with their immigrant parents in the calculation. The amount of the overall

impact of immigration on population change (immigrants plus their children) is more likely to account for about 16 percent of the state's population increase, based on the increase in the share of those who speak a language other than English at home in Rhode Island.

South Carolina
Foreign-Born Population 1960-2000



South Carolina ranked 6th nationally in the rate of foreign-born change between 1960-2000.

The 2000 Census found that 52.4 percent of South Carolina's foreign-born population had arrived in the state since 1990. This demonstrates the effects of the current mass immigration, and it is a much higher share than the national average (43.7%).

An indicator of the change in the immigrant population may be seen in data on the share of the population that speaks a language other than English at home. Between 1990 and 2000 the share of non-English speakers at home in South Carolina increased by nearly half, from 3.5 percent to 5.1 percent. Less than half (41.9%) of those who said they spoke a language other than English at home in 2000 also said they spoke English less than very well.

Speakers of Foreign Languages
(at home in South Carolina in the 2000 Census)

Spanish	110,030
French	19,030
German	15,195
Chinese	5,005
Tagalog	4,495
Vietnamese	3,770
Korean	3,295
Italian	3,090
Japanese	2,805
Greek	2,565

(Source: Census Bureau report: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over, April 2004)

The immigrant population of South Carolina increased by 8.5 percent between 1980-90 (from 46,060 to 49,964 residents). The foreign-born share of the 1990 population was 1.4 percent (1.5% in 1980).

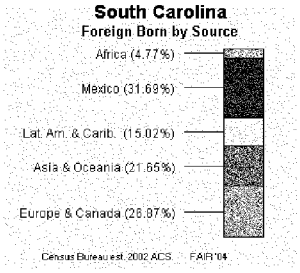
Foreign-Born Change Since 1980: Top Ten Countries 1980-2000

Rank	Country	1980	Country	1990	Country	2000
1	Germany	6,216	Germany	6,224	Mexico	31,719
2	U.K.	4,617	U.K.	5,130	Germany	7,873
3	Philip.	2,599	Philip.	3,429	U.K.	6,890
4	Canada	2,255	Canada	3,218	Canada	5,512
5	Korea	1,560	India	2,307	India	5,130
6	France	1,469	Mexico	2,147	Philip.	5,108
7	Japan	1,285	Korea	1,866	China *	4,541
8	India	1,192	Japan	1,665	Colombia	3,394
9	Greece	1,105	Vietnam	1,041	Vietnam	3,098
10	Sov.Un.	957	Greece	1,038	Korea	3,030
	All Others	22,825	All Other	21,899	All Others	39,683
	Total	46,080	Total	49,899	Total	115,978

* 2000 Census data for China include Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The ten countries above constituted nearly two-thirds (65.8%) of the foreign-born population in South Carolina in 2000. Persons born in Mexico alone accounted for more than one-quarter (27.3%) of the total foreign-born population. Compared to the 25,524 Mexican-born residents from the 2000 Census who said they entered the United States between 1990-2000, INS data (see below) indicate that the total number of legal Mexican immigrants who listed South Carolina as their intended residence during that period numbered about 3,300 persons.

The Census Bureau estimated from its American Community Survey that in 2002 the foreign-born population of South Carolina was about 138,500 persons. The chart below shows the regions from which those foreign residents came.

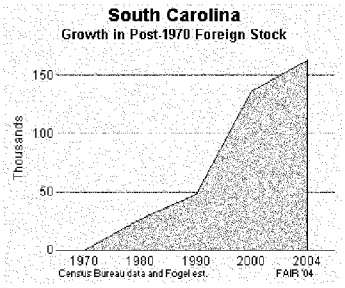


IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE DATA (Click here for data on immigrant settlement.)

THE IMMIGRANT STOCK

The 2000 Census recorded 131,000 people in South Carolina who were "immigrant stock." That is a term that refers to immigrants and their children born here after their arrival. Based on that estimate, and a population of 4,012,012, the immigrant stock share of the state's population was 3.3 percent.

As the graph below shows, the amount and share of South Carolina's population change due to the increase in the foreign stock is rising rapidly. Over the past 34 years the new immigrants and children born to them have added about 162,500 people to the population. Over this period, the increase in the foreign stock has accounted for 10.2 percent of the state's population increase.

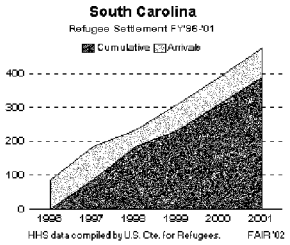


NATURALIZATION

Data from the 2000 Census recorded South Carolina's naturalized population at 42,983. That was a naturalization rate of 37.1 percent, lower than the national average of 40.1 percent. The precipitous drop in the rate of naturalization (see 1990 data below) indicates a rapidly increasing foreign-born population, including illegal immigrants.

Data from the 1990 Census showed that 50.9 percent of South Carolina's 49,964 foreign-born residents had become naturalized U.S. citizens. This was much higher than the national average (40.3%).

Refugee Settlement
South Carolina has received over 475 refugees over the most recent six fiscal years (FY'96-'01) for permanent resettlement (85 in FY'01). The average has been nearly 80 refugees per year.



Under the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (HHS) assistance funding for FY'02 $96,932 is available for refugee employment training and other services programs in South Carolina based on a three-year refugee settlement program covering 237 refugees (an average of $251 per refugee). This allocation does not include a larger share (55%) of funding programs for communities heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrants, communities with refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult, communities impacted by federal welfare reform changes, educational support to schools with significant refugee students, and discretionary grants.

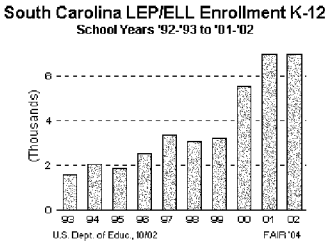
SOCIAL ISSUES
The Hispanic population in South Carolina is growing about six times faster that the state's overall population. Most of this increase is from immigration. Part of the explanation for this rapid change is the "population pipeline" between the communities in the sending country and the receiving country, and in part it may be due to large families. Mike Scardaville, a professor of Latin American studies at the University of South Carolina, estimates that the Hispanic growth rate is still higher because minorities and illegal aliens are undercounted and there has been an increase in the flow of newcomers. He estimates the Hispanic population to now be at least 150,000 compared to the 30,600 found in

the 1990 Census.

One of the result of this rapid population change is that public employees in places such as Newberry are finding themselves in the unexpected position of studying Spanish to be able to provide services, from marriage licenses to medical and welfare services, to the newcomers. Although many of the arriving Hispanics may be legal residents or even U.S. citizens, others are illegal aliens attracted by low-skilled jobs and the absence of an INS office. However, a change may be taking place as a result of the opening of a new INS office in Charleston. According to Jose Monge, an immigration attorney in Columbia, "It's going to get hot."
(Source: *The State* (Columbia), April 18, 1998)

The influx of hundreds of immigrants to Greenwood to work at Greenwood Packing in 1994 unleashed a scramble among service providers to cope with the new situation. There were some early tensions with the city's minority black population over what was seen as job competition. The police chief says that tensions have now subsided, but local residents dispute that. The local school gained 23 Spanish-speaking children overnight. Health care providers couldn't communicate with the new patients. The local Job Service office has required non-English speakers to bring interpreters with them, but there were few bilingual persons in the area, and they became over-burdened. The labor contractor who recruited the Hispanic workers in Texas, provides them sub-standard housing for free. The meat processing employer is attacked by many of the workers for taking advantage of non-English speaking employees. According to one employee, "They only want people who will keep their mouths shut. If you defend yourself, they don't want you."
(Source: *The State* (Columbia), April 18 and 26, 1998)

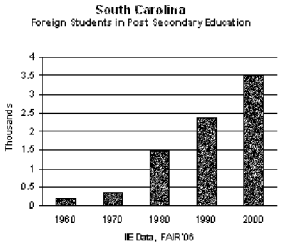
LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY STUDENTS
Data are not available nationally on immigrant students (either legally or illegally resident in the United States) who are enrolled in primary and secondary schools (K-12). However, many of these students are enrolled in Limited English Proficiency/English Language Learning (LEP/ELL) instruction programs. Many may be U.S.-born, but the majority of these students may be assumed to be either immigrants or the children of immigrants, with the exception being areas with native Americans who speak a native language other than English.



In South Carolina, overall enrollment in 2002 (648,000) was 5.9 percent below enrollment in 1993. By contrast, LEP enrollment (7,004 - 1.1% of all enrollment) was 339 percent higher than a decade earlier.

Data on enrollment in LEP/ELL programs are collected by the federal government from school systems that receive Title VII funds for these special instruction programs. The data on LEP/ELL enrollment are understated because data from private schools that do not apply for Title VII assistance are sketchy.

FOREIGN STUDENTS
The 2004/05 annual report of the Institute of International Education (IIE) lists the number of foreign students attending post-secondary school in South Carolina as 3,559. Below, a chart illustrates the sharp increase of foreign students attending school in South Carolina from 1960-2000.



For information on foreign student issues see: Foreign Students in the United States.

ILLEGAL ALIENS
The INS estimated in February 2003 that the illegal alien population in

South Carolina was about 36,000. That was almost eight times the previous INS estimate that there were about 4,800 illegal aliens residing in the state as of October 1996. The latter estimate was 17 percent higher than the estimate of the number of illegal aliens in October 1992.

South Carolina has received partial compensation under the federal State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) that was established in 1994 to compensate the states and local jurisdictions for incarceration of "undocumented," aliens who are serving time for a felony conviction or at least two misdemeanors.

The recent SCAAP amounts that South Carolina has received were:

FY'99—$1,029,751
FY'00—$873,493
FY'01—$889,885
FY'02—$963,588
FY'03—$298,985
FY'04—$432,428

The amount of SCAAP awards has been declining in both total distributions and even more as a share of the state's expenses. In FY'99 the state received 38.6% of its costs for 189 prisoner years of detention. By FY'02, the state's reported illegal alien detention rose by 71 percent to 324 prisoner years, while compensation fell by six percent and since has decreased rapidly.

MEDICAL COSTS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS
Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act, hospitals with emergency rooms are required to treat and stabilize patients with emergency medical needs regardless whether or not they are in the country legally or whether they are able to pay for the treatment. Congress in 2003 enacted an appropriation of $250 million per year (for 4 years) to help offset some of the costs due to use of this service by illegal aliens. This amount has been allocated among the states based upon estimates of the illegal alien population and data on the apprehension of illegal aliens in each state. This amount compensates only a fraction of the medical outlays. For South Carolina, the proposed payment in fiscal year 2004 is $858,489.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
You can view a listing of local immigration reform groups here.

STATE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VOTING RECORD
You can view the voting record of your representatives in Congress regarding immigration issues in our voting report section.

Extended Immigration Data for New Hampshire

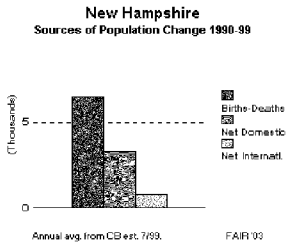
Print this!
E-mail this!

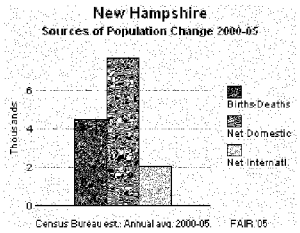
Summary Demographic State Data (and Source)	
Population (2005 FAIR estimate)	**1,309,940**
Population (2000 Census)	**1,235,786**
Foreign-Born Population (2005 FAIR estimate)	**65,260**
Foreign-Born Population (2000 Census)	**54,154**
Share Foreign-Born (2005 FAIR estimate)	**5.0%**
Share Foreign-Born (2000)	**4.4%**
Immigrant Stock (2000 CB estimate)	**174,000**
Share Immigrant Stock (2000 estimate)	**14.1%**
Naturalized U.S. Citizens (2000 Census)	**25,761**
Share Naturalized (2000):	**47.6%**
Legal Immigrant Admission (INS 1993-2002)	**15,862**
Refugee Admission (2001 HHS):	**538**
Illegal Alien Population (2005 FAIR estimate):	**7,000**
Projected Population - 2025 (2001 FAIR):	**1,618,000**
Projected Population - 2050 (2006 FAIR):	**1,810,013**

STATE POPULATION

The Census Bureau estimated that in July 2005 New Hampshire's population had increased by an annual average of about 13,990 residents since 2000 (to **1,309,940** residents). Over that period net international migration (more immigrants arriving than leaving) was adding about 2,095 persons each year. During the same period there was an annual average population gain of about 7,710 residents from net domestic migration (more native-born residents arriving than leaving).

Net immigrant settlement accounted for about 15 percent of the population increase over this period, and that does not include the children born to the immigrants after their arrival in the United States. The current annual average level of immigrant settlement is about 170 percent higher than during the 1990's.

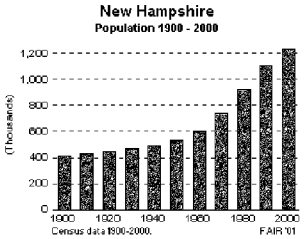




[Note: children born in the United States to immigrants (part of the immigrant stock) are not included as part of the immigration flow.]

The 2000 Census found 1,235,786 persons resident in New Hampshire. This was an increase of 126,534 persons above the 1990 Census. The rate of increase (11.4%) was the 22nd highest in the country.

The 2000 population is about 12,000 more persons than the Census Bureau had expected to find in the state in 2000 when it issued its most recent state population projections in 1996. The significance of this is that the Census Bureau has concluded that much of the shortfall in their population estimates during the 1990s was due to an underestimation of the illegal alien population.



New Hampshire had the 11th greatest rate of population increase in the country between 1960-2000.

Between 1980-1990, the state's overall population increased by 20.5 percent (from 920,610 to 1,109,252).

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

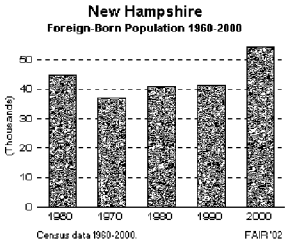
FAIR estimates that the foreign-born population of New Hampshire was about 65,260 residents in July 2005. This meant a foreign-born population share of 5 percent. The amount of change since the 2000 Census indicates an average annual rate of increase in the foreign-born population of about 2,095 people, which is 15 percent of the state's annual average population increase. In addition, the Center for Immigration Studies recently estimated that 23 percent of babies being born in the United States are to foreign-born mothers. This share of the state's current births would be about 1,615 children born to immigrants in 2004-05, and the total share of population increase combining new immigration and births to foreign-born mothers would be about 27 percent of the state's overall population increase.

The Census Bureau estimates that the foreign-born population share in New Hampshire was 5.0 percent in 2003. This implies a foreign-born population of about 64,400 people. The amount of change since the 2000 Census indicates an annual rate of increase in the foreign-born population of about 3,100 people, which is 19.7 percent of the state's annual average population change.

The 2000 Census recorded 54,154 foreign-born residents in the state. That was 4.4 percent of the state's overall population and an increase of 31.5 percent above the 1990 foreign-born population of 41,193 residents. That rate of increase in the immigrant population was much higher than the 10.6 percent increase in the state's native-born population, but it was lower than the national average increase of 57.4 percent in the foreign-born population.

A comparison of the increase in the immigrant population from 1990 with the change in the overall population during the same period shows that immigrant settlement directly accounted for 10.2 percent of the state's overall population increase over that decade. The share of the

population increase due to immigration would be still higher if the children of the immigrants born here after their arrival were included with their immigrant parents in the calculation.



New Hampshire ranked 40th nationally in the rate of foreign-born change between 1960-2000.

The 2000 Census found that 37.3 percent of New Hampshire's foreign-born population had arrived in the state since 1990. This demonstrates the effects of the current mass immigration, although it was a lower share than the national average (43.7%).

An indicator of the change in the immigrant population may be seen in data on the share of the population that speaks a language other than English at home. Between 1990 and 2000 the share of non-English speakers at home in New Hampshire decreased slightly, from 8.7 percent to 7.5 percent. Less than one-third (29.2%) of those who said they spoke a language other than English at home in 2000 also said they spoke English less than very well.

Speakers of Foreign Languages
(at home in New Hampshire in the 2000 Census)

French	39,550
Spanish	18,645
German	4,780
Greek	3,410
Chinese	2,735
Italian	2,650
Portuguese	2,395
Polish	2,095
Arabic	1,460
Vietnamese	1,450

(Source: Census Bureau report: Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over, April 2004)

In the 1990 Census, New Hampshire had about 41,000 immigrants. This represented 3.7 percent of the state's total population, compared to the national average of 7.9 percent. The number of foreign born remained virtually unchanged from the 1980 Census, although

Foreign-Born Change Since 1980: Top Ten Countries 1980-2000

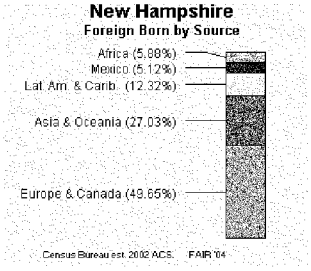
Rank	Country	1980	Country	1990	Country	2000
1	Canada	18,629	Canada	13,823	Canada	12,397
2	U.K.	3,787	U.K.	3,839	U.K.	4,396
3	Germany	2,723	Germany	2,725	China *	2,725
4	Greece	1,732	Greece	1,310	Germany	2,670
5	Poland	945	India	1,274	India	2,530
6	Italy	897	Italy	893	Korea	1,582
7	Ireland	726	Korea	815	Vietnam	1,440
8	Sov.Un.	641	Ireland	761	Mexico	1,419
9	France	509	Poland	754	Greece	1,261
10	Korea	451	Philip.	666	Dom.Rep.	1,227
	All Others	9,921	All Other	14,333	All Others	22,507
	Total	40,961	Total	41,193	Total	54,154

* 2000 Census data for China include Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The ten countries above constituted nearly three-fifths (58.4%) of the foreign-born population in New Hampshire in 2000. Canada alone accounted for more than one-fifth (22.9%) of all of the state's foreign-born population.

The foreign-born population increased by 0.6 percent from 1980-1990 (40,961 to 41,193 residents). Slightly more than one-quarter of New Hampshire's immigrant population in 1990 were newcomers since 1980.

The Census Bureau estimated from its American Community Survey that in 2002 the foreign-born population of New Hampshire was about 56,000 persons. The chart below shows the regions from which those foreign residents came.

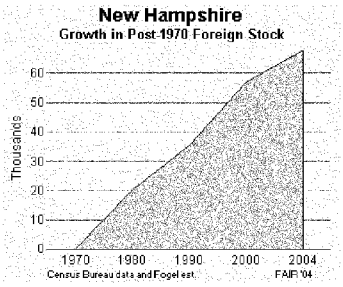


IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE DATA (Click here for data on immigrant settlement.)

THE IMMIGRANT STOCK

The Census Bureau estimated that there were about 174,000 people in New Hampshire in 2000 who were "immigrant stock." That is a term that refers to immigrants and their children born here after their arrival. Based on that estimate, and the population of 1,235,786, the immigrant stock share of the state's population was 14.1 percent.

As the graph below shows, the amount and share of New Hampshire's population change due to the increase in the foreign stock is rising rapidly. Over the past 34 years the new immigrants and children born to them have added about 67,900 people to the population. Over this period, the increase in the foreign stock has accounted for 12 percent of the state's population increase.

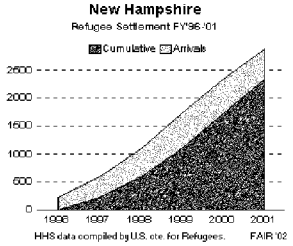


NATURALIZATION

Data from the 2000 Census recorded New Hampshire's naturalized population at 25,761 residents. That was a naturalization rate of 47.6 percent, higher than the national average rate of 40.1 percent. The declining rate of naturalization (see 1990 data below) indicates an increasing immigrant population, including illegal immigrants.

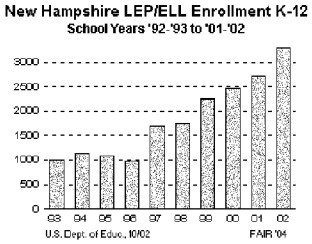
Data from the 1990 Census showed that 55.5 percent of New Hampshire's 41,193 foreign-born residents had become naturalized U.S. citizens. This was much higher than the national average (40.3%).

Refugee Settlement
New Hampshire has received 2,870 refugees over the most recent six fiscal years (FY'96-'01) for permanent resettlement (538 in FY'01). This is an average of nearly 480 refugees per year.



Under the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (HHS) assistance funding for FY'02 $432,679 is available for refugee employment training and other services programs in New Hampshire based on a three-year refugee settlement program covering 1,724 refugees (an average of $251 per refugee). This allocation does not include a larger share (55%) of funding programs for communities heavily affected by recent Cuban and Haitian entrants, communities with refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult, communities impacted by federal welfare reform changes, educational support to schools with significant refugee students, and discretionary grants.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY STUDENTS
Data are not available nationally on immigrant students (either legally or illegally resident in the United States) who are enrolled in primary and secondary schools (K-12). However, many of these students are enrolled in Limited English Proficiency/English Language Learning (LEP/ELL) instruction programs. Many may be U.S.-born, but the majority of these students may be assumed to be either immigrants or the children of immigrants, with the exception being areas with native Americans who speak a native language other than English.

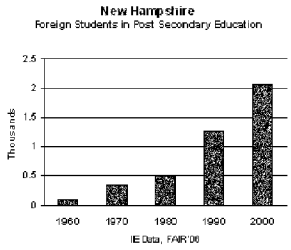


In New Hampshire, overall enrollment in 2002 (211,429) was 6.1 percent above enrollment in 1993. By contrast, LEP enrollment (3,286 - 1.6% of all enrollment) was 227 percent higher than a decade earlier.

Data on enrollment in LEP/ELL programs are collected by the federal government from school systems that receive Title VII funds for these special instruction programs. The data on LEP/ELL enrollment are understated because data from private schools that do not apply for Title VII assistance are sketchy.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

The 2004/05 annual report of the Institute of International Education (IIE) lists the number of foreign students enrolled in post-secondary school in New Hampshire as 2,061. The chart below shows the sharp increase in foreign students attending school in New Hampshire from 1960-2000.



For information on foreign student issues see: Foreign Students in the United States.

ILLEGAL ALIENS

The INS estimate of the illegal alien population released in February 2003 listed New Hampshire as having an illegal alien population of less than 2,500 residents. This compares with the previous INS estimate of 2,000 illegal aliens as of October 1996. That estimate was a one-third increase over the 1,500 illegal alien residents previously estimated for October 1992.

New Hampshire has received partial compensation under the federal State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) that was established in 1994 to compensate the states and local jurisdictions for incarceration of "undocumented," aliens who are serving time for a felony conviction or at least two misdemeanors.

The recent SCAAP amounts that New Hampshire has received were:

FY'99—$552,985
FY'00—$351,286
FY'01—$260,936
FY'02—$366,323
FY'03—$159,718
FY'04—$207,721

The amount of SCAAP awards has been declining in both total distributions and even more as a share of the state's expenses. In FY'99 the state received 38.6% of its costs for 74 prisoner years of detention. By FY'02, the state's reported illegal alien detention increased by 32 percent to 98 prisoner years, while compensation decreased by 34 percent and since has decreased further.

MEDICAL COSTS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS
Under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act, hospitals with emergency rooms are required to treat and stabilize patients with emergency medical needs regardless whether or not they are in the country legally or whether they are able to pay for the treatment. Congress in 2003 enacted an appropriation of $250 million per year (for 4 years) to help offset some of the costs due to use of this service by illegal aliens. This amount has been allocated among the states based upon estimates of the illegal alien population and data on the apprehension of illegal aliens in each state. This amount compensates only a fraction of the medical outlays. For New Hampshire, the proposed payment in fiscal year 2004 is $47,694.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
You can view a listing of local immigration reform groups here.

STATE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VOTING RECORD
You can now access the voting record of your representatives in Congress regarding immigration issues in our voting report section.

Fact Sheet

April 26, 2006

Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States based on the March 2005 CPS

(In thousands)

U.S. total **11,100 (10,700–11,500)**

California	**2,500–2,750**	Indiana	**55–85**
Texas	**1,400–1,600**	Iowa	**55–85**
Florida	**800–950**	Oklahoma	**50–75**
New York	**550–650**	New Mexico	**50–75**
Arizona	**400–450**	Kansas	**40–70**
Illinois	**375–425**	South Carolina	**35–75**
Georgia	**350–450**	Missouri	**35–65**
New Jersey	**350–425**	Nebraska	**35–55**
North Carolina	**300–400**	Kentucky	**30–60**
		Alabama	**30–50**
Virginia	**250–300**	Mississippi	**30–50**
Maryland	**225–275**	Arkansas	**30–50**
Colorado	**225–275**		
Washington	**200–250**	Louisiana	**25–45**
Massachusetts	**150–250**	Idaho	**25–45**
Nevada	**150–200**	Rhode Island	**20–40**
		Hawaii	**20–35**
Pennsylvania	**125–175**	Delaware	**15–35**
Oregon	**125–175**	District of Columbia	**15–30**
Tennessee	**100–150**	New Hampshire	**10–30**
Michigan	**100–150**		
		Alaska	**<10**
Ohio	**75–150**	Wyoming	**<10**
Wisconsin	**75–115**	South Dakota	**<10**
Minnesota	**75–100**	Maine	**<10**
Utah	**75–100**	Vermont	**<10**
Connecticut	**70–100**	North Dakota	**<10**
		Montana	**<10**
		West Virginia	**<10**

Based on March 2005 Current Population Survey

Pew Hispanic Center

A Pew Research Center Project

1615 L Street, NW, Suite 700 • Washington, DC 20036-5610 • Phone: 202-419-3600 • Fax: 202-419-3608

www.pewhispanic.org

Fact Sheet: Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for the States

The estimates reported here for the number of unauthorized migrants* living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on a well-established methodology applied to data from the March 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau, is best known as the source for monthly unemployment statistics. Every March both the sample size and the questionnaire of the CPS are augmented to produce the Annual Social and Economic Supplement, which provides additional data on several additional subjects, including the foreign-born population.

As previously reported, the Center's analysis of the March 2005 CPS shows that there were an estimated 11.1 million unauthorized migrants in the United States a year ago. Based on analysis of other data sources that offer indications of the pace of growth in the foreign-born population, the Center developed an estimate of 11.5 to 12 million for the unauthorized population as of March 2006. A full report on the estimates including a description of the methodology can be found in: Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.: Estimates Based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey (http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=61)

The March CPS supplement in any given year does not provide enough data to provide a precise point estimate of the size of the unauthorized population in all states. Variability in the survey sample precludes precise year-to-year comparisons for some sub-populations. Therefore, the estimates by state are presented here as a range. While based primarily on the March 2005 CPS, the estimates developed out of an analysis of CPS-based estimates for 2000 to 2005 and Census-based estimates for 2000. The analysis included both an examination of trends across the estimates for all six years and averaging of results in two- and three-year increments to reduce the effects of sample variability.

In addition to the reports noted above, the Center has produced two other fact sheets regarding unauthorized migrants based on the analysis of the March 2005 CPS:

The Labor Force Status of Short Term Unauthorized Workers

(http://pewhispanic.org/files/factsheets/16.pdf)

Recently Arrived Migrants and the Congressional Debate on Immigration

(http://pewhispanic.org/files/factsheets/15.pdf)

---

* The term "unauthorized migrant" is used in reference to these estimates because the statistical methodology involved in deriving the estimates requires the inclusion of some persons who have temporary permission to reside in the U.S. or whose immigration status is unresolved.

April 24, 2006

New Hampshire Department of Education
Division of Program Support - Bureau of Information Services
101 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301-3860
Telephone: (603) 271-2778 Fax: (603) 271-3875

State Totals - Ten Years Public and Private Fall Enrollments
1996-1997 Through 2005-2006

Public District Schools

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
Preschool	1,540	1,576	1,585	1,696	1,877	1,830	1,923	2,221	2,360	2,525
Kindergarten	8,552	8,744	8,809	9,032	9,160	9,599	9,757	9,989	10,116	10,360
Readiness	938	874	729	613	454	432	352	293	260	210
Grade 1	17,164	16,403	16,409	15,818	15,624	15,443	15,196	15,071	15,009	14,733
Grade 2	16,507	16,820	16,249	16,206	15,587	15,563	15,319	14,951	14,978	14,940
Grade 3	16,401	16,604	16,858	16,390	16,372	15,776	15,748	15,403	15,019	14,976
Grade 4	16,378	16,421	16,662	16,948	16,541	16,612	15,939	15,810	15,495	15,147
Grade 5	16,121	16,502	16,600	16,910	17,167	16,756	16,769	16,045	15,950	15,627
Grade 6	16,379	16,208	16,822	16,818	17,171	17,422	16,971	16,889	16,200	16,093
Grade 7	15,736	16,532	16,497	16,922	16,893	17,314	17,667	17,166	17,009	16,358
Grade 8	15,518	15,728	16,561	16,508	16,874	17,111	17,421	17,703	17,224	17,035
Grade 9	14,962	15,200	15,388	16,317	16,315	16,513	16,625	17,131	17,302	16,973
Grade 10	13,433	14,009	14,070	14,235	15,047	15,188	15,524	15,659	16,012	16,224
Grade 11	12,103	12,562	13,215	13,372	13,508	14,304	14,419	14,894	14,766	15,203
Grade 12	10,468	10,991	11,451	11,986	12,206	12,541	13,499	13,618	13,893	13,998
Spec Ed Elem	518	547	422	487	524	448	431	348	368	377
Ungraded Elem	82	80	96	1	4	11	1	0	7	0
Spec Ed Sec	94	49	111	56	185	132	65	128	183	135
Ungraded Sec	91	64	28	39	54	58	71	23	55	28
Post Graduate	4	5	8	9	5	19	18	17	17	33
Totals	**192,989**	**195,919**	**198,570**	**200,363**	**201,568**	**203,072**	**203,715**	**203,359**	**202,223**	**200,975**

Public Academies & Joint Maintenance Agreement

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
All Grades	3,212	3,303	3,461	3,605	3,731	3,775	3,969	4,056	4,548	4,592

Public Charter

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
All Grades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	200

Total Public

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
All Grades	196,201	199,222	202,031	203,968	205,299	206,847	207,684	207,417	206,852	205,767

Total - Nonpublic Schools

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
All Grades	21,057	21,642	22,515	22,995	23,820	24,114	23,828	23,470	22,736	22,237

Total - All Schools

	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06
All Grades	217,258	220,864	224,546	226,963	229,119	230,961	231,512	230,887	229,588	228,004

Revised 4/10/06
See Footnote (4)

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Division of Program Support, Bureau of Information Services
101 Pleasant Street, Concord, NH 03301-3860
Telephone (603) 271-2778 Fax (603) 271-3875

STATE AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES 2004-2005

	Elementary	Middle/Jr.High	High	Total
Part A - Expenditures				
Operating Expenses for Public Schools	$883,231,182	$345,881,230	$544,843,599	$1,773,956,011
Tuition (less interdistrict transfers)	17,687,076	12,185,791	80,638,866	110,511,733
Transportation	40,387,495	16,753,758	27,936,971	85,078,224
Elem and Secondary Current Expenses [1]	$941,305,753	$374,820,779	$653,419,436	$1,969,545,968
Capital Items (other than facilities reported below)				24,014,353
Bonds & Notes Interest				48,783,166
Total Recurring Elementary and Secondary Expenditures				$2,042,343,487
Facility Construction & Acquisition				138,598,107
Total Expenditures for Elementary and Secondary Education				$2,180,941,594
Current Expenditures Not Part of Public Elementary & Secondary				
Summer School	$1,333,528	$512,351	$989,447	$2,835,326
Non-public Programs				374,917
Adult Education				4,512,999
Community/Jr. College Ed. Program				116,839
Community Service				1,407,203
Allocation to Charter Schools/Other Agencies				825,456
Total Expenditures for 2004-2005 [2]				$2,191,014,334
Part B - Pupil Memberships				
Average daily membership in attendance [3]	$93,897.1	$40,417.6	$60,656.4	$194,971.1
Part C - Cost Per Pupil				
Operating Expenses for Public Schools	$9,406.37	$8,557.69	$8,982.46	$9,098.56
Tuition (less interdistrict transfers)	188.37	301.50	1,329.44	566.81
Transportation	430.13	414.52	460.58	436.36
Elem and Secondary Current Expenses	$10,024.87	$9,273.71	$10,772.48	$10,101.73
Capital Items (other than facilities reported below)				$123.17
Bonds & Notes Interest				250.21
Total Recurring Expenditures				$10,475.11
Facility Construction & Acquisition				710.86
Total Expenditures for Elementary and Secondary Education				$11,185.97
Current Expenditures Not Part of Public Elementary & Secondary				
Summer School	$14.20	$12.68	$16.31	$14.54
Non-public Programs				1.92
Adult Education				23.15
Community/Jr. College Ed. Program				0.60
Community Service				7.22
Allocation to Charter Schools/Other Agencies				4.23
Total Expenditures for 2004-2005				$11,237.63

Footnotes

1 Inter-district tuition payments have been deducted. Inter-district transportation payments of $223,165 can not be attributed to a grade level and have not been deducted.

2 Does not include Bond Principal repayment of: $88,933,867
Bond Principal repayments are not included because expenditures financed by bonds and notes have already been reported as expenditures in the current or a previous year.

3 High school average daily membership (ADM) does not include ADM of 86.0 for students attending vocational programs out-of-state.

4 State Average Cost per Pupil change since January 19, 2006 is due to changes in the ADM to Derry Cooperative, Exeter Regional Cooperative, Hopkinton, Litchfield and Pittsfield school districts.

"…to raise new ideas and improve policy debates through quality information and analysis on issues shaping New Hampshire's future."

One Eagle Square
Suite 510
Concord, NH 03301-4903

(603) 226-2500
Fax: (603) 226-3676

www.nhpolicy.org

New Hampshire Center for PUBLIC POLICY Studies

Cost-Shifting in New Hampshire Hospitals, 2004

Board of Directors
Martin L. Gross, Chair
John B. Andrews
John D. Crosier
Gary Matteson
Todd I. Selig
Donna Sytek
Georgie A. Thomas
James E. Tibbetts
Brian F. Walsh
Kimon S. Zachos

Author:
Douglas E. Hall
Executive Director

Executive Director
Douglas E. Hall
(603) 798-5579
doughall@nhpolicy.org

Deputy Director
Stephen A. Norton
(603) 226-2500
snorton@nhpolicy.org

February 2006

About this paper

We thank the New Hampshire Hospital Association (NHHA) for sharing with us the audited financial statements and standard financial spreadsheets that they collect from the hospitals in the state. The analysis and opinions expressed in this paper, however, are those of the Center alone.

This paper is one of a series published by the NH Center for Public Policy Studies on the broad topic of health-care finance and insuring the New Hampshire workforce. The Concord-based Endowment for Health has sponsored this work.

This paper, like all of the Center's published work, is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission. Indeed, the Center welcomes individuals' and groups' efforts to expand the paper's circulation.

Copies are also available at no charge on the Center's web site: www.nhpolicy.org

Contact the Center at info@nhpolicy.org; or call 603-226-2500.
Write to: NHCPPS, 1 Eagle Square, Suite 510, Concord NH 0330

Cost-Shifting in New Hampshire Hospitals, 2004

Contents

Executive Summary ... 1
Statewide Totals ... 2
Revenue By Source ... 3
Cost-Shifting in 2004 ... 4
Comparison to 2001 ... 7
Hospital Bills Paid by Insurance ... 7
Variation Among the Hospitals ... 9
The Case of Critical Access Hospitals ... 11
Medicaid Payments ... 13
Uncompensated Care ... 14
Appendix A: 2004 Hydraulics Charts for 26 Hospitals ... 17
- Alice Peck Day Memorial Hospital, Lebanon ... 17
- Androscoggin Valley Hospital, Berlin ... 17
- Catholic Medical Center, Manchester ... 18
- Cheshire Medical Center, Keene ... 18
- Concord Hospital ... 19
- Cottage Hospital, Woodsville ... 19
- Elliot Hospital, Manchester ... 20
- Exeter Hospital, Exeter ... 20
- Frisbie Memorial Hospital, Rochester ... 21
- Franklin Regional Hospital ... 21
- Huggins Hospital, Wolfeboro ... 22
- Lakes Region General Hospital, Laconia ... 22
- Littleton Regional Hospital ... 23
- Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Lebanon ... 23
- Memorial Hospital, Conway ... 24
- Monadnock Community Hospital, Peterborough ... 24
- New London Hospital ... 25
- Parkland Medical Center, Derry ... 25
- Portsmouth Regional Hospital, Portsmouth ... 26
- St. Joseph Hospital, Nashua ... 26
- Southern New Hampshire Medical Center, Nashua ... 27
- Speare Memorial Hospital, Plymouth ... 27
- Upper Connecticut Valley Hospital, Colebrook ... 28
- Valley Regional Hospital, Claremont ... 28
- Weeks Medical Center, Lancaster ... 29
- Wentworth-Douglass Hospital, Dover ... 29

Appendix B: Calculating and Charting the Cost-Shift Data ... 30
- Definitions ... 30
- Step-by-Step Procedure ... 31
- Methodological Issues ... 35

Executive Summary

Payments made by health insurers to New Hampshire's 26 community acute care hospitals in 2004 were 138 percent of the cost of hospital services. In 2001, insurers had paid 123 percent of cost. Increased cost-shifting and higher hospital operating margins were the cause of the increase.

In 2004, New Hampshire's 26 acute care hospitals *charged* $4.39 billion for their patient services. This was 206 percent of the actual *cost* of those services. With the exception of a small number of uninsured patients, all payers paid considerably less than the charged amounts. The charge amounts were so high in comparison that they could be described as "list price" fiction.

Medicare paid, on average, 84 percent of cost and caused a net loss for hospitals of $137 million. Medicaid paid 69 percent of cost and caused a net loss for hospitals of $48 million. The hospitals also provided uncompensated care (consisting of both charity care and bad debt) at a loss of $116 million. Altogether, compensation for services from these sources fell short of actual cost by $300 million. This is the amount that the hospitals had to shift onto other payers in order to break even.

Commercial insurers paid an average of 138 percent of cost for the services that the hospitals provided to their insured members. This resulted in a net gain of $357 million for the hospitals. The hospitals were also paid considerably more than cost by some self-pay patients and others. These generated a net gain of an additional $75 million. Thus, the hospitals not only successfully covered their losses due to below cost payments but ended up with a net gain of $131 million, a margin of 5.9 percent. These are aggregate averages. However, the specifics varied considerably among the 26 hospitals.

Furthermore, when insurers made payments that included the cost-shift amount and margin for the hospitals, they had to pass that amount on to their policy holders in premiums. They also had to add their own administrative costs and profit margin. On average in 2004 the portion of a health insurance premium that paid for actual hospital care for an insured person was 162 percent of the cost of that hospital care.

Preliminary evidence suggests that the higher Medicare payments made to small hospitals that obtain a "Critical Access" designation not only increases the financial viability of those hospitals but also results in lower payments from insurers relative to cost because the need for cost-shifting is reduced.

Commonly, uncompensated care is thought to be provided almost exclusively to the uninsured, but that is not actually the case. In 2004, of the $116 million cost of uncompensated care, $87 million was for persons who were uninsured while $29 million was for persons who had health insurance but were unable to pay their deductibles or co-payments. As high deductible insurance policies become more commonplace, uncompensated care to insured persons may grow. Hospitals should begin recording and presenting to the public the value of uncompensated care that they are actually providing to persons who do have health insurance but cannot meet their deductibles or co-pays.

Statewide Totals

In 2004, New Hampshire's 26 acute care hospitals provided patient services (both inpatient and outpatient) for which they charged $4.39 billion.[1] However, the true operating cost[2] of their patient services was only $2.13 billion.[3] Hospital charges – the amount billed for services – were, on average, 206 percent of patient services expenses. (Equivalent ways to state this same fact are "the charge/cost ratio[4] was 2.06" and "charges were marked up 106 percent above cost.")

This large difference between charges and cost is explained by the fact that hospitals generally do not anticipate actually being paid their billed charges. Except for some persons who are expected to pay full charges out of pocket, the charge numbers are essentially "list price" fiction. Medicare and Medicaid pay for services based on legally established pay scales, typically at rates far below charges. Health insurers negotiate to pay some discount below charge amounts. As our charts will show, the care for 99 percent of all patients is paid for at rates well below "charges."

It is important to understand the meaning of three basic measures related to hospital finances and not get them confused.

Charges (Gross Patient Service Revenue): *The "list price" for a hospital's services. Because only one percent of payers actually pay charges, it is simply a base to which actual payment can be compared. It is the only financial measure available in some situations.*

Payments (True Net Patient Service Revenue): *The amount of patient service revenue actually received based on fixed fees of government programs, contractual discounts with insurers, and debt written off.*

Cost: *The true expenses of operating the hospital and providing patient services, including wages, equipment, medical supplies, heat, and light, etc.*

Charges *in 2004 were $4,390,899,246.* ***Payments*** *totaled $2,263,211,174.* ***Cost*** *was $2,132,269,242.*

True net patient service revenue was $2.26 billion[5] and other operating revenue[6] was $70 million. Total operating expenses were $2.13 billion. When compared to their costs, this left the hospitals with a net patient service operating income of $132 million.[7] The net operating margin of all 26 hospitals combined was 5.9 percent.[8]

On average, this is a robust financial result. However, it hides both the way in which this amount was generated and the fact that not all hospitals shared in the rosy results equally. The details raise many questions and point out future dangers. Elucidating them is the purpose of this paper.

[1] The 2004 fiscal year is not the same for each hospital. Aggregate figures in this report are derived by simple summing of the numbers for all hospitals, even though they do not cover exactly the same calendar months.
[2] Aggregate cost includes the corporate taxes paid by the two for-profit hospitals, Parkland and Portsmouth.
[3] This is derived by subtracting bad debt and non-patient service expenses from total operating expenses. See Appendix B for details of the methodology.
[4] The methodology used for arriving at the charge/cost ratio is described in Appendix B.
[5] "True net patient service revenue" is derived by subtracting bad debt from net patient service revenue. See Appendix B.
[6] "Other operating revenue" includes revenue from parking lots, gift shops, cafeterias, and other functions that are not direct patient care.
[7] They also had an additional $49 million of non-operating income, mostly from return on investments.
[8] When including the taxes paid by the two for-profit hospitals, the net margin was 5.3 percent.

Revenue By Source

Most hospital care is billed to and then paid for by commercial health insurance, by the federal Medicare program for seniors, by the state Medicaid program for low-income and disabled individuals, and directly by patients who received care. The total amount billed in 2004 was $4,390,899,246. Figure 1 displays the amount and percentage of the gross patient service revenue, what was billed to each major source. Medicare was billed only slightly less than commercial insurers in 2004.

Figure 1

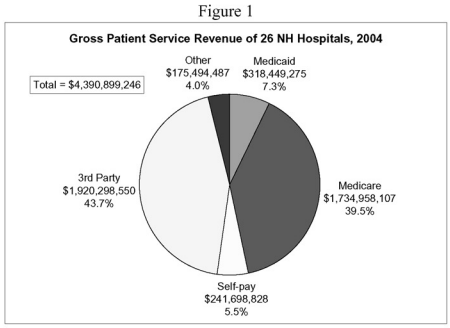
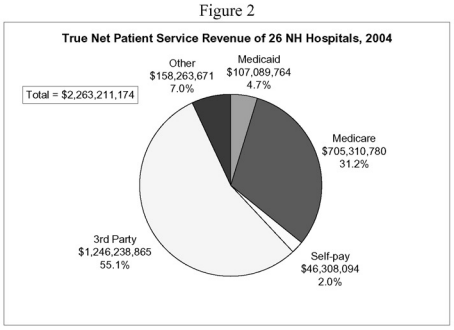


Figure 2



Because of the discounts provided to insurers, the fixed payments of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, charity care provided to individuals, and bad debt[9] that had to be written off, true net patient service revenue was considerably less, $2,263,211,174. The amount and sources of this net patient service revenue are shown in Figure 2.

As shown by these two figures, while charges to Medicare were 39.5 percent of total charges, Medicare payments constituted only 31.2 percent of the revenue hospitals actually received.

Cost-Shifting in 2004

As shown in the figures above, most hospital care is paid for by commercial health insurance, by the federal Medicare program for seniors, the state Medicaid program for low-income and disabled individuals, and directly by patients who have received care. Hospitals also provide charity care and incur bad debt for which they receive no payment. A hospital may be paid very different amounts for the same service by different payers.

A hospital's "patient mix" refers to the relative proportion of its patients whose medical care is paid for by different payer types. Some are Medicare patients, some are self-pay, some have their services paid for by third-party insurers, and some are paid by Medicaid. Different hospitals have different patient mixes. Indeed, patient mix differs considerably by type of the service even within a given hospital.

When payment received for services from any payer is inadequate to cover costs, a hospital must find the financial support for those services from some other source, or the hospital will soon become financially impaired. A common term for this is "cost-shifting." One definition of cost-shifting is, "the allocation of unpaid costs of care delivered to one patient population through above-cost revenue collected from other patient populations."[10] Other terms that are used to describe the same facts are "price shifting," "margin shifting," "price discrimination," and "reimbursement shifting."

In November 2004 the Center published "A Framework for Thinking About Cost-Shifting in Health Care." That report, available on our website, describes in general how to read and understand "hydraulics diagrams," our graphic means to explain cost-shifting. For readers unfamiliar with these diagrams, we suggest that you read that earlier report.

Figure 3 is the hydraulics diagram that exhibits the aggregate of revenues and cost-shifting in New Hampshire's 26 acute care hospitals in 2004.

The horizontal axis of this diagram is divided into 100 sections, each representing one percent of gross charges. It shows that 44 percent of the gross charges were billed to insurance companies

---

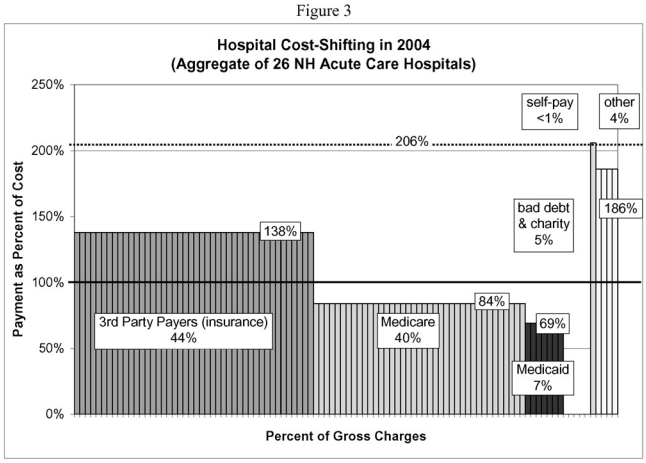
[9] Based on a survey of the hospitals conducted by the NH Hospital Association during the drafting of this report, 74 percent of bad debt in 2004 was attributed to self-pay patients while 26 percent was attributed to insured patients. This was used to derive the true net patient service revenue for each source.

[10] "Cost Shifting: An Integral Aspect of U.S. Health Care Finance," Al Dobson, The Lewin Group, November 13, 2002, at an invitational meeting "When Public Payment Declines Does Cost-Shifting Occur? Hospital and Physician Responses," sponsored by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and conducted by AcademyHealth in Washington D.C., November 13, 2002.

on behalf of insured individuals. Another 40 percent of charges were billed to Medicare and 7 percent were billed to the state Medicaid program. Five percent of charges were never paid; they were written off, either as free charity care or as bad debt. About one percent of charges were fully paid by uninsured persons. Four percent were billed to "other."[11]

The vertical axis of Figure 3 displays percentage of cost. A thick black horizontal line marks 100 percent of cost. A payer whose payments exactly equaled costs would be represented by vertical bars that rise exactly to this 100 percent level. A dotted horizontal line marks 206 percent of cost, the average charge amount. The vertical bar representing a payer that actually pays full charges would rise to this level, as the one percent self-pay bar does.

Figure 3



How high the vertical bars rise indicates what percent of cost that payer type actually paid. On average in 2004, insurers paid 138 percent of cost. That is considerably below the amount of charges. The difference between charges at 206 percent of cost and payment at 139 percent of cost represents the average "discount" below charges enjoyed by health insurers.

[11] The "other" category is larger than it should be. A number of hospitals did not differentiate between self-pay and 3rd-party pay in the financial data they submitted to NHHA and submitted the total as "other." Because we cannot separate revenue from these sources if the hospitals do not do so, our "other" category reflects their representation. We suspect that more than half of this category is actually for charges billed to insurance companies, but not so identified by the hospitals.

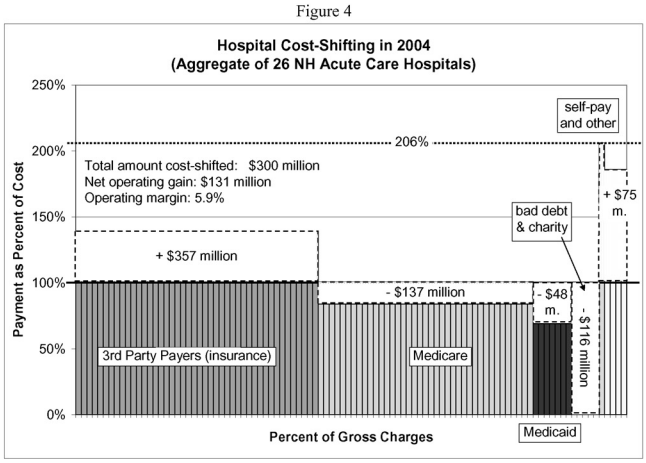
Medicare paid only 84 percent of cost. Medicaid paid even less on average, only 69 percent of cost.

Hospitals obtained $705 million in net revenue from Medicare but $1.289 billion from health insurers on charges that differed by less than $200 million. Hospitals provided care to persons for which they were not compensated.[12] This amounted to $238 million in charges. However, noting that charges are more than double cost, the true cost of this uncompensated care was $116 million.

"Other" payers paid 186 percent of cost.

It is possible to use the data from which Figure 1 is created to calculate the dollar value of the difference between cost and amount paid by each type of payer. This is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4



In Figure 4, we have been able to quantify and display the cost-shifting in hospitals in 2004.

[12] Uncompensated care consists of "charity care" (care that is provided for free and is typically applied for in advance) and "bad debt" (care for which the hospital expected to be paid but the debtor never made the anticipated payments). These are treated differently under the rules of financial accounting, but for the purposes of this analysis are combined.

Medicare payments were $137 million short of paying for the cost of services to Medicare patients. Medicaid payments were $48 million short of paying for cost. And, as noted above, uncompensated care was $116 million short. From payments received from these three payer types, the hospitals were $300 million short of paying for their costs. To make up the difference the hospitals had to receive more than cost from other payers for patient services.

Payments on behalf of insured persons, mostly from their insurance companies, were $357 million higher than cost. Payments from self-insured persons who paid for their entire hospital care and payments from "Other" payers were $75 million above cost.

The hospitals were able to cost-shift the $300 million they were short, enough to break even. They were also able to obtain $131 million above breakeven, enough to result in an overall operating margin of 5.9 percent.

Comparison to 2001

Our analysis of the 2001 finances of the same 26 hospitals showed that the 3rd party insurers had paid an average of 123 percent of cost that year. In 2004, the 3rd party insurers had paid an average of 138 percent of cost. Much of this increase over the three years is attributed to an increased need to cost shift. Some, however, is due to the fact that the hospitals' average operating margin increased from 4.2 percent in 2001 to 5.9 percent in 2004.

Hospital Bills Paid by Insurance

In 2004, when the average hospital billed an insurance company for $10,000 for services to an insured person, that $10,000 was the *charge* for those services. As noted above, on average, this was 206 percent of the actual *cost* of services. The cost of the services to the hospital was actually $4,854 ($10,000/2.06). However, the insurer paid, on average, 138 percent of cost or $6,699. Some of the $1,845 excess was used by the hospital to offset the below-cost payments for Medicare, Medicaid, and uncompensated care, while the remainder was used to generate a net operating margin for the hospital.

When the payment of $6,699 was received by the hospital, it covered the $4,854 cost for services to the insured person, $1,284 that was cost-shifted to cover services to others, and $561 that was set aside as operating margin for future use. At least this is what happened, on average, in 2004. Figure 5 displays this situation.

It is possible to describe the portion of the payment that is in excess of the actual cost of services to the insured person as a "surtax" or "surcharge." The surtax for cost-shifting was 26.5 percent and the additional surcharge for net margin was 11.5 percent in 2004.[13]

Displaying and describing in this manner how hospitals use the payments they receive from insurers illustrates one important reason why it is possible for some free-standing private health

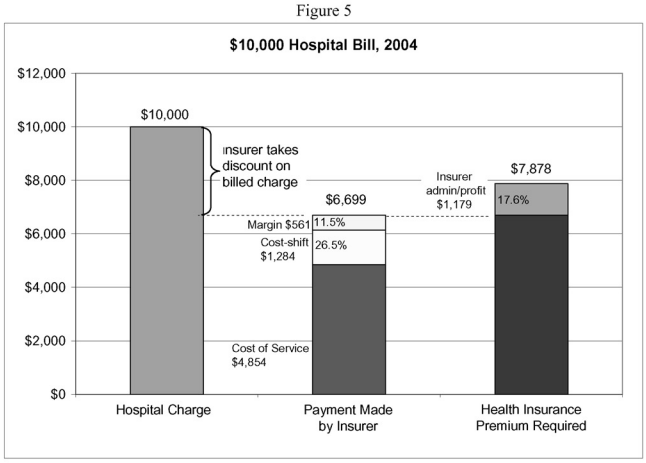
[13] Cost-shifting required $300 million and operating margin $131 million in aggregate. Thus, of the excess, 300/(300+131), or 69.6 percent was required for cost shifting while 131/(300+131), or 30.4 percent was required to generate margin. 69.6 percent of the 38 percent surcharge is 26.5 percent for cost-shifting while the remaining 11.5 percent is for operating margin.

providers to offer certain kinds of equivalent services at lower cost. To the extent these providers do not have an internal 26.5 percent surtax to provide uncompensated care to other persons, they will be able to offer identical services at a lower price even if the actual costs for the service actually delivered to the insured person are the same.

Table 1

Insurance Premium to Pay for Hospital Service, 2004		
Hospital Charge	$10,000	
Actual Cost of Service	$4,854	
Cost-shift surcharge (26.5%)	$1,284	
For operating margin (11.5%)	$561	
Claim to be paid	$6,699	
Claim to pay		$6,699
Insurer admin/profit (17.6%)		$1,179
Premium required		$7,878
Premium as % of cost of service		162%

Figure 5



Health insurers, in turn, must obtain the money they use to pay claims from the premiums they charge to employers and individuals. On average, in 2004, health insurance companies used 85 percent of premiums to pay claims and 15 percent for claims processing, administration, and their own profit.[14] On average, the premium that an insurer had to obtain to pay a $6,699 claim was 117.6 percent of the payment or $7,878.

Therefore, the health insurance premium was 162 percent of the actual cost of delivering the hospital service to the insured individual. This is shown in Table 1 and Figure 5.

Variation Among the Hospitals

The numbers provided in the previous section are totals and averages over all 26 acute care hospitals. However, individual hospitals' operations vary considerably from average. Appendix A contains a cost-shift hydraulics chart for each hospital individually.

New Hampshire's hospitals vary considerably in size, organizational structure, and sophistication of accounting systems. This affects the ability to compare hospitals directly or to draw conclusions about their differences. For example, some large hospitals have affiliated physician practices that are subsidiaries or a separate part of an umbrella holding organization while some small ones have physician practices as a department of the hospital itself. While the NH Hospital Association seeks financial data on the hospital only, some cannot break out the finances of the hospital from the other health care services they provide. We are confident that these differences do not affect the aggregate numbers for all 26 hospitals in any important way. However, we urge readers to use some care in making comparisons between any two hospitals. It is our hope that the differences in financial accounting that may now exist will be eliminated and hospital-to-hospital comparisons will be able to be made on an "apples-to-apples" basis in the future.

On average, charges were 206 percent of cost. Among the hospitals, the lowest was 149 percent while the highest was 278 percent. Table 2 displays the 2004 charge/cost ratio for each hospital in the state, ranked from lowest to highest.

[14] "Basic Facts on Health Insurers in NH, 2001-2004", Douglas E. Hall, New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies, October 2005.

Table 2

Below Average of 206%		Above Average of 206%	
Hospital	Charge as % of True Patient Service Expense	Hospital	Charge as % of True Patient Service Expense
Alice Peck Day	149%	Exeter	211%
New London	151%	Cheshire	211%
Cottage	159%	Lakes Region	214%
Franklin Regional	161%	Concord	216%
Littleton	167%	So. NH Regional	217%
Valley Regional	169%	Elliot	217%
Weeks Memorial	171%	Wentworth-Douglass	228%
Monadnock	176%	Parkland Medical (post-tax)	233%
Speare Memorial	179%	St. Joseph	236%
Mary Hitchcock	183%	Catholic Med Ctr	241%
Upper Conn Valley	188%	Portsmouth Regional (post-tax)	243%
Memorial	189%	Parkland Medical (pre-tax)	250%
Androscoggin	192%	Portsmouth Regional (pre-tax)	278%
Huggins	204%		
Frisbie Memorial	204%		

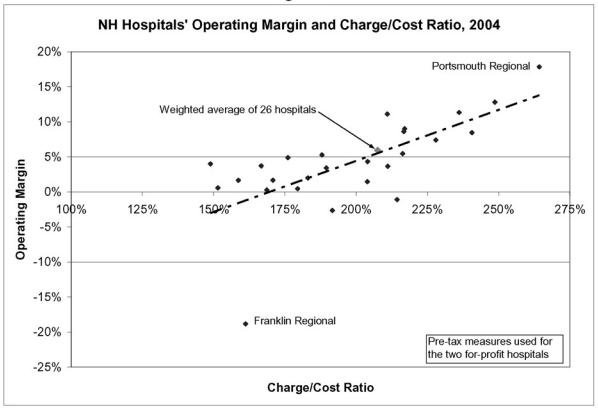
Similarly, the average operating margin (pre-tax) was 5.9 percent. The lowest operating margin was a loss of 18.8 percent while the highest operating margin was a gain of 17.8 percent.

Table 3

Below Average of 5.9%		Above Average of 5.9%	
Hospital	Margin as % of Revenue	Hospital	Margin as % of Revenue
Franklin Regional	-18.8%	Wentworth-Douglass	7.4%
Androscoggin	-2.6%	Parkland Medical (post -tax)	7.4%
Lakes Region	-1.1%	Catholic Med Ctr	8.5%
Valley Regional	0.3%	So. NH Regional	8.6%
Speare Memorial	0.5%	Elliot	9.0%
New London	0.6%	Portsmouth Regional (post-tax)	10.8%
Huggins	1.5%	Exeter	11.1%
Cottage	1.7%	St. Joseph	11.3%
Weeks Memorial	1.7%	Parkland Medical (pre-tax)	12.8%
Mary Hitchcock	2.0%	Portsmouth Regional (pre-tax)	17.8%
Memorial	3.4%		
Cheshire	3.7%		
Littleton	3.7%		
Alice Peck Day	4.0%		
Frisbie Memorial	4.3%		
Monadnock	4.9%		
Upper Conn Valley	5.3%		
Concord	5.5%		

Figure 6 displays one dot for each of the 26 hospitals. This scatter plot shows the charge/cost ratio (pre-tax) and the operating margin (pre-tax) for each hospital. As the trend line shows, those hospitals with charges at a greater advance over cost tended to have higher net operating margins.

Figure 6



The Case of Critical Access Hospitals

As of January 2006, thirteen of the state's 26 hospitals have been designated "Critical Access" hospitals. This designation, which requires the hospitals to agree to various restrictions and requirements, results in Medicare paying for the actual cost of services provided to Medicare enrollees instead of paying based on the standard Medicare rate scale. This stems the necessity to cost-shift Medicare losses onto other payers.

The impact of Critical Access designation can be seen in an example. Cottage Hospital in Woodsville was designated as Critical Access on June 1, 2001.[15] Figures 7 and 8 are hydraulics diagrams for that hospital in 2001 and 2004. In 2004, as a critical access hospital, Medicare reimbursement met cost, whereas Medicare payments were only 76 percent of cost in 2001.

Cottage Hospital was operating with a net operating loss of 5.9 percent in 2001 but had a small net positive operating margin of 1.7 percent in 2004. This difference was primarily caused by the additional Medicare revenue. Medicaid, however, fell from paying 73 percent of cost to paying only 63 percent of cost. The additional revenue from Medicare covered the increased Medicaid

[15] This was a few months before the end of its 2001 fiscal year.

loss, provided the hospital with a small positive balance and actually allowed third party payments to fall a small amount in comparison to cost. Insurers paid 134 percent of cost to Cottage Hospital in 2001 but only 129 percent of cost in 2004.

Figure 7

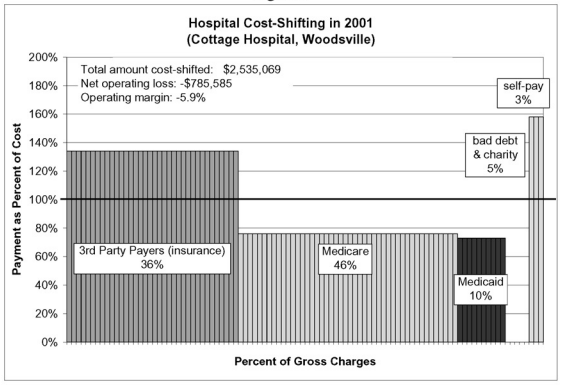
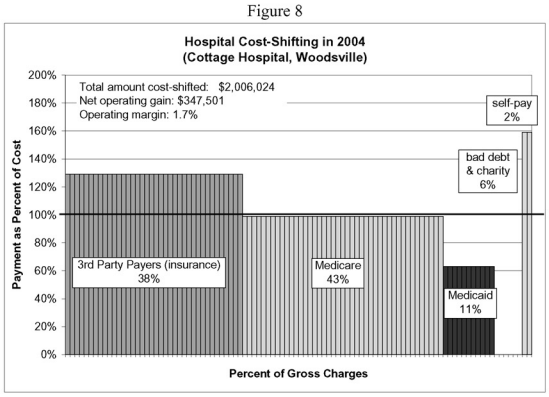


Figure 8



The difference between the two charts indicates that hospitals operating at a loss will use any additional Medicare revenue, first, to stem the loss and obtain a positive operating margin and only then to reduce the surcharge they have had to obtain from other payers. This should not be unexpected. Cost-shifting operates in the presence of a primary need to obtain organizational fiscal stability and a reasonable operating margin. For a non-profit hospital with an already high operating margin, one should expect to see a more direct and significant reduction in the amount surcharged should it receive additional revenue. For a hospital that is operating at a deficit or very close to doing so, the first use of any additional revenue will be to generate a reasonable operating margin.

Table 4 lists all the hospitals that are currently designated as Critical Access in the order in which they have been designated. The financial impact of the designation on these hospitals will be seen only after they complete an entire fiscal year under that designation. It is anticipated that the results will be similar to that displayed above for Cottage Hospital.

Table 4

New Hampshire Critical Access Hospitals		
Date Designated	Hospital	Town
4/1/2001	Upper Connecticut Valley Hospital	Colebrook
6/1/2001	Cottage Hospital	Woodsville
8/1/2001	Weeks Medical Center	Lancaster
9/1/2001	Littleton Regional Hospital	Littleton
4/1/2003	New London Hospital Assn Inc	New London
8/1/2003	Alice Peck Day Memorial Hospital	Lebanon
7/1/2004	Franklin Regional Hospital	Franklin
10/1/2004	Valley Regional Hospital	Claremont
12/27/2004	Monadnock Community Hospital	Peterborough
1/1/2005	Androscoggin Valley Hospital	Berlin
1/1/2005	Memorial Hospital	North Conway
4/1/2005	Huggins Hospital	Wolfeboro
5/5/2005	Speare Memorial Hospital	Plymouth

Medicaid Payments

In 2004, the hospitals provided services to Medicaid patients for which the charges were $318 million. The actual cost of these services was $155 million. The state Medicaid program, however, paid only $107 million toward those costs. This resulted in the need for the hospitals to cost-shift $48 million onto others.

If Medicaid had paid cost, the additional payments would have been made up of $24 million of federal matching funds and $24 million of state funds. Lacking the state funds to increase payment rates and make such payments, the full $48 million was shifted, primarily onto health insurers and, therefore, onto the health care premiums paid by employers and individuals.

Based on their financial reports for 2001, the hospitals provided services to Medicaid patients that cost $99 million and the state paid $67 million. This resulted in the need for the hospitals to cost-shift $32 million that year.

Between 2001 and 2004, therefore, Medicaid payments to the hospitals increased by $40 million. This was not sufficient to pay for the increased cost of $56 million for the services they provided to Medicaid patients in 2004. Therefore, in 2004, in comparison to 2001, an additional $16 million was cost-shifted from Medicaid onto insurers and patients who paid their hospital bills directly.

Uncompensated Care

In 2004, hospital charges to self-pay individuals (those without any form of private or public insurance) totaled $242 million. Uncompensated care (valued at charges) totaled $238 million ($94 million in charity care and $144 million in bad debt). How can the amount of uncompensated care be so close to the total amount billed to uninsured patients? Doesn't that mean the uninsured patients never paid much at all?

The answer is that uncompensated care is not all attributable to self-pay patients. Some uncompensated care is actually generated by patients who are insured but cannot pay their deductible or co-pay amounts. Some is for patients who have health insurance but their insurance will not pay for the particular service that was provided (mental health services, for example).

At our request, while this report was in its first draft, the NH Hospital Association sought more information from the hospitals on the uncompensated care of 2004. Seventeen of the 26 hospitals broke out the charges they had written off as charity care and bad debt for patients who were uninsured and for patients who did, in fact, have health insurance. Table 5 presents the results.

Table 5

	Charity Care	Bad Debt	Total Uncompensated Care
Uninsured Self-Pay Patients	81%	71%	74%
Insured Patients	19%	29%	26%
All Patients	100%	100%	100%

Applying these percentages to the total uncompensated care reported by all 26 hospitals in 2004, we calculated the value of that attributable to insured persons and to uninsured persons. The results are shown in Table 6. Of the $238 million in uncompensated care, we estimate that $178 million was provided to patients without health insurance while $60 million was provided to patients who had health insurance but could not or did not pay for their deductibles or co-payments.

Table 6

	Charity Care (Charges)	Bad Debt (Charges)	Total Uncompensated Care (Charges)
Uninsured Self-Pay Patients	$76,174,989	$102,115,211	$178,290,200
Insured Patients	$17,868,207	$41,709,030	$59,577,237
All Patients	$94,043,196	$143,824,241	$237,867,437

Recognizing that charges were 206 percent of the actual cost of care, the value of the uncompensated care valued at cost can be easily calculated and is shown in Table 7.

Table 7

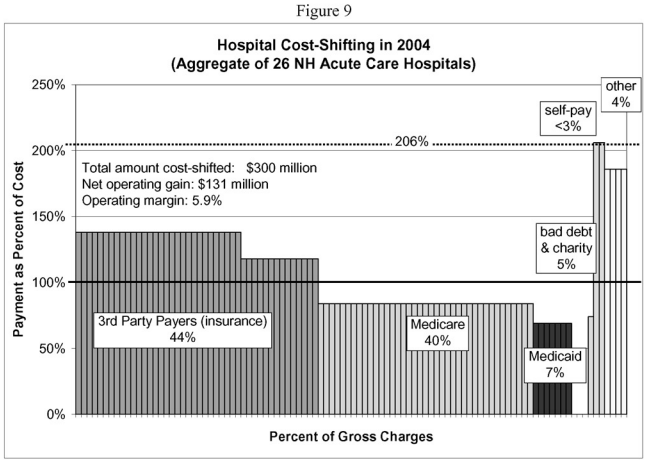
	Charity Care (Cost)	Bad Debt (Cost)	Total Uncompensated Care (Cost)
Uninsured Self-Pay Patients	$36,978,150	$49,570,491	$86,548,641
Insured Patients	$8,673,887	$20,247,102	$28,920,989
All Patients	$45,652,037	$69,817,593	$115,469,630

The hydraulics diagrams of Figures 3 and 4 were developed with the assumption that all uncompensated care was for self-pay patients. In fact, that misallocates $60 million of charges. In Figure 9 we have taken the actual situation into consideration.

The “notch” removed from the 3rd Party Payers part of this figure represents the $60 million in uncompensated care provided to insured patients. The amount shown as being paid by self-pay patients has been increased by an equal $60 million by the addition of one full and one partial bar in that category on the right side of the figure. This more accurately represents the actual situation.

We recommend that hospital financial reporting in future years clearly distinguish between uncompensated care to insured and uninsured persons. This distinction will grow in importance in the next few years. As high deductible insurance plans become more widespread as it appears certain they will, it is likely that the amount of bad debt and charity care attributable to those who are insured will increase. The finance officers of hospitals and policy-makers alike will need to distinguish between these two types. For example, cost estimates for proposals to pay for care to the uninsured will be too high if the assumption is made that all uncompensated care is to those who are uninsured.

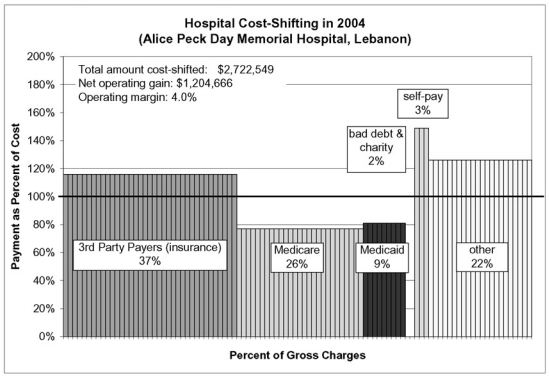
Figure 9



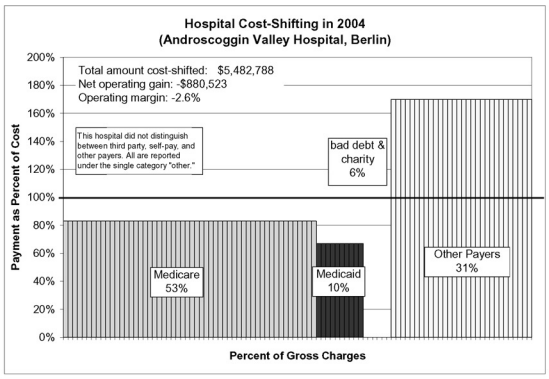
Current financial statements and audits of hospitals mask this distinction between the two sources of uncompensated care. The true nature and size of uncompensated care among insured patients should be broken out and displayed in those reports in the future.

Appendix A: 2004 Hydraulics Charts for 26 Hospitals

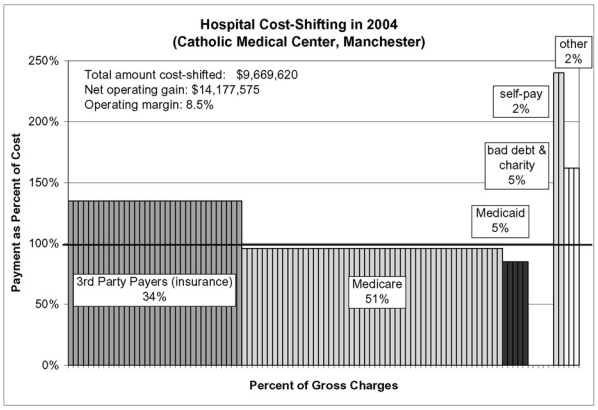
Alice Peck Day Memorial Hospital, Lebanon



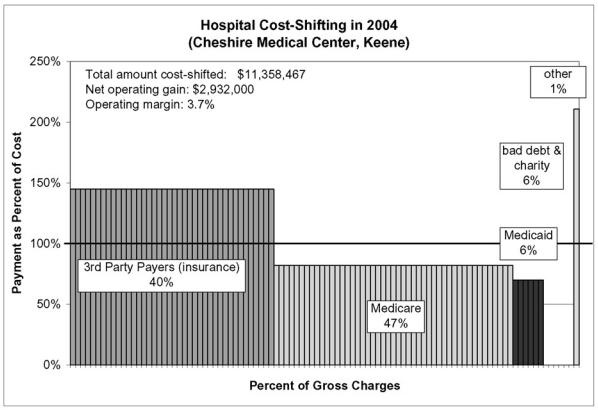
Androscoggin Valley Hospital, Berlin



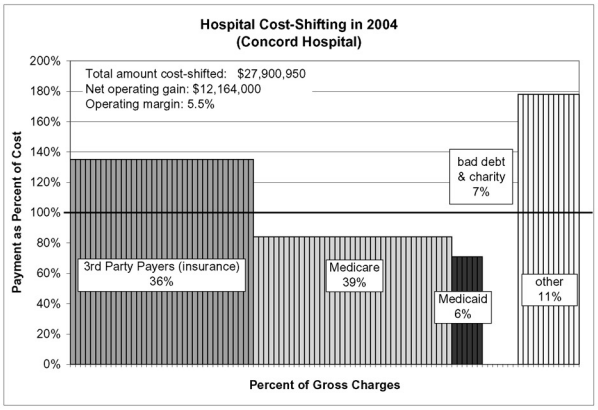
Catholic Medical Center, Manchester



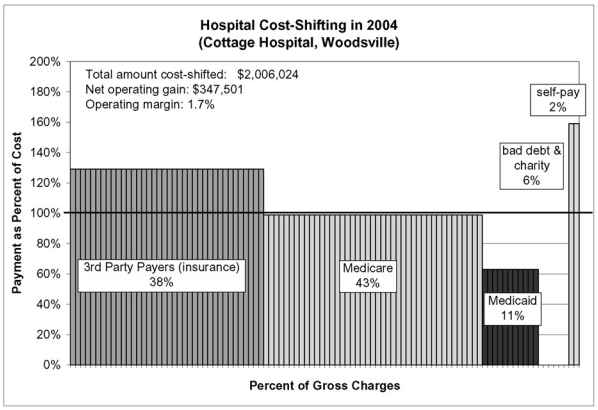
Cheshire Medical Center, Keene



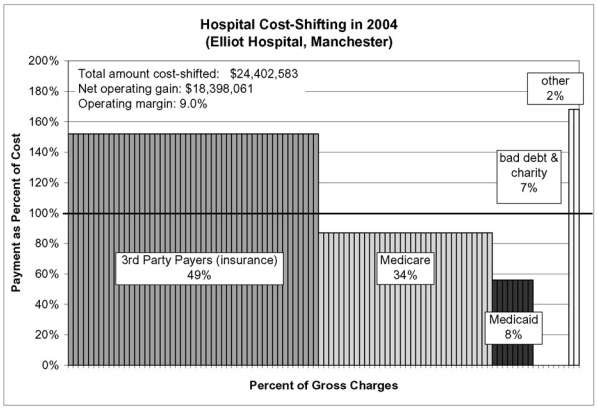
Concord Hospital



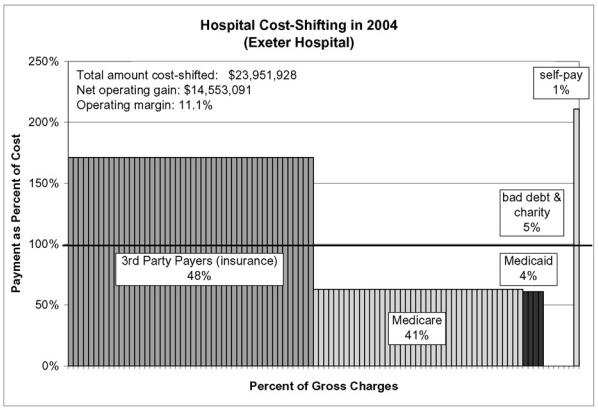
Cottage Hospital, Woodsville



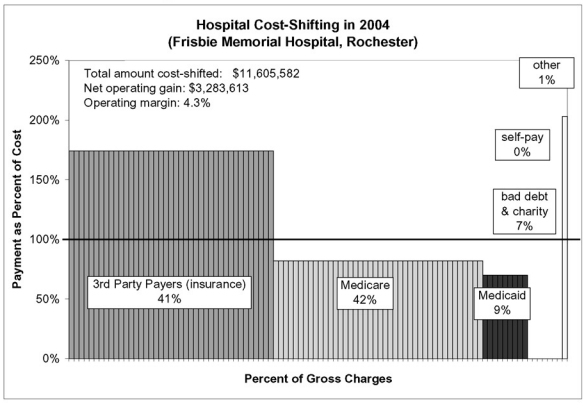
Elliot Hospital, Manchester



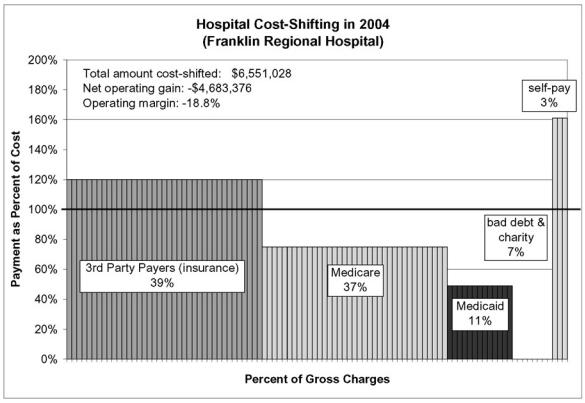
Exeter Hospital, Exeter



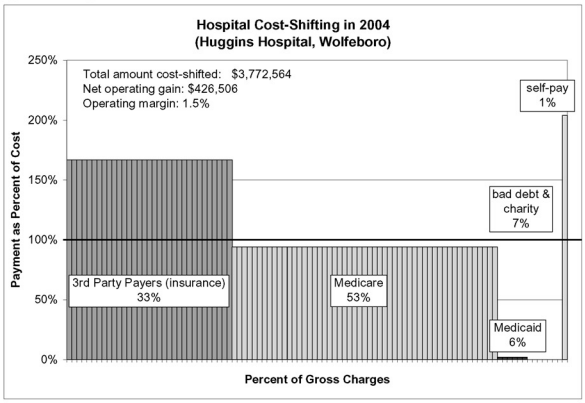
Frisbie Memorial Hospital, Rochester



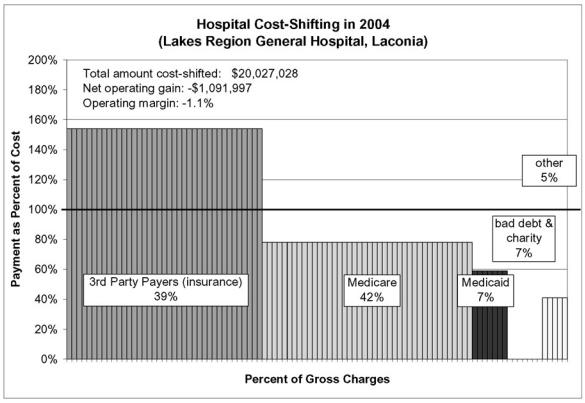
Franklin Regional Hospital



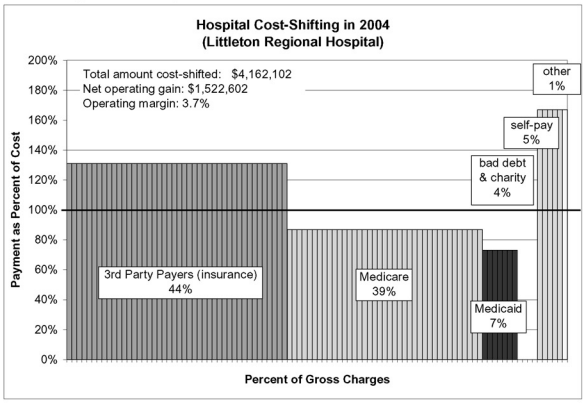
Huggins Hospital, Wolfeboro



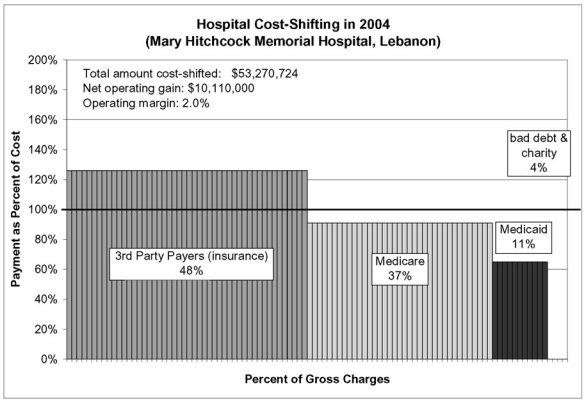
Lakes Region General Hospital, Laconia



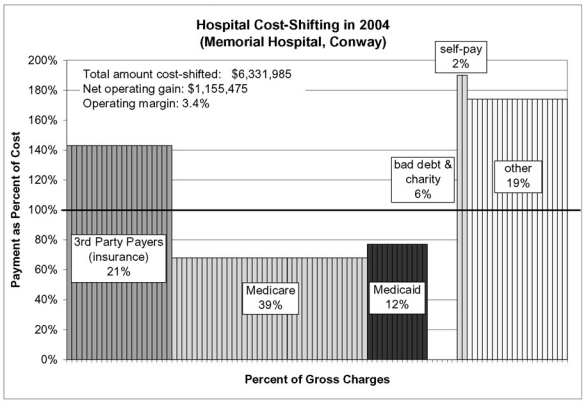
Littleton Regional Hospital



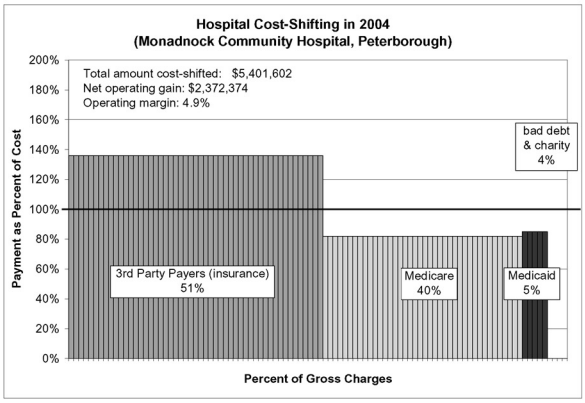
Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Lebanon



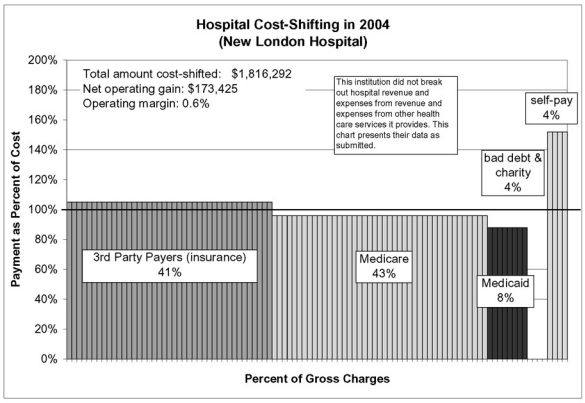
Memorial Hospital, Conway



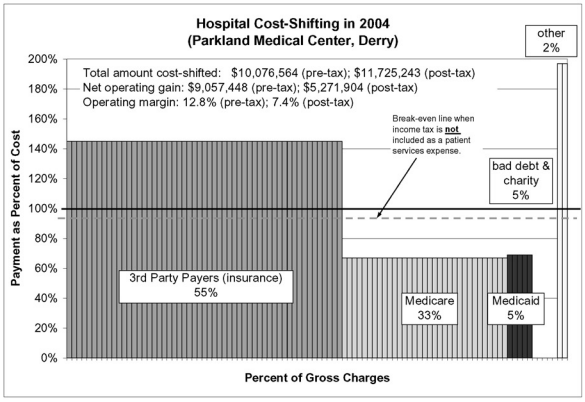
Monadnock Community Hospital, Peterborough



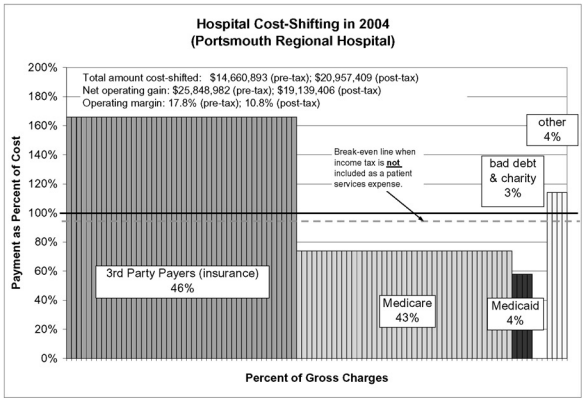
New London Hospital



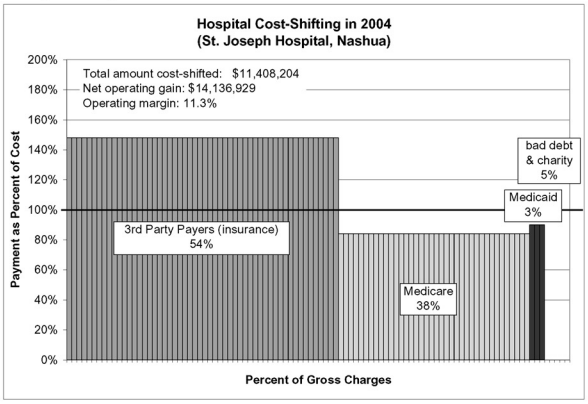
Parkland Medical Center, Derry



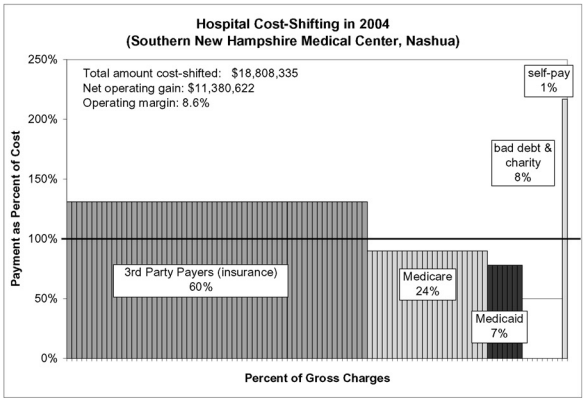
Portsmouth Regional Hospital, Portsmouth



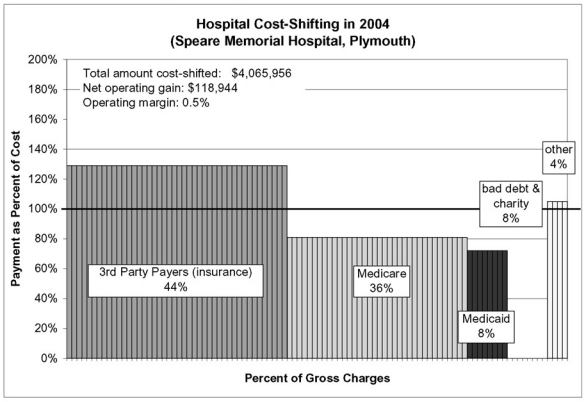
St. Joseph Hospital, Nashua



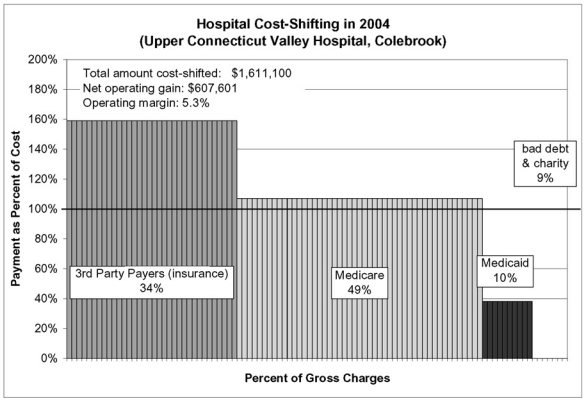
Southern New Hampshire Medical Center, Nashua



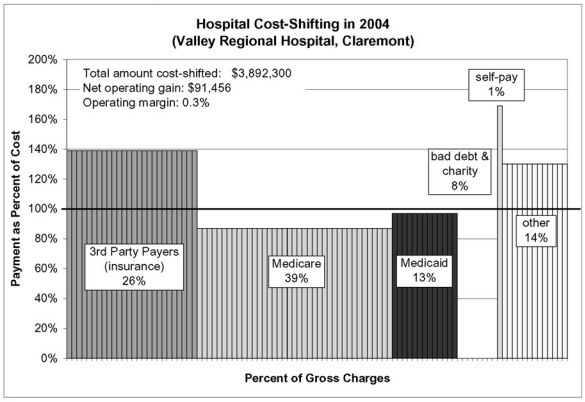
Speare Memorial Hospital, Plymouth



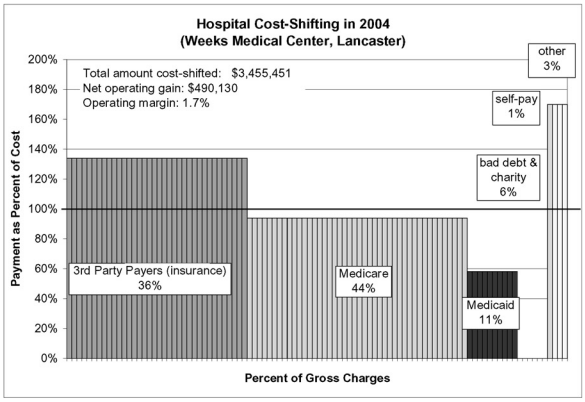
Upper Connecticut Valley Hospital, Colebrook



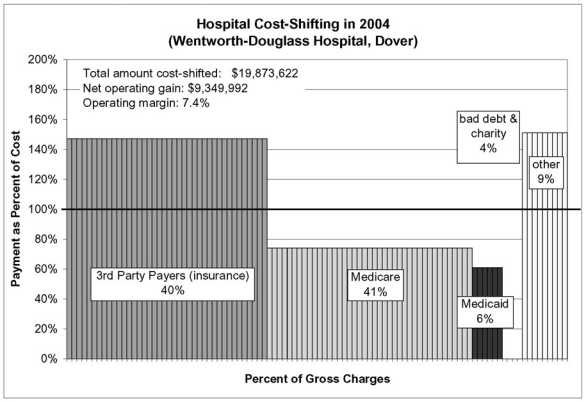
Valley Regional Hospital, Claremont



Weeks Medical Center, Lancaster



Wentworth-Douglass Hospital, Dover



Appendix B: Calculating and Charting the Cost-Shift Data

Except for our 2004 report on this topic, we are unaware of any other studies that have tried to quantify cost-shifting in hospitals and to generate hydraulics diagrams. Here we document the method we used to achieve our results so that others can understand our work and use the same or similar techniques. Our starting point was the financial data reported annually by each hospital to the NH Hospital Association in a uniform spreadsheet format.

Definitions

These definitions cite specific cells in the 2004 spreadsheet so that the hospital executives and other interested parties can verify the figures and calculations should they wish to do so.

Gross Patient Service Revenue: Charges. The aggregate list price for all patient services provided without making provision for charity care or negotiated discounts. (C64).

Net Operating Gain: The amount by which net operating revenue exceeds operating expenses including any income taxes. (C89-C97)

Net Operating Margin: Net operating income divided by net operating revenue. (C89/C75). An additional post-tax margin was calculated for the two for-profit hospitals by reducing their net operating income by the amount of tax. ((C89-C97)/C75)

Net Patient Service Revenue: The amount actually collected from all payers. Bad debt that is written off is included in this number. It is Gross Patient Service Revenue less charity care and contractual discounts. (C71).

Operating Margin (post-tax): Net Operating Income less a portion of Income Taxes that represents the proportion of Net Operating Income to Net Income Before Taxes. The result is then divided by Net Operating Revenues. Not all income tax paid is attributable to patient services when a hospital has a large Net Non-Operating Revenue (investment income, for example). This is calculated only for the two for-profit hospitals, Parkland and Portsmouth. ((C89-(C97*C89/C95))/C75)

Operating Margin (pre-tax): Net Operating Income divided by Net Operating Revenues. (C89/C75). This is an industry standard definition but it suffers from the fact that bad debt is effectively included in both numerator and denominator. Because bad debt is valued at charge, higher charges results in a lower operating margin, but only for the bad debt portion. A more stable and accurate calculation of operating margin would remove the bad debt from both numerator and denominator. We have not done so in this report so that the operating margins in this report will be comparable to those in national reports.

Total Operating Expenses: The sum of all line items that make up the expenses of hospital operation, including salaries and wages, contractual services, depreciation, supplies, utilities, etc. This includes the amount of charges that were written off as bad debt during the year. (C87).

True Net Patient Service Revenue: Net Patient Service Revenue less the amount of bad debt written off (C71-C82).

True Patient Service Expenses: Total Operating Expenses less bad debt and less an amount equal to Other Operating Revenues. (C87-C82-C73)

Step-by-Step Procedure

These steps were repeated for each hospital and also for the aggregate numbers summed across all 26 hospitals.

Step #1: Calculate "True Patient Services Expenses"
The starting number is Total Operating Expense. From this, two numbers must be subtracted.

1. Bad Debt is included in Total Operating Expense as an offset to the fact that it is also included in Net Operating Revenue. It is not actually an expense. That is, if all bills were paid at the charge amount, the stated expenses would be reduced by the amount identified as bad debt. The true amount of "checks being cut to provide services" does not include bad debt. Bad Debt is therefore subtracted from Total Operating Expense.

2. Net Operating Revenue is the sum of Net Patient Services Revenue and Other Operating Revenue. This second item may include revenue from a cafeteria, parking fees, gift shop or other ancillary functions. The expenses incurred to produce these revenues, however, are not separately identified but are included in Total Operating Expense. These ancillary functions could be net-revenue producers for the hospital or could actually cost more than the revenue they generate. We make the **assumption** that these functions are an exact break-even for each hospital, neither producing a profit nor contributing a loss. (Even if the assumption is only partly true, it has an insignificant impact on the final result because Other Operating Revenue is a very small percentage of Net Operating Revenue.) An amount of expense exactly equal to Other Operating Revenue is therefore also subtracted from Net Operating Revenue to arrive at a calculated True Patient Service Expenses.

Example:

Total Operating Expense	$46,091,717
less bad debt expense	-$2,105,430
less expenses covered by & equal to non-patient revenue	-$2,331,535
True Patient services expenses	$41,654,752

If this hospital were to obtain patient services revenue exactly equal to this calculated True Patient Service Expenses, its operating expenses will exactly equal its operating income.

3. For the two for-profit hospitals, a portion of the income tax paid must be added. The portion to be added is calculated by pro-rating the total tax between net operating income and net non-operating revenues.

Step #2: Identify Gross and Net Revenue by Payer

These data are set up in table fashion as shown in this example:

Patient Service Revenue	Gross	Net
Medicaid	$3,676,416	$1,776,388
Medicare	$29,471,250	$13,640,782
Self-Pay	$2,479,450	$1,523,668
3rd Party	$37,705,782	$29,191,718
Other	$0	$0
Total Patient Service Revenue	$73,332,898	$46,132,556

While Charity Care has been removed to arrive at the Net Self-Pay amount, Bad Debt is still included in the entries in the net revenue column of this table. Therefore to arrive at the true amount of revenue that the hospital actually received, the bad debt amount must still be subtracted.

Total (from above)	$46,132,556
less bad debt	$2,105,430
True Net Patient Services Revenue	$44,027,126

In this example, the hospital received $44,027,126 in real net patient service revenue while its True Patient services expenses were $41,654,752. Thus, this hospital had a net operating gain of $2,372,374 from patient services for the year.

Step #3: Adjust Net Self-Pay Revenue:
Self-Pay Gross Patient Services Revenue is actually made up of three components: Charity Care, Bad Debt, and Self-Pay Actually Paid.

Some Bad Debt and Charity Care are actually attributable to patients with insurance who cannot pay the deductibles or co-pays. The amount of Gross and Net Revenue for such patients is included in the "3rd Party" category in the data. While some of the Bad Debt should be subtracted from the Net Revenue for 3rd Party patients and most should be subtracted from the Net Revenue for Self-Pay patients, the necessary breakdown was not available.[16] In creating hydraulics charts for individual hospitals, we therefore subtracted all Bad Debt from Net Self-Pay Revenue.

Step #4: Calculate True Charge-to-Cost Ratio
If all patient services were paid for at the list price amount or "charges" the hospital would actually receive the amount of money it reports as Gross Patient Services Revenue. This amount divided by the True Patient Services Expenses results in a percentage. For the example, this is 176 percent. This is the True Charge-to-Cost Ratio for patient services. That is, cost was effectively marked up by 76 percent to arrive at charges. (This is an average mark-up. There is

[16] While this report was being prepared some hospitals did provide a breakdown of their bad debt and charity care between self-pay and insured persons. We used the result of this to estimate and present a more accurate view of the aggregate self-pay situation in the body of this report. However, to maintain a reasonable degree of comparability among hospitals, we did not do so for the individual hospital charts.

no way of determining from the available data which services may be marked up more and which marked up less than this average amount.)

(NOTE: This True Charge-to-Cost Ratio is different from and will be higher than a charge-to-cost ratio calculated by using an unadjusted Total Operating Expense in the denominator. In the example, this would be 159 percent. It can be easily seen that if all payers paid full charges the revenue received would be 176 percent of patient services expenses, not 159 percent.)

Step #5: Calculate True Cost-to-Charge Ratio
The True Cost-to-Charge Ratio is simply the inverse of the True Charge-to-Cost Ratio. For the example, this is 1/1.76 or 57 percent. That is, true cost was, on average, 57 percent of the charged amount. (This is an average. There is no way of determining from the available data which services may have a greater or lesser cost-to-charge ratio.)

Step #6: Calculate Percent of Charges for Horizontal Axis
The Gross Patient Services Revenue for each payer type is divided by the total Gross Patient Services Revenue. Self-pay revenues are divided into two categories however. Gross self-pay that is never actually paid is the total of self-pay bad debt and charity care. Gross self-pay actually paid is the amount of net revenue from self-pay. This essentially assumes that some self-pay patients pay their entire bill while the remainder pay nothing. While this is clearly not true, presenting the information this way makes the hydraulics chart easier to understand and explain. Some self-pay patients will pay the full charges and this calculation shows that.

There are 100 vertical bars on the hydraulics chart, each one representing one percent of Gross Patient Services Revenue. The number of bars for each payer type is determined by the percentages that have been calculated.

Payer	Percent
3rd Party	51%
Medicare	40%
Medicaid	5%
Self-Pay - bad debt & charity	4%
Self-Pay - actually paid	0%
Other	0%
Total	100%

The percentages are rounded. In the example, 3rd-party patients account for 51.4 percent of gross charges so they are given 51 vertical bars on the hydraulics chart.

Step #7: Calculate True Cost of Patient Services by Payer
This step is based on an important **assumption**: the average cost-to-charge ratio applies equally to all payers. Since the average cost-to-charge ratio in the example is 57 percent, that percentage is the number applied to the Gross Patient Services Revenue for each payer type to determine the cost of the services provided to that payer type.

Payer Type	Cost of Services
Medicaid	$2,088,288
Medicare	$16,740,339
Self-Pay	$1,408,384
3rd Party	$21,417,741
Other	$0
Total	$41,654,752

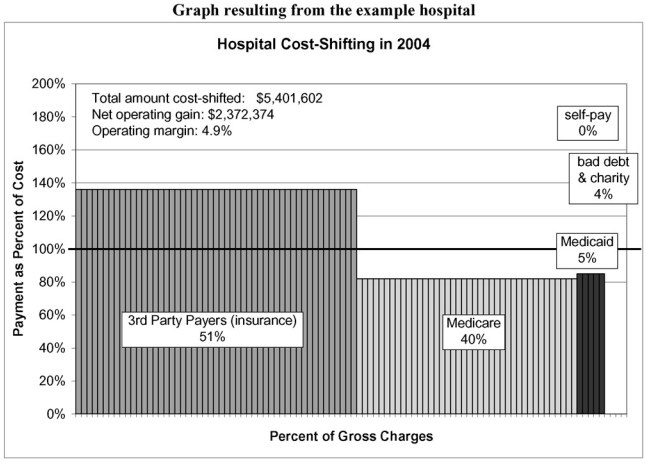
Step #8: Calculate the Percent of Cost Actually Paid for Vertical Axis
For each payer type, the ratio of its reported Net Patient Service Revenue to its share of True Patient Services Expenses is calculated. In the example, Medicare actually paid $13,640,782 and its cost of services was $16,740,339. Medicare therefore paid 81.5 percent of cost. Each of the 40 vertical bars for Medicare in the hydraulic chart will rise to 82 percent of cost.

Step #9: Calculate Difference Between True Net Revenue and Cost
For each payer type, subtract its True Patient Services Expenses from its Net Patient Service Revenue to determine the amount that payer type paid in excess of cost or in deficit of cost. The total amount cost-shifted during the year is the total of all of the deficits for those payer types that had deficits. In the example, this amounted to $5,401,602 during the year. This is the amount that had to be made up by other patient revenue sources before the hospital could "break even." In the case of the example, more than this cost-shifted amount was made up and the net operating gain for the year was $2,372,374.

To the extent that the other payers do not provide sufficient excess revenue to cover the cost-shift requirement, the hospital's patient services operated at a loss during the year.

Step #10: Plot the results
Each of the 100 vertical bars on the hydraulics chart should be plotted to rise to the height that indicates the percent of cost that payer actually paid. For example, the Medicare bars should rise to 82 percent of cost.

Graph resulting from the example hospital



Methodological Issues

There are a number of systemic problems with the hydraulics charts and the calculations used to create them. While these issues are real and affect some specific numbers, they do not diminish the utility of presenting financial data in this graphical manner, nor do they affect the overall conclusions made in this report.

1. Average Cost-to-Charge Ratio is Used

First, it is almost certainly not true that the cost-to-charge ratio is identical for each payer type. The financial data in audit reports and spreadsheets is insufficient to obtain any estimate of how that ratio might actually differ for services provided to Medicare or self-pay patients, for example. The simplifying assumption used is that the average ratio for each hospital applies equally to all payer types for that hospital. Possibly each hospital has some qualitative sense (if not quantitative measure) of the degree to which this assumption affects the result. If hospitals calculated and reported such cost-to-charge ratios for each payer type, this analysis would be more accurate.

2. Vertical Axes Cannot be Compared Between Hospitals

For any one hospital, the vertical axis is a measure of its reimbursement to its cost. Two hospitals may have quite different cost structures and thus appear to be reimbursed at quite different percentages of cost by any payer type. If hospital A is paid 140 percent of cost by insurers while hospital B is paid 125 percent, it still does not tell us which hospital is being paid more and

which is being paid less in real dollar terms. It is not possible to determine to what extent that difference is due to actual differences in payments being made for the same services versus different costs for the same service. Until some direct public measure that allows comparison of actual cost for identical services from hospital to hospital is used, the resulting charts will suffer from this deficiency.

3. Uncompensated Care is an Amalgam

If all uncompensated care were provided to self-pay patients only then subtracting the bad debt and charity care from the gross self-pay revenue would result in the net self-pay revenue. Yet it is clear that this is not the case. Some undetermined portion of reported uncompensated care is not attributable to self-pay patients but (probably) to insured patients who cannot or do not pay their deductibles or co-pays.

This means that the ability to split the self-pay category into two components for the graphs is not possible. The fully-paying self-pay category may be zero or even less in the calculations because the uncompensated care total exceeds Gross Self-Pay Revenue. The example used above is a case in point. Since the total uncompensated care actually exceeds the gross self-pay revenue, there is no vertical bar on the horizontal axis for fully-paying self-pay patients.

We recommend and are very hopeful that all hospitals will begin to report charity care and bad debt write-offs separately for self-pay and insured patients.

While this report was being prepared, we engaged in a preliminary effort to gather this information from all hospitals. That effort was successful but not complete. We used the results to make overall estimates but did not incorporate the incomplete results into the charts for individual hospitals. When all hospitals report uncompensated care as we suggest they should, this issue will be resolved.

Want to know more?
-- Become a subscriber.

The NH Center for Public Policy Studies needs you.

Since 1996 the Center has delivered to New Hampshire's policy makers, news organizations, and citizens objective analysis that has become the foundation for better public policy. The Center gets no state or federal appropriation. We have survived and flourished because of the extraordinary generosity of the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation and a growing list of private donors. To maintain our independence, we need to broaden our base of contributors.

Our goal: 100 new contributors, each donating $1,000 for an annual subscription to our research reports and an invitation to our policy forums.

Our guarantee: Even if you don't subscribe, you can get our reports for free. You can download them from our website or call and we'll mail you copies. For free. That's our mission: "to raise new ideas and improve policy debates through quality information and analysis on issues shaping New Hampshire's future," and to do so in ways that make the information available to *everyone:* legislators, school boards, small-business owners, voters. *As long as we can raise enough unrestricted money to support our inquiry into problems that matter to New Hampshire, we will keep making that information available at no cost to people who will use it.*

Our independence: The Center is a private, nonpartisan, not-for-profit organization. Our board of directors sets our research agenda. This report is a product of a research project sponsored by the Endowment for Health but most of the Center's work has no particular sponsor. Unrestricted donations allow the Center to pursue topics that grant-makers typically won't support: local governance, school funding, corrections. The Center exists only because of the generosity of our donors.

To subscribe: Send a check to:
The NH Center for Public Policy Studies
One Eagle Square, Suite 510
Concord NH 03301

Please include your mailing address and your name as you would like it to appear in our list of donors. Your donation is 100 percent tax deductible. For more information about the Center and its work, e-mail Executive Director Doug Hall at doughall@nhpolicy.org

Our Supporters

The Center's continued service to New Hampshire is possible because the following individuals, organizations, and corporations have made generous unrestricted donations to the Center from 2004 into 2006. The Center's supporters do not necessarily endorse, nor has the Center asked them to endorse, any of the findings or recommendations in our reports.

Sustaining Partners *(gifts of $100,000 or more since 1996)*
The NH Charitable Foundation
Ruth & the late James Ewing
Harold Janeway
The Putnam Foundation

Sustaining Benefactors *(gifts totaling $25,000 or more in any three-year period)*
Whit & Closey Dickey
The Jameson Trust
Jefferson Pilot Financial
John Morison
Tyco Labs
William Welsh

Major Donors (*annual gifts of $5,000 to $25,000*)
Anonymous
Bruce & Jane Keough*
Lovett-Woodsum Family Charitable Foundation
Public Service of NH*
Betty Tamposi

Donors *(annual gifts of $2,000 to $5,000)*
Ocean National Bank
Harvey & Christina Hill

Subscribers (*annual gifts of $1,000)*
Anthem Blue Cross/Blue Shield
James & Ellen Adams Bassett
Cotton Cleveland & John Garvey*
Martha Fuller Clark & Geoffrey E. Clark
James A. Coburn
Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center
First Colebrook Bank
Gov. Wesley Powell Fund
Granite State Electric
Martin Gross*
High Point Communications Group, Inc.
Laconia Savings Bank
Lavallee/Brensinger Architects*
Andrew E.Lietz
John & Susan Lynch*
New England Life Care, Inc.
Northeast Delta Dental
Walter & Dorothy Peterson*
Joseph & Augusta Petrone
James Putnam*
Mike Smith
Story Land/Heritage NH
John & Marjory Swope*
Georgie & John Thomas
Unitil*
Jack & Pat Weeks*
Beverly & Dan Wolf*
J.A. Wright & Co.
Kimon & Anne Zachos*

Friends of the Center (*annual gifts up to $1,000*)
Anonymous* (two donors)
Paul & Mary Avery
John & Pam Blackford
Thomas & Emilie Burack
Child and Family Services
John & Judith Crosier*
Charles A. DeGrandpre
Jameson French- Northland Forest Products Inc.
Morton Goulder*
William G. & Erika Johnson
Ann McLane Kuster & Brad Kuster
Ledyard National Bank
Joseph & Theresa Marcille
Douglas & Nancy McIninch*
Mt. Washington Valley Chamber of Commerce
New England Wire Technology Corp.
NH Farm Bureau Federation
John & Alice Pepper
Mary & John Rauh*
Jay & Barbara Rosenfield
David & Mary Ruedig
Frederic K. Upton
Brian Walsh

* *indicates a pledge to repeat a gift over three or more years*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you, Representative Renzullo.

Mr. Young, why don't you go next.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN YOUNG, CO-CHAIR, AGRICULTURE COALITION FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. I am a fourth generation apple farmer from New England and have been raising apples for 44 years here in New Hampshire. I am also co-chair of the Agriculture Coalition for Immigration Reform. And today I am also testifying on behalf of the National Council of Ag Employers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the New England Apple Council.

The title of today's hearing should be: "How will illegal immigrants impact the costs of health care, local education and social services without passage of comprehensive immigration reform legislation?"

Certainly, illegal immigration has negative consequences, yet a fair and complete treatment of the issue would consider contributions of immigrants and most importantly the impacts of more delay or even failure yet again to enact a truly comprehensive immigration reform bill.

I say this because for decades I have been closely involved with the immigration issue. I am intimately familiar with the existing temporary foreign worker programs. I worked on the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, and I can tell you that the chief failure of that legislation was not the legalization program but rather the lack of a long-term solution in the form of expanded temporary worker programs.

I wish to go on record by saying that, year after year, we have heard excuse after excuse for congressional inaction. Had we solved this problem in a truly comprehensive way in 1986 or in 1994 or 1996 or in 1998, we would probably not be here today talking about numbers like 12 million people, numbers which reach nearly 5 percent of the workforce. And we would not have the daily news reporting outright shortages of farm labor threatening the existence of agriculture industries coast to coast, from oranges in Florida to tomatoes in California to dairies right here in New England.

The core elements of a comprehensive approach must be, one, rational border and interior enforcement; two, expanded and improved legal channels for temporary workers to meet the needs of the American economy; and, three, a realistic approach for addressing the undocumented. While we may quibble about some of the elements of the Senate-passed bill, it is comprehensive in scope, and it does address all of these elements.

Mr. Chairman, since this hearing is looking at the cost of immigrants, I have attached the analysis of the Congressional Budget Office's report on cost prepared by the Essential Worker Coalition, and I ask that it be included in the record.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

Mr. YOUNG. As well as the experience of the New England Apple Council with the existing H2A and H2B programs as Attachment I.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, as well.

Mr. YOUNG. The current guest worker programs have deep flaws that limit their use. H2A is bureaucratic, unresponsive, expensive and prone to litigation. H2B is hamstrung by an artificially low cap in admissions. Neither accommodates employers who need workers year round, but instead are restricted to seasonal employment. If you are an employer who has year round needs for general labor which cannot be successfully filled with U.S. workers, there is no program for you.

Our agricultural economy and much of our service economy is fueled by undocumented workers. We need a comprehensive immigration policy which will allow these workers to come forward, undergo background checks and be allowed access to jobs legally. They will pay taxes, but more importantly, they will help create many jobs upstream and downstream of the production, for services and goods which will allow these businesses to expand. In agriculture, as an example, each farm worker job sustains three jobs in the surrounding economy.

We believe the mess which is America's current immigration system can only be fixed through a comprehensive approach. Comprehensive immigration reform must deal with each aspect of the problem. It must provide a workable program for agriculture, such as a reformed H2A, it must address the artificially low H2B cap. It must create a new temporary worker problem that is accessible to the industries that fall through the cracks of the current limited program framework.

Comprehensive reform must also address enforcement. Employers can also be part of this solution. Employers are not opposed to an expanded employment eligibility verification system, but it must be accurate, responsive, easily accessible and hold the employer harmless for any system errors. Most importantly, expanded employer responsibilities in this area must be coupled with—and I say coupled with and not implemented in advance of means to an access to a legal workforce.

Without comprehensive bipartisan immigration reform, without a comprehensive, bipartisan immigration reform approach, legislative efforts will fail and we will continue to suffer the consequences. We will again have walked away from the issue and a year from now, based on the recently released statistics, there will be 300,000 more undocumented aliens here in the United States. The time for action is now. I urge the Members of the House to return to Washington and work with the Senate to pass a comprehensive bipartisan immigration bill and do it during this session of Congress. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Young follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN YOUNG

Mr. Chairman,

I appreciate the opportunity to testify today. I'm a fourth generation apple farmer from New England, and have been raising apples for 44 years here in New Hampshire. I am also co-chair of the Agriculture Coalition for Immigration Reform (ACIR). Today I am also testifying on behalf of the National Council of Agricultural Employers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the New England Apple Council (NEAC).

The title of today's hearing is "The Reid-Kennedy Bills Amnesty; Impacts on Taxpayers, Fundamental Fairness and the Rule of Law". In my opinion the fairer question is "How will illegal immigrants impact the costs of health care, local education, and social services WITHOUT passage of comprehensive immigration reform legisla-

tion?" Certainly illegal immigration has negative consequences. Yet a fair and complete treatment of the issue would consider contributions of immigrants and—most importantly—the impacts of more delay or even failure, yet again, to enact a truly comprehensive immigration reform bill.

I say this because for decades I have been closely involved in the immigration issue, and am intimately familiar with the existing temporary foreign worker programs. I worked on the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, and can tell you that the chief failure of that legislation was NOT the legalization program, but rather, the lack of a long-term solution in the form of expanded temporary worker programs. I have been at the table ever since, seeking reforms to the existing temporary worker programs through the 1990's up to the present.

I wish to go on record by saying that year after year, we have heard excuse after excuse for Congressional inaction. Had we solved this problem in a truly comprehensive way in 1986, or in 1994, or 1996, 1998, we would probably not be here talking about numbers like 12 million people, numbers like nearly 5% of the workforce! And, we would not have the daily news reporting outright shortages of farm labor threatening the very existence of agricultural industries from coast to coast, from oranges in Florida to tomatoes in California to dairies right here in New England.

The core elements of a comprehensive approach must be (1) rational border and interior enforcement; (2) expanded and improved legal channels for temporary workers to meet the needs of the American economy; and, (3) a realistic approach for addressing the undocumented. While we may quibble about some of the elements of the Senate-passed bill, it is comprehensive in scope. It does address all these elements.

Along with my testimony, I offer the experience of the New England Apple Council with the existing H2A and H2B programs (see Attachment I). The current programs have deep flaws that limit their use. H2A is bureaucratic, unresponsive, expensive, and prone to litigation. H2B is hamstrung by an artificially low cap on admissions. Neither program accommodates employers who need workers year-round, but instead are restricted to seasonal employment. If you are an employer who has year-round needs for general labor which cannot be successfully filled with U.S. workers, there is no program for you.

Meanwhile our agricultural economy and much of our service economy is fueled by undocumented workers. We need a comprehensive immigration policy which will allow these workers to come forward, undergo background checks, and be allowed access to jobs legally. They will pay taxes, but more importantly they will help create many jobs upstream and downstream of the production, for services and goods, which will allow those businesses to expand. In agriculture, as an example, each farmworker job sustains three jobs in the surrounding economy. We are talking about sustaining and creating job opportunities for Americans.

We believe that the mess which is America's current immigration system can only be fixed through a comprehensive approach. Comprehensive immigration reform must deal with each aspect of the problem. It must provide a workable program for agriculture, such as a reformed H2A. It must address the artificially low H2B cap. It must create a new temporary worker program that is accessible to the industries that fall through the cracks of the current limited program framework.

Comprehensive reform must also address enforcement. I believe that every American wants to see a well-managed border. Employers can also be part of the solution. Employers are not opposed to an expanded employment eligibility verification system. But it must be accurate, responsive, easily accessible, and it must hold the employer harmless for any system errors. Most importantly, expanded employer responsibilities in this area must be coupled with—not implemented in advance of—means to access a legal workforce.

The problem of those who are in this Country without documents must be dealt with at the same time that we secure our borders. I like to think of our problem, of illegal immigration, as a dam that has been breached. When you have a hole in a dam the first thing you do is relieve the pressure. If we provide better legal channels that are in our own economic interest, and we find a way for those here undocumented to become legal, we will have released the pressure. We will then be able to go about fixing our dam. A recent study by the National Foundation for American Policy documents this by looking at the positive effect the 1950's-era *Bracero* program had at reducing illegal immigration.

Without a comprehensive, bipartisan immigration reform approach, legislative efforts will fail and we will continue to suffer the consequences. We will again have walked away from the issue. And a year from, now based upon recently released statistics, there will be 300,000 more undocumented aliens here in the U.S. The time for congressional action is NOW. I urge House Members to return to Wash-

ington to work with the Senate to pass a comprehensive bipartisan immigration reform bill.

In conclusion I want to thank the Committee for allowing me to testify today.

ATTACHMENT I

The New England Apple Council Experience with the Existing H2A and H2B Temporary Worker Programs

Submitted by

John Young, Past Executive Director

The New England Apple Council includes growers in all six New England States, who raise various agricultural products. Many of our growers, including me, have used the H2A program since the early 1960's. Our members started using Legal foreign workers in 1943. Mr. Chairman it has been almost 11 years since I last testified before this committee. In that time the guest worker program known as H2A has become nearly unusable. The approximately 190 members of NEAC have decreased their usage of H2A by 53%. Although employment of H2A workers has decreased, overall employment at our members has remained stable.

Where have the additional workers come from? Many were referred by the Employment Service without verification of their legal authority to work in the U.S. Growers took the Employment Service's word that all referrals were qualified. Part of being qualified is being work authorized. Later growers were notified that many workers' social security numbers did not match the names reported.

A referral of 125 workers approximately 13 years ago began the New England Apple Councils change from a legal (H2A) workforce to a heavily undocumented workforce. Growers were not in a position to use the pilot verification system because H2A workers are not included in the Social Security system, and would all come back as no-match. Employers were also afraid to use the system for only U.S. workers for fear of being charged with discrimination in hiring by the Office of Special Counsel of the U.S. Department of Labor.

I believe H2A is broken. It is unresponsive, burdensome in paperwork, excessively costly, and I as an Association Director can not guarantee workers will be at the farm when they are needed.

The government's approval process has become less dependable since 9/11. Prior to 9/11 we would expect petitions for workers to be approved within two weeks. Today many are not back in even a month. For our H2A jobs we are asking to have unnamed petitions approved. The background checks of workers are done at the port of entry, and there is no function required at Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) other than stamping the petition approved.

We also have employers who use H2B workers. These are seasonal workers in hotels, restaurants, golf courses, landscaping, fisheries and ski areas. This program is also broken. An employer must start 120 days before workers are needed. With good luck they receive an approval from the Department of Labor 30–60 days before need; this is after an attempt to find local U.S. employees to do the job failed. This approval must then be sent to USCIS with the regular fees plus an extra $1,000 for expedited processing. Without premium processing it can take as long as 5 months for approval. We recently had one that took 5 months and a day, to approve an unnamed petition. There are other problems with the H2B program. It is capped at 66,000 visas per year. There was a temporary fix to exempt most returning workers from counting against the cap, but it will expire on October 1st. This will leave many New Hampshire businesses without workers next spring.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you, Mr. Young.

The Chair will advise the Members of the audience that the rules of the House specifically prohibit expressions in support of or in opposition to any statements that are made by witnesses or by Members of the Committee. And the Chair will enforce that rule.

This is a legislative hearing that is conducted pursuant to the rules of the United States House of Representatives. I know that there are strongly held views on both sides of this issue. I think it is important that this hearing be conducted according to rules because what someone agrees with in 1 minute, someone will dis-

agree with when somebody else comes to speak. And the only way that we are able to conduct this hearing according to the rules is that everybody respects the statements that are made by the witnesses and by the Members of the Committee, whether they happen to agree with those statements or disagree with those statements.

Mr. Gadiel, the floor is yours.

TESTIMONY OF PETER GADIEL, PRESIDENT, 9/11 FAMILIES FOR A SECURE AMERICA

Mr. GADIEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

Since independence, one of America's most treasured ideals has been that of equality under law. In practice, we have often failed to achieve that ideal, but with the civil rights revolution, the clear trend of our 230 years of existence has been a progress toward making that goal a reality.

Now comes the U.S. Senate with S. 2611, a bill that will reverse our progressive course by rejecting the concept of equality before the law. This would be done in order to create a special class of millions and offer them special treatment and privileges that have never before in our history been offered to any single citizen let alone an immense group of them.

Who are the people the Senate has selected for special privileges? Not combat veterans of our military services; not the elderly people who have contributed to our Nation for many decades; not Americans who have made contributions in medicine or science. The elite chosen by the Senate are illegal aliens, citizens of other nations who, like thieves in the night, sneaked across our borders illegally. Aliens who obtained visas to visit our country with the stated promise to return home on the expiration of their visas and who, by violating that promise, revealed themselves to be liars. The privileged class chosen by the Senate consists entirely of criminals, and not even American criminals but criminal aliens.

S. 2611 would forgive illegals for immigrations crimes, tax evasion, identity fraud, and other crimes and then goes far beyond that to grant them one of the greatest gifts our government can bestow: citizenship, a benefit that the law breakers will be able in turn to pass on to their descendants.

Senators object to calling this amnesty, and on this one single point, they are correct. A true amnesty would merely restore the criminals to the same position they occupied before they committed their crimes: the right to apply for immigration like anyone else in the world. But S. 2611 goes on and rewards the acts of this specified criminal class. And to conceal the nature of its discriminatory and regressive plan, the Senate calls this idea comprehensive or a path to legalization. But to everyone else, it is discrimination, a violation of fundamental fairness and abandonment of the rule of law as we have known it.

The law breaking illegal aliens will be the beneficiaries of S. 2611, and it is American citizens who will pay the costs, both financial and social. Tens of thousands of American workers who have lost their jobs to illegal aliens who will work for a pittance and live 40 and 50 to a house. It is fundamentally unfair to these

Americans who will see their law breaking competitors rewarded with citizenship. Fundamentally unfair to make permanent the conditions that deprive these American workers the ability to earn a living wage. Many Americans have been killed or injured in auto accidents or crimes committed by illegals who violate our motor vehicle and criminal laws as readily as they violate our immigration laws. And I might add today they show a disregard for even common civil proprieties of this hearing.

Since every illegal is by definition a person whose true identity has never been documented, the perpetrators in many cases just disappear, is it not grossly unfair to the American victims and their families that illegals who have killed and injured Americans will be able simply by adopting a new identity to take advantage of a path to citizenship?

The health care costs of Americans are inflated because hospitals are overrun by illegals who utilize their services. Is it not fundamentally unfair to Americans to increase our population by perhaps 60 million who will inevitably increase those costs?

The open borders lobby relentlessly speaks of the romantic past, but the world is not the place it was in 1870 or 1900. Many, many, many conditions have changed and the most important one of those changes is that our government no longer seems to care who gets into our country. Let me provide a personal perspective on that point.

My father was born in Germany in 1906. He was only part Jewish, but that and his family's anti-Nazi activities were sufficient for the Hitler government to target him for death. In 1940, he arrived in this country officially classified as a "stateless person" and was allowed entry, but his entry as a refugee was conditional. He used to tell me that despite his Jewish blood and his work in opposing Nazis, before he was entitled to remain in the U.S., the FBI investigated him carefully to make sure he wasn't a German agent. He said they practically looked under my fillings to make sure I wasn't a Germany agent.

Yet my father was pleased that the FBI examined him so closely. I didn't want German agents in the U.S. anymore than FDR did. I wanted to be safe. My father was proud that he passed the test, and he felt safe in this country because he knew his government was carefully screening every single person who wanted to immigrate to this wonderful country.

How sadly ironic it is that my son, his grandson, was murdered on 9/11 because the government of this country abandoned the practice of carefully examining those who wish to come to our country.

S. 2611—make no doubt—will result in many more millions of criminal aliens from all parts of the earth winning the right to stay in the United States of America without any effective investigation of their possible violent or terrorist backgrounds. And this is the worst of all the many crimes against fairness, justice and morality S. 2611 will produce: It will make our Nation even more vulnerable to attack by hostile foreign powers infiltrating agents into the USA as ordinary illegal aliens.

I implore the Members of this Committee to remember that it was negligence on the part of U.S. Government officials that al-

lowed the terrorists of 9/11 and tens of thousands of ordinary street criminals to destroy the lives of innocent Americans. S. 2611 would perpetuate this madness. Illegal immigration is not a victimless crime——

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Dr. Lewy?

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to finish his statement.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

Mr. GADIEL. I appreciate that very much. Amnesty for illegals means Americans will die. It is up to the Members of this House to save Americans from this assault by a Senate that is deaf to the wishes of the vast majority of this country's citizens. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gadiel follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PETER GADIEL

Since Independence, one of American's most treasured ideals has been that of equality under the law. In practice we have often failed to achieve that ideal, but the clear trend during two centuries has been of progress toward making the goal a reality. Now comes the US Senate with S.2611, a bill which would reverse our progressive course by rejecting the concept of equality before the law. This would be done in order to create a special class of millions and offer them special treatment and privileges that have never in our history been offered to any single citizen, let alone an immense group of them.

Who are the people the Senate has selected for special privileges? Not combat veterans of our military services; not elderly people who have contributed to our Nation for many decades, not Americans who have made unique contributions in the medicine or science.

The elite chosen by the Senate are *illegal aliens*. Citizens of other nations who, like thieves in the night, sneaked across our borders illegally. Aliens who obtained visas to visit our country with the stated promise to return home on the expiration of their visas and who, by violating those promises, revealed themselves as liars. The privileged class chosen by the Senate consists entirely of criminals. And not even American criminals, but criminal aliens.

S. 2611 would forgive illegals for their immigration crimes, tax evasion, identity fraud and other crimes, and then goes far beyond that to grant them one of the greatest gifts our government can bestow: citizenship, a benefit that the lawbreakers will in turn be able to pass on to their descendants. Senators object to calling this "amnesty," and on this one point they are correct. A true "amnesty" would merely restore the criminals to the same position they occupied before they committed their crimes: a clean slate and the same right to stand in line with the rest of the world to apply for immigration. However, S2611 *rewards* the criminal acts of this chosen class of lawbreakers. To conceal the nature of its discriminatory and regressive plan the Senate calls this idea "a path to legalization," but to everyone else it's discrimination; a violation of fundamental fairness.

While lawbreaking aliens will be the beneficiaries of S2611, it is American citizens who will pay all the costs, social and financial.

Tens of thousands of taxpaying American workers in the building trades, hospitality industry, agriculture, service industry, manufacturing, high tech . . . the full spectrum of this country's private sector have lost their jobs or have been forced to take lower wages because of illegal aliens who will work for a pittance and live forty and fifty to a house. It is fundamentally unfair to these Americans that their lawbreaking competitors will be rewarded with citizenship; fundamentally unfair to make permanent the conditions that have deprived these American workers of the ability to earn a living wage.

Illegal aliens, violating our criminal laws and motor vehicle laws with the same contempt they show for our immigration laws, have killed or injured many thousands of Americans in street crimes or highway accidents. Since every illegal is by definition a person whose true identity has never been documented, the perpetrators often just disappear. Is it not grossly unfair to these American victims and their families that the illegals who are responsible will be able, simply by adopting a new identity, to take advantage of the "path to citizenship?"

The health care costs of all Americans are inflated because hospitals are overwhelmed with illegals getting "free" health care. Is it not fundamentally unfair to Americans to permanently add perhaps 60 million people who will inevitably increase these costs?

Many Americans who have needed emergency care but have lost access to nearby hospitals which have been forced to close by the cost of caring for illegals who abuse the "free" care offered by emergency rooms. Is it not fundamentally unfair to Americans that the very same people who caused these denials of service will be rewarded with the Senate's "path to citizenship?"

Many Americans of modest means have their entire life earnings invested in their homes and many have seen their homes rendered almost worthless because nearby houses were converted by absentee owners into dormitories for dozens of illegals. Is it not fundamentally unfair to these Americans to reward the illegals (and the landlords) who have robbed them of the work of a lifetime?

The open borders lobby relentlessly speaks of the romantic past. But the world is not the place it was in 1870, 1900. Many, many conditions have changed. Most important among those changes is that our government no longer seems to care who gets into our country. Let me provide a personal perspective on that point.

My father was born in Germany in 1906. He was only part Jewish but that and his family's anti-Nazi activities were sufficient for the Hitler government to target him for death. In 1940 he arrived in the United States officially classified as a "stateless person." However, his status as a refugee was *conditional*, with permanent status only being granted after a complete investigation. He used to tell me that before he was permitted to remain in the US the FBI "practically looked under the fillings in my teeth to make sure that I wasn't a German agent." Yet, my father said he was pleased that the FBI examined him so closely. "I didn't want German agents in the US anymore than FDR did. I wanted to be safe." My father was proud that he passed the test, and felt safe because he knew his government was carefully screening every person who wanted to immigrate to this wonderful country.

How sadly ironic is it that his grandson, my son, was murdered on 9/11/2001 because the government of the United States had abandoned the practice of carefully examining those who wish to come to our country, and S.2611 will result in many more millions of criminal aliens from all parts of the earth winning the right to stay in the USA without any effective investigation of their possible violent or terrorist backgrounds.

And this is the worst all the many crimes against fundamental fairness that S.2611 will produce: it will make our Nation even more vulnerable to attack by hostile foreign powers infiltrating agents into the USA as "ordinary" illegal aliens.

I implore members of this Committee to remember that it was negligence on the part of US government officials that allowed the terrorists of 9/11 and tens of thousands of "ordinary" street criminals to destroy the lives of innocent Americans. S.2611 will perpetuate this madness.

Amnesty for illegals means Americans will die.

It is up to the Members of this House to save Americans from this assault by a Senate that is deaf to the wishes of the vast majority of our citizens.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you, Mr. Gadiel.

Dr. Lewy now.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN LEWY, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Dr. LEWY. Thank you. I am very pleased to meet with you this morning. I am a pediatrician, and I am the immediate past chair of the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Federal Government affairs. I was the chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at Tulane Medical School from 1978 until my retirement in 2004, and I now live in Moultonboro, New Hampshire. I would like to address the issue of how illegal aliens impact local taxpayers in terms of cost and health care.

The American Academy of Pediatrics is concerned about the children who are the innocent victims of illegal immigration. All children need care in our communities; comprehensive, coordinated

and continuous care in a medical home, meaning in a doctor's practice, is cost effective and provides the best quality of care.

Unfortunately, the rules requiring Medicaid recipients to document citizenship and identity will harm the health of the children in our country and their communities. Let me elaborate and explain. About one-third of the Nation's low-income uninsured children live in immigrant families. These children are less likely to gain access to health care services. When they become ill, they are more likely to use emergency rooms which are far more expensive than medical homes. They also delay care far more and more often therefore require hospitalization.

Immigrant children have more depression, more anxiety, more linguistic problems, and often were exposed to traumatic events such as war and persecution. They are also less likely to be immunized. This increases community risk. An example occurred with measles which was largely eliminated in our country by the year 2000. Last year, a 17-year-old unvaccinated girl from Indiana visited an orphanage in Romania where she picked up the measles virus. When she returned home, she attended a church gathering where there were 500 people including a number of unvaccinated children; 34 people developed the illness and three required hospitalization, one quite severely ill.

A particular concern is the interpretation of this citizenship identification and documentation requirements. An extreme problem can be found in the denial of eligibility for infants born in the United States, and therefore citizens, to undocumented mothers and in families who can't find their documentation, and a strong example of that is families who lost all documentation in Katrina.

We would hope that, one, the deemed sponsor rule would be changed so that children are not denied access to insurance; secondly, that newborns would be presumed eligible for Medicaid coverage; three, that payment policies would be designed to encourage a medical home for all children who reside in the United States; and fourth, that State outreach efforts be designed to enroll eligible children in the Medicaid or the State child health insurance program.

In closing, then, I would hope that the Congress keeps in mind that all children living in our country need to receive quality care. This is the most cost-effective way to provide it in a medical home. We must not compromise children's health while we restructure immigration law. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lewy follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN LEWY

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) is an organization of 60,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists, and pediatric surgical specialists, who are deeply committed to protecting the health of children, adolescents and young adults in the United States. Our testimony in today's Oversight Hearing, "The Reid-Kennedy Bill's Amnesty: Impacts on Taxpayers, Fundamental Fairness and the Rule of Law," will focus on children, the innocent victims of illegal immigration.

Children, whether they are undocumented or not, need care in our communities. Most immigrant children's care should be preventive, but too often, that care is foregone. Comprehensive, coordinated, and continuous health services provided within a medical home should be integral to all efforts on behalf of immigrant children. Children need and deserve access to care, and communities benefit when they receive it.

Unfortunately, immigrant children often do not receive the care they need because of federal, state and local laws limiting payment for their care, or a generalized belief that if children seek care, their families or loved ones may become the target of law enforcement.

AAP believes that barriers to access, such as the recent promulgation of rules by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services requiring Medicaid recipients to document citizenship and identification, will harm the health of the children in our country and the communities they live in.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

One in every five American children is a member of an immigrant family. About one-third of the nation's low-income, uninsured children live in immigrant families. Children of immigrants, often racial or ethnic minorities, experience significant health disparities. These disparities arise because of complex and often poorly understood factors, many of which are worsened by the circumstances of their lives. Although these children have similar challenges with regard to poverty, housing, and food, significant physical, mental, and social health issues may exist that are unique to each individual child.

Children of immigrants are more likely to be uninsured and less likely to gain access to health care services than children in native families. Socioeconomic, financial, geographic, linguistic, legal, cultural, and medical barriers often limit these families from accessing even basic health care services. Once care is available, communication barriers often result in immigrant children receiving lower-quality services. Many immigrant families also have varied immigration statuses that confer different legal rights and affect the extent to which these families are eligible for public programs such as SCHIP, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and Medicaid. Thus, the immigration status of children in the same family may differ. As a result, a foreign-born child may be ineligible for insurance coverage, while his or her younger, U.S.-born sibling is eligible as a native citizen.

Each immigrant's experience is unique and complex but certain overarching health issues are common in caring for immigrant families. Immigration imposes unique stresses on children and families, including:

- depression, grief, or anxiety associated with migration and acculturation;
- separation from support systems;
- inadequate language skills in a society that is not tolerant of linguistic differences;
- disparities in social, professional, and economic status between the country of origin and the United States; and
- traumatic events, such as war or persecution, that may have occurred in their native country.

The health of immigrant children not only impacts the child, it impacts the entire community. Preventive care commonly provided to children born in the United States will often not be available to children of immigrants. Left untreated, the health issues caused by this lack of prevention cause immigrant families to seek care for their children in emergency settings. Children commonly present with worse health status in the emergency room than if they had received preventive care.

Beyond the health status of the child, communities should also care about the health of the children who live in them because immigrant children may have diseases that are rarely diagnosed in the United States. Left untreated, these diseases may be passed on to the communities in which immigrant children reside. In addition, many foreign-born children have not been immunized adequately or lack documents verifying their immunization status. Dental problems are also common among immigrant children.

The measles vaccine is an example of the importance of prevention for communities. Measles is a highly infectious viral disease that can cause a rash, fever, diarrhea and, in severe cases, pneumonia, encephalitis and even death. Worldwide, it infects some 30 million people and causes more than 450,000 deaths a year. In the United States, measles was once a common childhood disease, but it had been largely eliminated by 2000. Nevertheless, an outbreak of measles occurred in Indiana last year. A 17-year-old unvaccinated girl who visited an orphanage in Romania on a church mission picked up the virus there.

When the girl returned, she attended a gathering of some 500 church members that included many other unvaccinated children. By the time the outbreak had run its course, 34 people had become ill. Three were hospitalized, including one with

life-threatening complications. Clearly, communities should care about the health of those who reside in them.

FEDERAL AND STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR IMMIGRANTS

One of the most important risk factors for lack of health coverage is a child's family immigration status. Some children in the United States are ineligible for Medicaid and SCHIP because of immigrant eligibility restrictions. Many others are eligible but not enrolled because their families encounter language barriers to enrollment, are confused about program rules and eligibility status, or are worried about repercussions if they use public benefits.

The vast majority of immigrant children meet the income requirements for eligibility for Medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), but for various reasons are not enrolled. Medicaid and SCHIP are not available to most immigrant children because of eligibility restrictions imposed by various federal laws. Two examples include the sponsor deeming rule and the recently promulgated citizenship and identification documentation requirements.

While qualified immigrants can become eligible to receive federal benefits after five years of U.S. residency, secondary rules often interfere with their access to benefits, such as the "sponsor deeming" rule. Current law requires that people who immigrate through family "sponsors" may have their sponsors' income counted in determining eligibility. This rule applies even if the sponsor lives in a separate household and does not actually contribute to the immigrant's financial support. Sponsor deeming has made a majority of low-income immigrants ineligible for benefits, even after five years have passed. Moreover, if an immigrant uses certain benefits, including Medicaid and SCHIP, his or her sponsor can be required to repay the government for the value of the benefits used until the immigrant becomes a citizen or has had approximately 10 years of employment in the United States. Together, these requirements impose significant barriers to securing health coverage, even when immigrant children are otherwise eligible.

Immigrant children who used to qualify based on certifications as to their immigrant status now may not qualify because of changes contained in the Deficit Reduction Act. These changes require that Medicaid applicants, who would otherwise qualify, must now also provide documentation such as a passport or original birth certificate to verify their citizenship status and identity. While designed to weed out fraud and abuse from the system, AAP has already received information that the rule has limited access to care for poor children who would otherwise qualify for Medicaid. An extreme example of this can be found in new rules denying coverage for children born in the United States to undocumented mothers.

According to these new rules, newborns may not be eligible for Medicaid until strenuous documentation requirements have been satisfied. Hospital records may not be used in most cases to prove that children are citizens, even though the child was born in the hospital providing care and are, by definition, citizens. Thus, care for some citizen newborns may not be paid for by Medicaid because paperwork documenting their status is not yet available. Pediatricians treating these citizen newborns whether they are low-birthweight, have post-partum complications, or simply need well-baby care, may not be paid. This result is completely unnecessary because the child will eventually qualify for Medicaid benefits as a result of where he or she was born.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Lawmakers should be aware of and sensitive to the onerous financial, educational, geographic, linguistic, and cultural barriers that interfere with achieving optimal health status for immigrant children. This awareness should translate into:

- CMS confirming with states that newborns are presumed eligible for Medicaid coverage. Paperwork should not delay payment for services provided to resident newborns.
- The deemed sponsor rule should be changed so that immigrant children are not denied access to insurance, and by extension, quality health care.
- The pooling of community resources to address unpaid-for care provided by pediatricians to immigrant children. Undocumented children receive care from pediatricians. Communities benefit from the provision of this care. Communities should not expect pediatricians alone to provide the resources needed to furnish this care.
- Encouraging payment policies to support the establishment of a medical home for all children residing in the United States. Comprehensive, coordinated, and continuous health services provided within a medical home should be in-

tegral to all efforts on behalf of immigrant children. In addition, the establishment of a medical home should be a "scorable element" for children, as the medical home will have the effect of providing care for children away from the emergency room in many instances.

- Outreach efforts for children who are potentially eligible for Medicaid and SCHIP but not enrolled, simplified enrollment for both programs, and state funding for those who are not eligible for Medicaid or SCHIP. The Medicaid reciprocity model, which allows Medicaid recipients in one state to qualify for services in another state without reestablishing eligibility, is an example of a model that enables underserved families to access health benefits more easily.

In closing, the American Academy of Pediatrics seeks to ensure that Congress keeps in mind the children we care for as it considers restructuring immigration law. Pediatricians and a host of other health professionals provide care to children throughout the United States. We must not compromise children's health in the name of reform.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you.

Mr. Camarota.

TESTIMONY OF STEVEN CAMAROTA, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, CENTER FOR IMMIGRATION STUDIES

Mr. CAMAROTA. Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Committee, my name is Steven Camarota from the Center for Immigration Studies and I want to thank you for inviting me to testify.

When it comes to immigrants and public coffers, there is general agreement that their fiscal impact depends largely on the education level of the immigrant in question. Immigrants who come with a lot of education tend to pay much more in taxes than they use in services, while those with little education tend, who have low incomes, pay relatively little in taxes and often use a good deal in public services. In the case of illegal aliens, services are often received on behalf of their U.S. born children who are currently awarded U.S. Citizenship.

It is critically important to understand that the fiscal drain from less educated immigrants is not because they came to America to get welfare, nor is it due to an unwillingness to work. Rather, the costs simply reflect the fact that there is no single better predictor of one's income, tax payments, or use of public services in modern America than one's education level. And some 60 percent of illegal aliens have not completed high school. And another 20 percent have only a high school degree. While the most detailed study of the fiscal effects of immigration was done by the National Research Council, it found that during their lifetime an immigrant who arrives without a high school education will create a net fiscal burden of $89,000. This includes all the taxes they will pay and all the services they will use. The net drain on taxpayers at all levels of government is $89,000. For an immigrant who comes with only a high school degree, the net drain is $31,000. However, the study found that immigrants who come with more education were a fiscal benefit. But the people who will be legalized under 2611 are overwhelmingly people who create large fiscal costs.

In terms of the impact on taxpayers, the fundamental problem with the Senate bill is that it ignores this basic fact. My research shows that if we legalized illegals and they began to pay taxes and used services like legal immigrants with the same level of education, the net fiscal drain would roughly triple on just the Federal

Government from $10 billion a year to $30 billion a year. That's the difference between what they would pay in taxes and use in services.

This happens because illegals would now be eligible for many more social programs, but their low education levels would mean their incomes and taxes would still be very modest, even though they would be paid on the books. As you know the Senate bill increases legal immigration from roughly 1 million to 2 million a year and grants legal status to some 10 million illegal immigrants. For the most part, the bill makes no real effort to select new immigrants based on their skills and education, nor is that part of the selection criteria for legalization. If you take nothing else away from my testimony it is the knowledge that it is not possible to avoid the fiscal costs of large-scale, unskilled immigration given the realities of the modern American economy and the existence of our well-developed welfare state, unless we are prepared to drastically cut spending on programs like the Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program, public education, emergency medical care, free school lunches, just to name a few. There is simply no desire to do that. The kind of programs that illegal aliens use are a permanent feature of our society.

Let me comment briefly specifically on State and local governments. In 2005, one out of every seven persons without health insurance in the United States was an illegal alien. The cost of providing health care to illegals and their U.S. Born children totals some $4 billion a year for State and local governments. State and local governments spend another $22 billion a year to provide illegal aliens and their U.S. born children with a free education. As I said, the very low education level of the vast majority of illegals means that even when paid on the books, they can't pay enough to cover the costs they impose even though the vast majority of illegal aliens work, typically full-time.

There is, if you will, a high cost to cheap labor. Now putting aside the impact on taxpayers it should also be remembered that all the research shows that the economic gain to Americans from immigration is very tiny or minuscule in the words of the Nation's top economists. And the benefits come mainly by driving down the wages and benefits of the least educated and poorest Americans which itself is very problematic. There is no possibility that the economic benefits from unskilled immigration will somehow offset the cost to taxpayers.

We face a simple choice. Either we enforce the law and make illegal alien go home, or we shut up about the fiscal costs. They are the only two possibilities when it comes to public coffers. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Camarota follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF STEVEN A. CAMAROTA

SUMMARY

There is general agreement that the fiscal impact of immigration (legal or illegal) depends largely on the education level of the immigrants in question. Immigrants with a lot of education pay more in taxes than they use in services, while those with little education tend to have low incomes, pay relatively little in taxes and often use a good deal in public services. In the case of illegal aliens, the vast majority have little education, and this is the key reason they create fiscal costs. Illegal families

often receive benefits on behalf of their U.S.-born children. The costs associated with illegal immigration are difficult, such as emergency medical care or public education, if illegals are allowed to stay. As a matter of policy, either we enforce the law and make the illegals go home or stop complaining about the costs.

KEY FINDINGS OF RESEARCH:

- The National Research Council (NRC)[1] estimated that immigrant households create a net fiscal burden (taxes paid minus services used) on all levels of government of $20.2 billion annually.
- The NRC estimated that an immigrant without a high school diploma will create a net lifetime burden of $89,000, and an immigrant with only a high school education is a negative $31,000. However, an immigrant with education beyond high school is a fiscal benefit of $105,000.
- Estimating the impact of immigrants and their descendants, the NRC found that if today's newcomers do as well as past generations, the average immigrant will be a fiscal drain for his first 22 years after arrival. It takes his children another 18 years to pay back this burden.
- The NRC also estimated that the average immigrant plus all his descendants over 300 years would create a fiscal benefit, expressed in today's dollars of $80,000. Some immigration advocates have pointed to this 300-year figure, but the NRC states it would be "absurd" to do so.
- The Center for Immigration Studies (CIS) estimates that in 2002 illegal alien households imposed costs of $26 billion on the federal government and paid $16 billion in federal taxes, creating an annual net fiscal deficit of $10.4 billion at the federal level, or $2,700 per household.[2]
- Among the largest federal costs were Medicaid ($2.5 billion); treatment for the uninsured ($2.2 billion); food assistance programs such as food stamps, WIC, and free school lunches ($1.9 billion); the federal prison/court systems ($1.6 billion); and federal aid to schools ($1.4 billion).
- If illegal aliens were legalized and began to pay taxes and use services like households headed by legal immigrants with the same education levels, CIS estimates the annual net fiscal deficit would increase to $29 billion, or $7,700, per household at the federal level.
- The Center for Immigration Studies estimates that state and local governments spend some $4 billion a year to provide health care to illegal aliens and their U.S.-born children and $20 to $24 billion to educate children from illegal alien households.
- The primary reason illegal aliens create a fiscal deficit is that an estimated 60 percent lack a high school degree and another 20 percent have no education beyond high school. The fiscal drain is not due to their legal status or unwillingness to work.
- Illegal aliens with little education are a significant fiscal drain, but less-educated immigrants who are legal residents are a much larger fiscal problem because they are eligible for many more programs.
- Many of the costs associated with illegals aliens are due to their U.S.-born children who have American citizenship. Thus, barring illegal aliens themselves from programs will have little impact on costs.
- There are now some 400,000 children born to illegal alien mothers each year in the United States, accounting for almost one in ten births in the country. Of all births to immigrants 39 percent were to mothers without a high school education, and among illegals it was more than 65 percent.[3]
- The costs associated with providing services to so many low-income children is enormous and will continue to grow if the large-scale immigration of less-educated immigrants (legal and illegal) is allowed to continue.
- Focusing just on Social Security and Medicare, CIS estimates that illegal households create a combined net benefit for these two programs in excess of

[1] The National Research Council's 1997 report entitled, *The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration.* A summary of the report's findings can be found at www.cis.org/articles/1999/combinednrc.pdf

[2] See *The High Cost of Cheap Labor: Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget,* Steven Camarota. http://www.cis.org/articles/2004/fiscal.html

[3] These figures are based on analysis of birth records complied by the National Center for Health Statistics. See *Births to Immigrations in America, 1970 to 2002,* which can be found at www.cis.org/articles/2005/back805.html

$7 billion a year. However, they create a net deficit of $17 billion in the rest of the budget, for a total net federal cost of $10 billion.

While there is still much that is not known, we now have some reasonably good information about the impact of immigrants on public coffers. As I tried to make clear in the summary above, there is a pretty clear consensus that the fiscal impact of immigration depends on the education level of the immigrants, not their legal status. Certainly other factors also matter, but the human capital of immigrants, as economists like to refer to it, is clearly very important. There is no single better predictor of one's income, tax payments, or use of public services in modern America than one's education level. The vast majority of immigrants come as adults, and it should come as no surprise that the education they bring with them is a key determinant of their fiscal impact. In my own research I have concentrated on the effect of illegal aliens on the federal government. For those wanting a more detailed look at these questions, my most recent publications are available online at the Center for Immigration Studies web site, www.cis.org.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND THE FEDERAL BUDGET

A good deal of research has focused on the effect illegals have on taxpayers at the state and local level. Much of this work has examined only costs, or only tax payments, but not both. In my work I have tried to estimate both, and I have focused on the federal government. Based on a detailed analysis of Census Bureau data, my analysis indicates that households headed by illegal aliens imposed more than $26.3 billion in costs on the federal government in 2002 and paid $16 billion in taxes, creating a net fiscal deficit of almost $10.4 billion, or $2,700 per illegal household. The largest costs are Medicaid ($2.5 billion); treatment for the uninsured ($2.2 billion); food assistance programs such as food stamps, WIC, and free school lunches ($1.9 billion); the federal prison and court systems ($1.6 billion); and federal aid to schools ($1.4 billion).[4] Obviously, the size of the illegal population has grown since 2002, so the costs have as well.

A Complex Fiscal Picture. While the net fiscal drain illegals create for the federal government is significant, I also found that the costs illegal households impose on federal coffers are less than half that of other households, but their tax payments are only one-fourth that of other households. Many of the costs associated with illegals are due to their American-born children, who are awarded U.S. citizenship at birth. Thus, greater efforts to bar illegals from federal programs will not reduce costs because their citizen children can continue to access them. It must also be remembered that the vast majority of illegals hold jobs. Thus the fiscal deficit they create for the federal government is not the result of an unwillingness to work. In 2002, I found that 89 percent of illegal households had at least one person working, compared to 78 percent of households headed by legal immigrants and natives.

Legalization Would Dramatically Grow Costs. One of my most important findings with regard to illegal aliens is that if they were given legal status and began to pay taxes and use services like households headed by legal immigrants with the same education levels, the estimated annual net fiscal deficit would increase from $2,700 per household to nearly $7,700, for a total net cost of $29 billion. Costs increase dramatically because less-educated immigrants with legal status—what most illegal aliens would become—can access government programs but still tend to make very modest tax payments. Of course, I also found that their income would rise, as would their tax payments if legalized. I estimate that tax payments would increase 77 percent, but costs would rise by 118 percent.

These costs are considerable and should give anyone who advocates legalizing illegal immigrants serious pause. However, my findings show that many of the preconceived notions about the fiscal impact of illegal households turn out to be inaccurate. In terms of welfare use, receipt of cash assistance programs tends to be very low, while Medicaid use, though significant, is still less than that for other households. Only use of food assistance programs is significantly higher than that of the rest of the population. Also, contrary to the perceptions that illegal aliens do not pay payroll taxes, we estimate that more than half of illegals work on the books. On average, illegal households pay more than $4,200 a year in all forms of federal taxes. Unfortunately, they impose costs of $6,950 per household.

What's Different About Today's Immigration. It is worth noting that many native-born Americans observe that their ancestors came to America and did not place great demands on government services. Perhaps this is true, but the size and scope of government was dramatically smaller during the last great wave of immi-

[4] See footnote 2 for the source of this information and all information dealing with the fiscal costs of illegal immigration on the federal budget.

gration. Not just means-tested programs, but expenditures on everything from public schools to roads were only a fraction of what they are today. Thus, the arrival of immigrants with little education in the past did not have the negative fiscal implications that it does today. Moreover, the American economy has changed profoundly since the last great wave of immigration, with education now the key determinant of economic success. The costs that unskilled immigrants impose simply reflect the nature of the modern American economy and welfare state. It is very doubtful that the fiscal costs can be avoided if our immigration policies remain unchanged.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In my own research I have focused on fiscal costs at the federal level. It should also be noted that in the 1997 NRC study, The New Americans, mentioned above the estimated lifetime fiscal drain at the state and local level from all immigrants (legal and illegal) was negative $25,000. That is, immigrants cost state and local government $25,000 more in services than they paid in taxes in the course of their lifetime. Some newer data exists to estimate the impact of illegals on state and local governments in such areas as health care and public education. The estimates below provide some insight into the likely impact of illegal immigration at the state and local governments on these two key public services. Below I discuss only the impact of illegal immigration.

Health Care. In 2004, state governments spent $125 billion on Medicaid—health insurance coverage for low incomes.[5] Based on prior research, some $2.1 billion of that money went to persons in illegal-alien households, mostly their U.S.-born children.[6] Data from 2005 also indicated that of the 45.8 million uninsured people in the country (persons on Medicaid are considered to have insurance), some 7 million—or 15 percent—are illegal aliens or the young U.S.-born children of illegals under age 18.[7] State and local governments spend some 12 billion on treatment for the uninsured.[8] Thus, it seems likely that illegals and their children cost state and local governments some $1.8 billion on top of the $2.1 billion spent on Medicaid. In total, the best available evidence indicates that illegal immigration costs state and local governments some $4 billion a year. The federal government likely spent an additional $6 billion on health care for illegals and their children in 2004.

Public Education. State and local governments spent some $400 billion on public education in 2003. Between 5 and 6 percent of all children in public school are themselves illegal aliens or are the U.S.-born children of an illegal alien. Putting aside the higher costs associated with educating language minority children, the costs of providing education to these children still must come to $20 to $24 billion for state and local governments. The federal government also provides funding for public education, a significant share of which is specifically targeted at low-income, migrant, and limited English students. The Federation for American Immigration Reform estimated that the costs of educating illegal-alien children at all levels of government, including the federal expenditures, was nearly $12 billion in 2004, and when the children born here are counted they estimated the figure at $28 billion.

POLICY OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The negative impact on the federal budget from illegal immigration need not be the only or even the primary consideration when deciding what to do about illegal immigration. But assuming that the fiscal status quo is unacceptable, there are three main changes in policy that might reduce or eliminate the fiscal costs of illegal immigration. One set of options is to allow illegal aliens to remain in the country but attempt to reduce the costs they impose. A second set of options would be to

---

[5] *Cash and Noncash Benefits for Persons with Limited Income: Eligibility Rules, Recipient and Expenditure Data, FY2002-FY2004,* Karen Spar, Coordinator. Congressional Research Service, March 27, 2006.

[6] See *The High Cost of Cheap Labor: Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget,* which can be found at *www.cis.org/articles/2004/fiscal.html* I estimated that slightly less than 2 percent of federal expenditures on Medicaid went to persons in illegal households. The above estimate assumes that the same percentage holds true at the state and local level.

[7] The number of uninsured illegals and their children is based on my analysis of the March 2005 Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau and is consistent with other research on topic.

[8] In a February 2003 study in *Health Affairs,* which can be found at http://www.healthaffairs.org, Hadley and Holahan estimated government expenditures for treating the uninsured in 2001. An updated study for the Kaiser Family Foundation, which can be found at http://www.kff.org, has estimates for 2004. Our estimated costs for treating illegals does account for the fact that illegals are not eligible to use all of the services provided to the uninsured by virtue of their legal status.

grant them legal status as a way of increasing the taxes they pay. A third option would be to enforce the law and reduce the size of the illegal population and with it the costs of illegal immigration.

Let Illegal Stay Illegal, But Cut Costs. Reducing the costs illegals impose would probably be the most difficult policy option because illegal households already impose only about 46 percent as much in costs on the federal government as other households. Moreover, the fact that benefits are often received on behalf of their U.S.-citizen children means that it is very difficult to prevent illegal households from accessing the programs they do. It seems almost certain that if illegals are allowed to remain in the country, the fiscal deficit will persist.

The High Cost of Legalization. As discussed above, our research shows that granting illegal aliens amnesty would dramatically increase tax revenue. Unfortunately, we also find that costs would increase even more. Costs would rise dramatically because illegals would be able to access many programs that are currently off limits to them. Moreover, even if legalized illegal aliens continued to be barred from using some means-tested programs, they would still be much more likely to sign their U.S.-citizen children up for them because they would lose whatever fear they had of the government. We know this because immigrants with legal status, who have the same education levels and resulting low incomes as illegal aliens, sign their U.S.-citizen children up for programs like Medicaid at higher rates than illegal aliens with U.S.-citizen children. In addition, direct costs for programs like the Earned Income Tax Credit would also grow dramatically with legalization. Right now, illegals need a Social Security number and have to file a tax return to get the credit. As a result, relatively few actually get it. We estimate that once legalized, payments to illegals under this program would grow more than ten-fold.

Enforcing the Law. If we are serious about avoiding the fiscal costs of illegal immigration, the only real option is to enforce the law and reduce the number of illegal aliens in the country. First, this would entail much greater efforts to police the nation's land and sea borders. At present, less than 2,000 agents are on duty at any one time on the Mexican and Canadian borders. Second, much greater effort must be made to ensure that those allowed into the country on a temporary basis, such as tourists and guest workers, are not likely to stay in the country permanently. Third, the centerpiece of any enforcement effort would be to enforce the ban on hiring illegal aliens. At present, the law is completely unenforced. Enforcement would require using existing databases to ensure that all new hires are authorized to work in the United States and levying heavy fines on businesses that knowingly employ illegal aliens.

Policing the border, enforcing the ban on hiring illegal aliens, denying temporary visas to those likely to remain permanently, and all the other things necessary to reduce illegal immigration will take time and cost money. However, since the cost of illegal immigration to the federal government alone is estimated at over $10 billion a year, significant resources could be devoted to enforcement efforts and still leave taxpayers with significant net savings. Enforcement not only has the advantage of reducing the costs of illegal immigration, it also is very popular with the general public. Nonetheless, policymakers can expect strong opposition from special interest groups, especially ethnic advocacy groups and those elements of the business community that do not want to invest in labor-saving devices and techniques or pay better salaries, but instead want access to large numbers of cheap, unskilled workers. If we choose to continue to not enforce the law or to grant illegals legal status, both the public and policymakers have to understand that there will be significant long-term costs for taxpayers.

CONCLUSION

If you take nothing else away from my testimony, it should be remembered that it simply is not possible to fund social programs by bringing in large numbers of immigrants with relatively little education. This is central to the debate over illegal immigration because 60 percent of illegals are estimated to have not completed high school and another 20 have only a high school degree. The fiscal problem created by less-educated immigrants exists even though the vast majority of immigrants, including illegals, work and did not come to America to get welfare. The realities of the modern American economy coupled with the modern American administrative state make large fiscal costs an unavoidable problem of large-scale, less-educated immigration.

This fact does not reflect a moral defect on the part of immigrants. What it does mean is that we need an immigration policy that reflects the reality of modern America. We may decide to let illegals stay and we may even significantly increase the number of less-educated legal immigrants allowed into the country, which is

what the immigration bill recently passed by the Senate would do. But we have to at least understand that such a policy will create large unavoidable costs for taxpayers.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you, very much, Mr. Camarota.

In order for us to have more than one round of questions, the Chair intends to enforce the 5-minute rule on Members, including himself, pretty strictly and that way we can have a couple of rounds of questions and maybe even three rounds of questions before noon.

The gentleman from Massachusetts Mr. Meehan.

Mr. MEEHAN. Representative Renzullo, how long have you been a State legislator in New Hampshire?

Mr. RENZULLO. I have been a legislator for 2 years.

Mr. MEEHAN. In the House?

Mr. RENZULLO. In the House. Before that, I was in local politics.

Mr. MEEHAN. And when you pass a bill in the House and the Senate passes a bill, does it go to a Conference Committee?

Mr. RENZULLO. If there is a difference, yes.

Mr. MEEHAN. Right. And you are aware that the House passed a bill and the Senate passed a bill, and we're awaiting a Conference Committee?

Mr. RENZULLO. I am aware of that.

Mr. MEEHAN. Do you know Senator Gregg from New Hampshire?

Mr. RENZULLO. Yes, I do.

Mr. MEEHAN. Did you send him a letter as this bill was being debated the United States Senate?

Mr. RENZULLO. I'm not certain if I did or not. I know I have told him that the Senate bill was——

Mr. MEEHAN. But you are not certain whether you sent him a letter or not?

Mr. RENZULLO. I probably did. I know I sent—if I didn't send him a letter, I probably called his office.

Mr. MEEHAN. You mentioned the cost of people going to the emergency rooms. You phrased it as illegal aliens that go to the emergency rooms in our hospitals.

Mr. RENZULLO. I did not say—I said the costs, yes, okay. I understand what you are saying, okay.

Mr. MEEHAN. Right. Do you know how many legal American citizens in the United States don't have health insurance?

Mr. RENZULLO. I think it is approximately, if I look at the data, 45 million. And Mr. Camarota has the data that says 6 or 7 are illegal.

Mr. MEEHAN. It is about 45.8 million Americans who don't have health insurance. And those 46 million Americans that don't have health insurance who are legal citizens are going to emergency rooms all across America to get their health insurance. And the reason: to get coverage. That's what is happening now. So this idea that we are going to blame our problems in the health care system on illegal immigrants, the fact of the matter is, we should be ashamed of ourselves as the richest, most powerful country in the world that 46 million American citizens don't have health insurance. It is unconscionable.

I really believe that what we need to do is provide leadership and get this legislation—work out the differences between the Senate

and the House. And I honestly I don't believe that anyone is fooled by this process of having hearings after the bill has passed the House and the Senate. The newspapers all across America are rightly calling these hearings pointless and calling them a stalling technique.

I don't understand where advocates for stronger Border Patrol, more guards on the border, more and better technology to implement the 9/11 Commission reports that haven't been implemented, I don't understand why it is better to do nothing than to try to work out differences between the House and the Senate. I just don't understand it.

In Massachusetts, the Boston Herald, a pretty conservative newspaper, they say that the House's unwillingness to get to work is the only roadblock to reform. House Bill 4437 was introduced on Tuesday, December 6. It passed the House on Friday the 16th. Not one hearing. Not one hearing. It is unprecedented to have the House pass a bill and the Senate pass a bill and then decide to do a road show with hearings all across the country.

There comes a time when people have to roll up their sleeves and go to work. And I might add, I gave the statistics earlier, as the Republicans are in control of the House—they are in control of the Senate; they are in control of the White House; they are in control of the Supreme Court—illegal immigrants are still coming over the border in record numbers. The enforcement on the borders under this President has been terrible. In fact, this Congress has not even funded all of the border security personnel that have been authorized.

So I don't know how we get into this, we are going to do nothing because we think that doing nothing is better than doing something, because we will have an election in November, and we will make it seem that we are for something so tough that we can't do anything. And I think that is wrong. I think the American people are calling for reform. They want us to deal with this issue. And they want us to deal with it openly and honestly, and what that means is rolling up your sleeves and working it out in the Conference Committee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Hostettler.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At the outset, I think the record should be clarified. In you testimony, Dr. Camarota, your written testimony, you give the figure of 45 million uninsured people in the country, but that is not 45 million citizens of the United States.

Mr. CAMAROTA. Over 13 million of them are either immigrants or the young child of an immigrant parent. About 6.3 million of those are illegal aliens. It is from the March 2005 current population survey. Most research suggests that 90 percent of illegal aliens respond.

Mr. MEEHAN. Will the gentleman yield on that point? My figures didn't come from him.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time belongs to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. So your figures are probably wrong. Given, Dr. Camarota, that 15 percent of the uninsured population in America are illegal aliens, let me ask you about the growth in that. Relative to the total population of illegal aliens and the proportion of American citizens, is the population of uninsured illegal aliens growing faster than the population of uninsured American citizens?

Mr. CAMAROTA. Yes, sir, absolutely. Since about 1989, the uninsured population is up roughly 12 million. About 9 million of the increase in the last 15 years are new immigrants or the children born to immigrants, and half of that or more is illegal aliens. So you are looking at around half of the growth in the uninsured in the United States being from illegal immigration.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Dr. Camarota, your cost on taxpayers are costs that are as a result of direct payment of services for illegal aliens; is that correct?

Mr. CAMAROTA. Services that they would use in a broad sense. Plus I tried to take into account all the taxes they would pay, too.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. In previous testimony before our Subcommittee, you have remarked that, between 2000 and 2004, foreign born workers added 1.1 million to the number in three job classifications, contribution labor, building maintenance and food preparation. But in 2004, there were 2 million adult native Americans unemployed in those three job classifications. Is that correct? Do you remember that testimony?

Mr. CAMAROTA. That sounds about right. I can't say exactly, but that sounds about right.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Given the displacement that has taken place with regard to American workers in the workplace as a result of illegal aliens coming into the labor pool, are there not significant indirect costs as a result of displaced Americans who do have access to a much larger array of government programs for government aid as the result of being once against displaced by illegal aliens?

Mr. CAMAROTA. Yes, lower wages for natives should result in them using more social services as a result of the immigrant competition, and also, those who leave the labor market entirely or become unemployed, there are added social services costs associated with that as well. I haven't calculated those.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. There are significantly higher costs as of result of that. We appreciate that.

An expansion of health benefits as suggested by Dr. Lewy would do what to the foreign population of individuals who would consider coming into the country illegally? If we expanded social spending programs for illegal aliens and especially the children of illegal aliens not born in the United States, what would that do to the motivation of foreign populations with regard to their desire to enter illegally?

Mr. CAMAROTA. One would have to expect that, obviously, it is a very attractive option in a country like Mexico where it is difficult to access a less developed health care system, coming to the United States and at least getting care for your children would make it more attractive. How much of an impact we don't know. The other thing it would do is make illegal aliens who often go

home on their own each year more likely to stay. There is a wealth of literature that shows that benefits tend to reduce out-migration.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Thank you. Mr.

Young, in your testimony, you use the analogy of a dam and its repair and the breach of a dam, a hole being placed on the dam. Interestingly, when that takes place, where there is a hole below the water line what takes place, according to the Corps of Engineers, is they build what is called a cofferdam. They create a barrier that surrounds the place of the breach, a barrier, a physical barrier, pump the area dry to effect the repairs. It has to be dry. They can't have water obviously streaming in.

This is a very good analogy. I commend you for the analogy. This is an analogy that is very apropos to the House passed bill, the Sensenbrenner bill that included exactly what you are suggesting. And that is the creation of a barrier that would stop the upstream flow—or if you use the analogy of the southern border—the upstream flow into the United States. That is what the House is attempting to do is to repair that breach of the dam.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Delahunt.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, I clearly want to defer to you as Chair, and you haven't posed your questions. If you are extending the courtesy to me.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Your turn, Mr. Delahunt.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sure that will not be taken off my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I will reset the clock.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Thank you for resetting the clock.

Mr. Camarota, you have testified before in numbers of hearings. You are part of the traveling show at this point in time.

Mr. CAMAROTA. This is my first traveling hearing that I have attended.

Mr. DELAHUNT. And I want to be very clear. This is not an ad hominem remark, but I am unsure as to the methodology that you utilize when you come to your figures. And I am sure it is a good-faith effort, but I have seen statistics—whether it is Social Security, whether it is the CBO or the OMB statistics, we see them all the time in the U.S. Congress, the deficit, for example, that bounces around and up and down, and I dare say, to a significant degree, it is a guess.

Back in 1986, much has been talked about in terms of that legislation. The number of illegals was estimated to be 9 million at that point in time. And subsequently, we learned after the passage of the 1986 act that in fact it was 3 million. So it causes me some unease to be relying on statistics that are put forth.

But be that as it may, as I said, you testified earlier that in the aftermath of the passage of the 1986 act, there was a dramatic decline in the number of illegals coming into the country. And yet, well, let me quote your testimony: "But it does appear,' and I'm quoting you, "that as soon as they realized that that wasn't going to happen, meaning that the law was not going to be enforced, there was an upturn." That is your testimony.

Mr. CAMAROTA. Yeah, I think there is general agreement that right after passage——

Mr. DELAHUNT. I am asking a specific question. That is your testimony? Without enforcement, without enforcement, no law is worth the paper that it is written on. I think we can all agree in that. And because of the failures of the executive and Congress at the time to enforce the law, there was an exercise, if you will, that was a sham. As soon as the word filtered out to the immigrant community that, don't worry, they are talking tough, but they really are not doing anything, there was a resurgence of undocumented aliens coming into this country. That's a statement by me, not a question, I'm just looking at your testimony.

But I'm going to ask—there is a chart to be put up here. Because let me suggest that whatever we do—and by the way, I believe, with all due respect to New Hampshire—I love New Hampshire, you are part of Red Sox Nation, we appreciate that—but we ought to be in Washington, D.C., not myself, but at least Chairman Sensenbrenner and the Subcommittee chair working with the conferees in the Senate to see if we can iron out this difference and do something. But for those of you that are concerned about this issue, please note that President Bush called President Fox earlier this month subsequent to our recess to inform President Fox that there appeared to be no hope of passage of any legislation this year.

So now what we have accomplished is a big fat nothing, whether it be border security, whether it be comprehensive—whatever you want to call it—we are not going to get the job done. And as my colleague from Massachusetts mentioned, there is only one party—there is only one party in our political system today that controls the House, controls the Senate, controls the White House, and that's the Republican Majority.

So we know what this is all about today. This is about securing some sort of political advantage. Now, some might suggest that they want to pressure Senator Gregg, because it could be the Gregg-Frist-McConnell bill, not necessarily the Reid-Kennedy bill. But they all support that particular approach comprehensively.

But I don't really think it is about that. I think it is about House seats and where there are competitive races going on, and that is why we are in New Hampshire, and that is why the Democrats in this Committee will have a press conference immediately after this hearing to describe what we think is happening with this particular issue as far as whether it is real or a sham.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I ask unanimous consent that the general have an additional 2 minutes if he would like to keep on going on.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Yes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I thank my dear friend and colleague from Wisconsin for the additional 2 minutes.

Mr. MEEHAN. Will the gentleman yield for a question? We passed the 9/11 act calling for an additional 2,000 Border Patrol agents, 800 immigration agents and 8,000 beds per year. Have the Republicans funded that?

Mr. DELAHUNT. No.

Mr. MEEHAN. They only funded about half of it; isn't that right?

Mr. DELAHUNT. We will have more charts and more to say after this is over. Because we are here because we knew that we had to come. But what I would do is refer to this chart that is just about

ready to fall, just to show a comparison, because we know what the Republicans are trying to do. They are trying to say that the Democrats are soft on border enforcement. That is just pure bunk. Okay? That is absolute bunk.

We all know that we have got to strengthen our borders. That's a given. The question is, how do we get there in a thoughtful and reasonable way? And we ought to be able to work together to do it. They did it in the Senate. You know, Frist did sit down with Reid, and Kennedy did sit down with McCain and Senator Gregg. Of course, there are disagreements, and nothing is perfect. But this chart speaks for itself as far as who is doing what.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has once again expired.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Bass.

Mr. BASS. Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. And I want to express my gratitude for the invitation to participate in this hearing as a non-Member of the Committee. I want to thank my friends, my neighbors from Massachusetts. I am glad to see that my friend from Lowell travels farther north than the Manchester Regional Airport, which he does many times. And my friend from Cape Cod, one of the nicer parts of America.

I also want to bring to the Chairman's attention the fact that both my colleague Jeb Bradley and I have spent many enjoyable years in this chamber. And the chair right in front of the Chairman is a chair that I occupied for 2 years and subsequent to that moved back in section 3 for reasons which we will probably not go into detail today. Placement in this chamber is very important, Mr. Chairman.

I also want to say that my friends from Massachusetts have pointed out very eloquently that immigration is not a partisan issue. Clearly, there are Republicans and Democrats on both sides of this issue, and it is a legitimate debate that deserves to occur anywhere in the United States, not just in Washington, D.C.

And from my perspective, I would like to make six observations about the element that I think a comprehensive immigration reform bill needs to contain. First of all, as has been said already, we need to have a better effort to secure our borders with additional manpower, technology and resources. We need to allow State and local law enforcement officials more latitude in helping Federal officers in dealing with illegal immigrants and their disposition. We need to provide employers with the resources that they need to adequately determine eligibility of potential foreign workers and penalize those companies that continue to hire illegal aliens. Fourthly, we need to reform the immigration processing system in this country to cut down on the long backlogs and waiting periods that exist for people who are trying to receive visas and green cards.

I also think that we need to address visa programs to assure that this country remains compassionate to those who want to enter this country legally. And lastly, I think a comprehensive immigration bill needs to address, as Mr. Young mentioned, the need have our legal immigration system adequately reflect the real employ-

ment needs in this country. This country was built over a 230-year period with access to labor from many, many, many hundreds of thousands of people who came to this country legally and built America to be the strong Nation that it is today. We need to make sure that we continue to make that happen but that people who are here are here legally. We know who they are, and they don't provide a national security threat to America.

And lastly, I would say that the concept of providing legal status to somebody who broke the law and is here illegally should not be tolerated. There are ways which we can deal with this issue, and I, again, have to agree with my friends on the other side of the aisle that we will at some point get together and work this issue out. But let me just say that it is important for America to participate in this debate. And I have no objection with the idea that we have a debate in Concord, New Hampshire, or Concord, California, or anywhere else in the United States because it is good for America to participate in this important issue.

I want to thank the Chairman for allowing me to be here and participate. I hope that he will excuse me if I am unable to stay for the entire length of the hearing. I welcome him to New Hampshire and welcome him to the oldest capitol building in continuous use in the United States here in Concord, New Hampshire. I yield back.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you.

The gentlewoman from Florida, Ms. Wasserman Schultz.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank the witnesses for being here and for their interest in this important issue. The American people expect Congress to do more than just talk about this problem. They want us to get down to the tough business of hammering out a compromise between the House and Senate bills. They know that we have a border security problem, although you would not know it from the actions of the Republican-controlled Congress. The American people want action.

The House passed an enforcement-only bill in December, and the Senate passed a comprehensive bill in May. And it is time for Congress to start legislating and stop pontificating which is what we have been doing here this morning. The Republican leadership of this Committee and of the House of Representatives essentially want to run out the clock with this election year road show that they have been on in congressional districts with vulnerable House Members. And what is worse is that they are holding these hearings on the taxpayer's dime.

But the American people see through it. Whether they are in New Hampshire, where I am a home owner and a seasonal resident, or my home State of Florida, Americans want a solution, not election year spin.

Now how about we start enforcing the immigration laws that are already on the books? That would be a solution. I would like to just walk the people assembled here through the difference between how Democrats handled border security and how Republicans have handled it.

If you look at this chart right here, "Border Security By the Numbers," under the Clinton administration, the average number of new Border Patrol agents that were added per year from 1993

to 2000 were 642. Since President Bush has been in office and this Congress has been controlled by Republicans, we have added 411.

If you look at the INS fines, the Immigration and Naturalization Service now called CIS, fines for immigration enforcement. That is against employers who illegally employ illegal immigrants. There were 417 fines against employers in 1999 when President Clinton was in office, and in 2004, when President Bush was in office, there were only three. So who is for border security, and who is just kidding?

48 percent fewer completed immigration fraud cases. In 1995, when President Clinton was in office, there were 6,455 completed immigration fraud cases. Under the Bush administration in 2003, there were 1,389.

Thousands of illegal immigrants have been caught since President Bush has been in office, and they are going free each year. Why? Because there are not enough beds at detention facilities to house them. Why are there not enough beds? Because this Republican Congress has refused to deliver the resources needed to do the job right. Even though the 9/11 Commission recommended and the Intelligence Reform Act demanded 8,000 additional beds, this Republican Congress has funded only 1,800, a small fraction of what it should have. As a result, out of all the undocumented immigrants who are caught and released on their promise to come back to court, 70 percent never return. That is no surprise, and it is certainly not a solution.

It is not just beds and detention centers. Republicans have taken bad vote after bad vote on border security. We have proposed dozens of amendments to increase the funding for border security, and every one has been defeated along party lines. Even though the 9/11 Commission recommended and the Intelligence Reform Act mandated 800 more immigration agents, this Republican Congress has so far funded only 350. That is not a solution. And I could go on and on about the Republicans' failure to lead on this issue as the party in charge of the House, the Senate and the White House, but they have not gotten it done. All they are doing is going around the country talking about getting it done.

So Representative Renzullo, I am also a former State legislator, and I am sympathetic to the frustration you must feel with your party. Our former late Governor Lawton Chiles actually filed a lawsuit against the Federal Government, and that was thrown out by a Federal judge, because we do not get the funding that we expect from the Federal Government to deal with our illegal immigration problem.

You expect the Federal Government to solve Federal problems, but when it fails the way Republicans have consistently failed on border security, you want to take matters into your own hands, which is why you filed a number of pieces of legislation to do that. Understandably frustrating.

So let's talk about how Congress is going to solve this problem. Enforcement always sounds good, but it is not a complete solution. Do we need border enforcement? I'm from the State of Florida. Trust me, we do. But we need more than that. We need policies that will take pressure off the border. We need comprehensive immigration reform.

Mr. Gadiel, I am truly sorry for the loss of your son on September 11th. And you know better than anyone that we must know who is in this country if we are to keep our Nation secure. But we will never know who is in our country so long as a broken immigration system keeps millions living in the shadows.

So I'm asking all of you, what do we do with the 12 million folks that are currently here, 12 million people who are not terrorists but hardworking people who have come to find a better way of life for their families? Even Florida's Governor Jeb Bush, who is no liberal by any definition, believes that the House immigration policy ignores reality. When he decided to support legislation allowing illegal immigrants to have driver's licenses, he said this: We shouldn't allow them to come into our country to begin with, but once they are here, what do you do? Do you say that they are lepers to society, That they don't exist? It seems that a policy that ignores them is a policy of denial.

That's the Governor of my home State of Florida.

What do we do with a haystack of unknown people so large that it is impossible for our security agencies to target the few bad apples that want to harm them? We just can't declare all illegal immigrants to be felons as the House bill does and hope that they will deport themselves. It won't work. This is a complex problem, and it is going to take a comprehensive solution. And yes, as we have heard here today, it is going to be expensive. But are we really going to say that we are not willing to spend over the next 10 years one-third of what we already spent in Iraq in the last 3 if we could solve a major problem in our homeland that is crucial to our national security?

Some people say the United States is a Nation of immigrants. Other people say the United States is a Nation laws. We do not have to choose between the two. We have to understand that it is the only way—what we have to understand is that the only way to——

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair recognizes himself for 5 minutes for some questions.

First of all, let me say that I think we all agree that illegal immigration is one of the major problems facing our country today. I was in Congress, alone among the Members of this panel here today, in 1986 when the Simpson-Mazzoli bill passed. I voted against it because I didn't think it would work. And we are here today talking about a much more complicated issue because Simpson-Mazzoli failed.

I genuinely believe that the amnesty provisions that are contained in the Senate bill are the Son of Simpson-Mazzoli, and they will fail as well. And because there are more people in this country, it will be more expensive, and there will be an even greater magnet to bring people across the border.

For the last 20 years, I have said that the key to making any immigration reform work is the enforcement of employer sanctions. And one of the provisions that is in the House-passed bill sets up a mandatory verification of Social Security numbers system to make sure that someone who is applying for a job is actually using

their own Social Security number. And if the system shows that there is a true match, then the employer would be given protection against prosecution. However, if there is no match and somebody is using a number that is either made up or obtained through identity theft, then the employer would be prosecuted. And the bill raises the fines for hiring illegal aliens significantly. Currently the fine is $100 per illegal worker per day for the first offense. My bill raises it to $5,000. Because you do not have fines act as a deterrent to illegal activity in anything unless the fines are high enough so that if somebody gets busted, it really hurts and everyone who is thinking about that type of illegal activity will say, "gee, I don't want to have that happen to me."

Now there have been a lot of allegations of why the immigration issue is procedurally wrapped around the axelrod. When the Senate passed their bill before Memorial Day, they did not message the bill to the House. Conversely, when the House passed its bill right before Christmas, there was a message that was sent to the Senate. Now, the House can't send the Senate bill to conference if it does not have the message. And furthermore, what the Senators did is they added $50 billion in new taxes in their bill. The Constitution is quite plain that tax legislation has to originate in the House of Representatives. And if the House should ever receive the Senate bill, then the tax writing Ways and Means Committee would blue slip the bill and send it back to the Senate, and we would be right back where we started from.

So I am eager to get some type of legislation passed because doing nothing, in my opinion, is the worst possible alternative. But because of the failure of the Senate on both the Constitutional and the process issue, we have been hamstrung on that. And that, I sincerely regret.

I think what is going to have to happen is that we have to work on getting a comprehensive bill that is on a clean piece of paper rather than trying to untie the Gordian knot because of the Senate's constitutional and procedural violations.

Now, having said that, Mr. Young, I have a question for you. The House bill requires verification of Social Security numbers under the system I have described; new hires within 2 years and existing employees in 6. The Senate bill does not require the verification of existing employees.

That concerns me because a current illegal immigrant worker would be able to keep their job forever, but much worse is that they end up becoming an indentured servant because they would not be able to change jobs because a bad Social Security number would be caught when they applied for a new job.

The Chamber of Commerce has been opposed to verifying the status of existing employees. Will they change their position on this because of the concerns that I have just raised?

Mr. YOUNG. I don't think that they will change their position about retroactivity. We have to remember that the Senate bill also contains adjustment of status of workers. At that time, they will have to come forward with new Social Security cards which do identify them in order to take advantage of that system.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. If I could reclaim my time and ask unanimous consent for an additional minute. It is always cheaper to hire

an illegal immigrant and to pay that illegal immigrant off the books than it is to hire a citizen or legal immigrant with some type of work authorization. So if we do not enforce the employer sanctions on existing employees strictly and adequately, there will be another flood of illegal immigrants that come across the border that will take away the jobs of the people who will be newly legalized in the Senate bill.

Does the Chamber of Commerce want to solve the problem or does the Chamber of Commerce want to continue being able to hire cheap labor which they pay off the books because the people are not legally authorized to work in the United States?

Mr. YOUNG. Prospectively, business and agriculture is willing to verify all their workers, and that will include new people coming into this country after the passage of the bill.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you very much.

The gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Bradley.

Mr. BRADLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the fact that you are willing to come to New Hampshire today to hold this hearing. Like my colleague, Charlie, it is great to be back in this room where I had the opportunity to spend 12 years and to see a lot of friends on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Chairman, I have a somewhat unique perspective on this immigration debate that we're having. My wife of 27 years, Barbara, is a legalized citizen. She went through the regular process of applying for citizenship and then becoming an American and several years ago proudly did so. So I understand firsthand having gone through it the challenges that people will face in order to become American citizens, and I also understand the attraction of those people who would like to become American citizens.

However, we also have to recognize that we are a society of immigrants, but we are a Nation that adheres to the fundamental rule of law. Our country welcomes immigrants, like my wife Barbara, who go through the proper channels, the legal channels to come to this country. But we are that Nation of laws, and affording those individuals who came to this country illegally or became illegal after entering this country, affording them an automatic path to citizenship in my opinion is not fair for those immigrants who patiently wait in line doing everything they are required to do to come to this country legally.

So we should not in my view be creating incentives for people to come here illegally, because it rewards that behavior and it encourages it. Mr. Chairman, that is why I support the House bill and I support your leadership in making the House bill the House position on this issue, because it enhances our border security. It strengthens immigration laws. It promotes policies that enforce those laws. We all know that securing our border is essential to the safety of all Americans, and it is essential to thwart the possibilities of attacks against our Nation.

The House bill will end the catch-and-release practice by requiring mandatory detention of all illegal immigrants apprehended at U.S. land borders. In addition to other strong provisions, the legislation improves our ability to crack down on illegal smuggling rings, strengthens our asylum laws, employs surveillance technology and more people at the border. These are the tools that will

allow us and allow our Border Patrol agencies to better do their job.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, history tells us that rewarding illegal behavior leads to more illegal behavior. Congress should not be in the business of rewarding that illegal behavior with an automatic path to citizenship. Illegal immigration weakens our security, burdens our social services——

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. And hurts American taxpayers. No, I would yield the balance of my time to the Chairman who I thought did an exceptional job last night on national television talking about the CBO scoring of the Senate bill and perhaps would want to describe it to the Granite Staters who are here today. And once again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for coming to New Hampshire.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I appreciate the gentleman from New Hampshire yielding. It certainly is a pleasure being here.

Let me say that, earlier this week, the Congressional Budget Office did score the Senate bill at $127 billion of new expenditures. About 40 percent of that is various types of welfare and public assistance benefits that illegal immigrants are currently not entitled to receive as well as the earned income tax credit which is actually a payment by the Federal Government to certain low-income people which has been on the books for a couple of decades.

By contrast, the House bill was scored by the CBO before it passed at $1.9 billion, and much of that was in law enforcement enhancements, the fence that is proposed in both bills but a longer one in the House bill, as well as the cost of getting the Social Security database up to snuff so that the verification of Social Security numbers that I have described can be done as easily and quickly as accurately as a merchant swiping any of our credit cards to see if they are good when we want to buy something on credit.

Again, I emphasize the fact that the key to any immigration reform that works is enforcement of employer sanctions, because the market will always work since it is cheaper to hire an illegal immigrant than it is to hire a citizen or legal immigrant with a green card.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming 10 seconds of my time, it is important for people here to note that the CBO or the Congressional Budget Office is a nonpartisan office that is charged with scoring or estimating the costs of various government initiatives. And given the fact that it is nonpartisan, Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle do depend on it for its unbiased presentation on those numbers. And I thank the Chairman. Like Charlie, I have engagements in another region of the State so I have to leave shortly.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank both Members from New Hampshire for coming.

Mr. Meehan.

Mr. MEEHAN. I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you. I thank my colleague from Massachusetts, and I wonder if either gentleman from New Hampshire would like to explain to the crowd assembled why they are professing support for increased and enhanced border security, yet when they had 10 different opportunities in the Congress for addi-

tional funding to enhance border security, they voted no on every single one of those opportunities.

Mr. BRADLEY. I think, certainly, in listening to the gentlewoman's question, if you go back and examine the record, while I can't speak for Congressman Bass, I probably will, both of us have voted for enhanced border security on a number of different occasions in the Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, House Bill 4437, and other measures which I would remind the gentlewoman have been adopted by significant majorities on a bipartisan basis and both sides of the aisle, at least the appropriations bills. And I would hope that we can continue to work together on both sides of the aisle to enhance our border security.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Reclaiming my time, I just want to point out that we have documentation of the 10 instances in which both gentlemen from New Hampshire voted against additional funding to enhance border security, and we would be happy to provide that and expand on that information after the hearing. I yield back to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MEEHAN. I thank the gentlewoman. I am curious, Representative Renzullo, 13 million people, how would we find them? This bill says we're going to criminalize them. Would we round them up? Would we put them on to planes? How would we know what plane to put them on? How many planes would it take? Or would we put them on buses? George Will, the conservative columnist, says, if you put them on buses, the buses will be lined up from Alaska all the way down to the Mexican border.

I can't for the life of me understand why would we demagogue on this and pretend that somebody has some kind of a magic way to round up 13 million people and get them on buses and put them somewhere. Is that—would they be put on planes?

Mr. RENZULLO. I think what you really are looking to do is enforce the border security——

Mr. MEEHAN. Reclaiming my time, we're going to do that. But what I am saying is, there seems to be a difference of opinion between the Senate and the House as to what you do with 13 million people undocumented all across the country. I am just curious how much it would cost to round up 13 million people and put them on buses.

Mr. RENZULLO. Enforce the border security, and then we will talk about it in a couple of years when you have determined——

Mr. MEEHAN. So we're going to go a couple of years? We are going to go a couple of years with 13 million people across this country without documentation, without papers?

Folks, I lost 32 people in my district on 9/11, and we need to get documentation as a national security matter on everyone that is in the country. It is not good enough to say we will do it some time later on. 13 million people. With all the money that is being spent in Washington, to demagogue on this issue, there is not one credible proposal from one Senator or one House Member anywhere that says how in the world you would try locate 13 million people and remove them from the country.

It is the worst demagoguery on anything imaginable. Nobody has a plan. It is a joke. Unfortunately, our national security requires us to get our act together. We still haven't funded what the 9/11

Commission said to fund. We passed an act in 2004 that said 2,000 Border Patrol agents, 800 immigration agents, 8,000 beds per year. The 9/11 Commission said targeting travel is at least as powerful a weapon against terrorists as targeting their money, and the Commission made recommendations. Even after the tragedy of September 11th highlighting the clear need for more border security, that figure up there of 411 border agents per year is a disgrace. It is an absolute disgrace, and yet we are having hearings and demagoguing across the country.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEHAN. I would be glad to yield.

Mr. DELAHUNT. In terms of border personnel, immigration agents, detention centers, with all due respect to the gentleman from New Hampshire, what we really need and we have heard this term before is more boots on the ground. How about that? More boots on the ground. And really, let's try enforcement rather than coming up, giving speeches indulging in some rhetoric and then not delivering when it comes time to deliver with the resources.

Mr. MEEHAN. Reclaiming my time. The other thing is this idea that Washington speak, the Senate didn't file the right thing, so we didn't approve it. My friend from Massachusetts said that the President has already called President Fox and said, you know what, the Congress is going to do nothing on this. Nothing. Another year without border security. I ask unanimous consent for 30 seconds.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. [Presiding.] Without objection.

Mr. MEEHAN. Another year letting things go, another year without providing technology to our borders and another year of 13 million people in the country. Nobody knows where they are. But know what, what a great election issue. What a great election issue. The problem is, when one party controls the House, the Senate and the White House, the gig is up. The American people know that one party controls everything. There are some distinguished Senators, Republican Senators, 22 or 23 of them, that supported the Senate bill. Let's get to work on that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. The gentleman's time has expired. The Chair has left myself, the gentleman from Indiana, in charge of the gavel. I will yield myself 5 minutes for purpose of questions.

I am reminded of the account of the minister who was giving a sermon and has questions about his own subject matter when in the margin of his sermon it says: Pound pulpit hard, argument weak here. I am hearing a lot of that today.

Mr. Meehan has suggested that we need documentation for these individuals that are here. Let me ask you, Mr. Gadiel, you are very familiar with the 9/11 Commission's report with regard to the three of the 9/11 hijackers that were in the country illegally as result of their visas lapsing, are you not?

Mr. GADIEL. Yes.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. So with all of the documentation that is being suggested by the Senate and by Mr. Meehan and by others, how would that have solved the situation that led to the death of your son?

Mr. GADIEL. Mohammad Atta was well documented, and yet he managed to pull off 9/11, as well as all the others. All but one had U.S. identification. I would like to add something. I am no friend of President Bush. He failed us miserably on this, absolutely miserably. But when it comes to the 9/11 implementation act, I would remind Members of this Committee that it was Democrats like Mr. Lieberman as well as Republicans like Mr. McCain who were determined to prevent any document security measures from being included in the 9/11 implementation act as well as the border security measures. This is a bipartisan problem, and certainly the President has failed us miserably and failed us continuously and refuses to enforce the law, but the record of Mr. Clinton before, although it is far better than Mr. Bush's in terms of the need, is minuscule as well.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Dr. Camarota, the question today is with regard to busing 13 million illegal aliens back. The simple fact is, if we would enforce, especially the employer sanctions provision of the immigration act put in place in 1986, wouldn't there be a significant amount of attrition and hasn't there been a particular study by the Center for Immigration Services that may suggest that there may be excess of a million individuals who would actually self deport as a result of not being able to maintain employment in the United States?

Mr. CAMAROTA. Let me run through the numbers briefly because I, the Pew, Hispanic, Urban, we all generally agree, 900,000 new illegal aliens come in each year. Some people die. A large number go home. Some get deported, and some get legal status each year. So the illegal population is thought to grow by half a million. The secret here is to avoid this canard that either we have to legalize all the illegal aliens or we have to deport them all by a week from next Tuesday. The bottom line is it took us decades to get into this problem. The policy of attrition through enforcement, cutting them off from jobs, public benefits, driver's licenses, no in-State tuition, get the cooperation of local law enforcement. Stop IRS and Social Security from knowingly accepting bogus Social Security numbers. Stop the Treasury Department from knowingly issuing regulations that allow illegal aliens to open bank accounts.

All of these things, coupled with great border enforcement, a better job in consulates overseas, the goal is to increase the roughly 150,000 that go home early each year, the self deportations. We think we can quadruple or triple that number easily and hopefully get it up bigger so that we are in a situation each year that the population falls by half a million or a million a year rather than a situation where it grows by a million a year. If you are saying that we have to solve it a week from next Tuesday, there is no solution.

The other thing is the bureaucratic capacity doesn't exist to legalize all these folks. That's one of the dirty little secrets. The Senate bill calls for everybody to come forward and be processed within 18 months. Nobody who studies immigration thinks that is possible. The only way to do that is to rubber stamp the applications which defeats the idea that we know who those folks are. It takes time to know who these folks are. The Senate bill doesn't do that.

If you started enforcing the law, it doesn't require us to do anything right away. It's what we have on hand and then we keep adding to it, and over time, we fix the problem through attrition and through enforcement. Self-deportation is the key. Though we obviously are going to having to deport more people as well.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. Mr. Renzullo, as you understand the legislative process, if one body such as the House believes in enforcement and the Senate suggests that they are in favor of strong enforcement but want an amnesty program, isn't it reasonable for the two bodies to come together and pass legislation on the parts of the proposed legislation that we agree on?

Mr. RENZULLO. Absolutely.

Mr. HOSTETTLER. So if we did come together, if the technical and constitutional hurdles were overcome, it would not be unreasonable for the two bodies to come together and fashion an enforcement-only bill as a result of the compromise that is part of the legislative process?

Mr. RENZULLO. Absolutely.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. [Presiding.] The gentleman's time has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Delahunt.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Gadiel, no one is suggesting that you would agree with the President's record on immigration. We all agree he has done a terrible job. The problem is that the Republican Congress rubber stamps his budget every year when it comes before the Congress. No increases that we should have in Border Patrol agents, we don't have the increase we should have in immigration agents, and we don't have the increase we should have in detention beds. The problem is rubber stamping this President is letting him get away with whatever he wants to do. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I think that was the statement. But if the gentleman wishes to respond, and I speak to Mr. Gadiel, you know, I read your testimony. I found it particularly moving when you referenced, I think it was your father, maybe it was your grandfather, who came to this country. And I think the words were, the FBI just about took out his fillings to examine him. And that really struck a note with me because of what my friend just said about the need for oversight by Congress to ensure that the resources are there and that the laws are being implemented.

All of the sudden, we are just discovering that there is a problem. This is 6 years into the Administration. And beyond that, the Republicans have had control of the House since 1994. And guess what? They discover it in an election year, and we're having a hearing in New Hampshire.

I mean, please ask yourself why. My colleague from Florida referenced the fact there has been amendment after amendment that would provide funding and support for more boots on the ground, people to go out and enforce the border, immigration agents, increased beds in detention centers. And you know what? They will say one thing in New Hampshire, but when they go down to Washington, they vote against the funding. Well, enough said.

But getting back to my issue about the FBI, we don't know what the FBI is doing. This Committee, ably led by this Chairman, who is not bad on oversight. Okay? Not bad. A B-plus. You know——

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELAHUNT. No.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. At least I passed.

Mr. DELAHUNT. How many times do you think we have had the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in front of this Committee to tell us what they are doing about terrorism?

Mr. GADIEL. I have no use for Mr. Mueller. When a group of family members met with the man talking about 9/11——

Mr. DELAHUNT. How many times, Mr. Gadiel, do you think that the FBI has come in before into the Judiciary Committee where we have jurisdiction to respond to the concerns that you have expressed today to us?

Mr. GADIEL. I'm sure it is a lot. I am sure it is many times.

Mr. DELAHUNT. How about zero. That is what we're dealing with. That is what we're dealing with. We don't have that kind of consultation and collaboration. And like I said, we are fortunate; most chairmen are not as strong as our Chairman. So what we have is a Congress that sits there like a bobblehead and lets this crowd get away with that.

Talk about employer sanctions. Three last year. Three in 2004. I mean, Clinton had his problems, but he certainly did one heck of a better job in terms of enforcement.

You have got to have enforcement. If you don't have enforcement—but you have to pay for it, Mr. Renzullo. I bet that you, from what I listened to, would have voted for all the authorized Border Patrol agents, immigration agents and detention centers. You wouldn't have said something here that was different when you went down to Washington and voted a different way.

Since I'm handing out compliments, one for you, too, Mr. Camarota, you know, I read your testimony, and I was surprised that you acknowledged that actually it is a net plus in terms of illegals paying into the Social Security Trust Fund and the Medicare Trust Fund. So let's remember, before we get too quick, that those illegal immigrants are paying in and kind of helping us with that Social Security problem that we are not fixing.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentlewoman from Florida, Ms. Wasserman Schultz.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to illuminate the panel and the people assembled as to the other differences and stark contrast between the support for border enforcement and border security under Democrats versus the support for border enforcement and security under Republicans.

The number of apprehensions at the border has declined by 31 percent under President Bush. From 1996 to 2000, there were 1.52 million apprehensions at the border. From 2001 to 2004, there were 1.05 million apprehensions. The number of apprehensions inside the country has declined 36 percent under President Bush. From 1996 to 2000, there were 40,193 internal apprehensions. From 2001 to 2004, there were 25,901. Cutting personnel, the Bush administration has cut personnel for worksite enforcement by 63

percent. This is worksite, on-the-job enforcement. You know, the I-9 forms that employees, all employees, have to fill out and ensure that they are supposed to be in the country and legally here. We are talking about the number of agents assigned to worksite immigration enforcement. In 1999, there were 240. In 2003, there were 90.

Number of worksite enforcement fines, we have already gone over. The number of worksite immigration enforcement arrests have fallen drastically under President Bush: 2,849 in 1999; 445 in 2003.

Number of immigration fraud cases, we have already gone over that.

So what is unbelievable to us is that there are hearings all across this country in which our Republican colleagues—and I agree with Mr. Delahunt that our Chairman, compared to most of the Republican Committee Chairmen, has been vigilant about bringing or attempting to bring the Administration's officials in front of us and asking them questions to one degree of success or another. But why are we on the road talking about this instead of being in the Conference Committee?

The only way we are going to resolve this—I think it was Mr. Camarota that talked about the 18 months that is a provision in the Senate bill that is described as an automatic path to citizenship. There is no one that would define the Senate bill as an automatic path to citizenship. But if you differ with that—I apologize if I am pronouncing your name wrong.

Mr. CAMAROTA. Camarota.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Camarota, if you differ with that, isn't that what the Conference Committee is for? Are we going to get those differences between the House bill and the Senate bill hammered out here? That is not the way the bill becomes a law process works.

So wouldn't you think that we belong in Washington or at least our conferees belong in Washington? And, Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, the people in this room, they don't understand the Senate has not sent us a message, and we haven't received a message. They just want us to get down, roll our sleeves up and get the work done. That is how we're going to get a law that is truly going to make sure that we crack down on illegal immigrants, that we make sure that they are not streaming across the border, that we make sure that employers are not thumbing their nose at the law, and that we make sure that we don't ignore the fact that there are 12 million people here who are not going to just deport themselves once we pass a border-security-only law that makes them all felons. It is just unrealistic.

Mr. Camarota, if you would like to respond to that, don't you think we belong in conference rather than just being on the road talking to the world?

Mr. CAMAROTA. I have to leave that questions to the other Members. I am not an expert.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I am not surprised. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair will yield himself 5 minutes for the last word. I have served on the Judiciary Committee ever since

I was first elected to Congress in 1978, and the issue of how to deal with immigration is complicated. It is emotional. It is vexing. And there are never any easy solutions to it. And I think my colleagues to my left are kind of expressing the political aspects of the frustration that we have not dealt with this issue. That's why I drafted the legislation that the House passed in December.

Now, we have heard a lot of complaints from people on both sides of the aisle that there has not been enforcement of existing laws. And I would be willing to stipulate that presidents, both Democratic and Republican, and congresses, both under Democratic control and Republican control, have really let this issue slip.

But the point that I think is evident is that unless we handle the enforcement questions first, any bill, whether it is the Senate bill or somebody else's bill, that does not address effective enforcement is going to fail. And if in the decades ahead there are figures like these, which are accurate and which I did give to President Bush over 2 months ago, pointing out the problem that we have, the market is always going to end up having illegal immigrants come across the border because it is cheaper for the employers to hire them than other people.

So really what we have to do, whether it is in terms of an enforcement-only approach and deal with the issue of what to do about the 12 million who are here illegally some time in the future, or have some kind of a phased in and trigger approach, is that we have got to get our act together as a country in terms of enforcing it is law.

Now, what this means is enforcing the law at the border. It means enforcing the law against employers. It means giving law enforcement officials, particularly those in the 29 border counties and four States on the southwest border, additional tools, which my bill does and the Senate bill doesn't, to get more boots on the ground and better equipment and better training of the local law enforcement officers so that they can supplement the Border Patrol.

Now, this is more than a human problem and an economic migration problem. It has become a drug control problem, and it has become a national security and terrorism problem. For example, many of the criminal alien smugglers across the southwest border who are called coyotes have become full service criminal enterprises where they are requiring their customers to carry backpacks of drugs across the border; 85 percent of the illegal drugs sold on the streets of Chicago by gangs were smuggled across the southwest border, and 80 percent of the meth that is consumed in the United States comes across the southwest border as well.

It is also a terrorism problem, and when we had our hearings in San Diego, there was testimony to the effect that, in just that small sector of the Border Patrol, there were 47 "persons of interest," who were people who were on terrorist watch lists or came from Middle Eastern countries far removed from Mexico and Central America who were caught by the Border Patrol. And that was in just 1 year and just in one segment of the southwestern border.

And we have also got a northern border problem as well, because there are a number of cells of Al Qaeda and other terrorist organi-

zations that are operating in Canadian cities that are less than a 2-hour drive from the United States border.

So I don't make any apologies in bringing this issue on to the national agenda, because it is something that had to be dealt with. I have been called a whole lot of names. I come from the State that elected Joe McCarthy to the U.S. Senate twice and some of those names, it makes McCarthyism kind of look like a speech at a holy name society.

Be that as it may be, we were elected to make tough decisions, and this Chairman is making tough decisions. I want to get another bill passed. I don't know if procedurally we can get another Conference Committee for the reasons that have been described, but it is going to be a bill that, if it is done on my watch, that is going to be effective and not be the fiasco that we had 20 years ago with the Simpson-Mazzoli bill.

So I would like to thank my colleagues for coming. I would like to thank all of you for coming today to hear this testimony. And I would like to also thank—I don't think they call it the great and general court up here north of the border as they do in Massachusetts, but whatever the New Hampshire legislature is called, it is nice to add just a little more history to this very historic chamber.

What purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts seek recognition?

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent—I bumped into Claire Ebel, the Executive Director of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, she had some testimony, and I ask that we submit it for the record.

[The information referred to was not available at the time this hearing was printed.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, it will be submitted. There being no further business to come before this Committee, without objection, the Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

APPENDIX

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE HEARING RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES F. BASS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, WITH ATTACHMENT

INTRODUCTION

I like to take a moment and welcome Chairman Sensenbrenner and the other members of the House Judiciary Committee to the Granite State. I thank you for your invitation to attend this field hearing on immigration reform and giving me the opportunity to participate. I am pleased to see on the panel of witnesses today—Representative Andrew Renzullo—who has been taking an active role here in Concord on how the State should deal with its illegal immigration problem.

In light of the fact that illegal immigration is a more prominent problem in the southern states, I am pleased that the Members of the House Judiciary Committee recognize that any decision made in Congress will have far-reaching ramifications throughout the nation. The estimated 11 million illegal immigrants in the U.S. can be founded in all fifty states and decisions made by myself and my colleagues will fiscally impact our citizens. Therefore, I am grateful for this hearing today and how any reform will affect my constituents.

Immigrants have been settling here in our state since 1623 and continued to come in large numbers through the 1800s. Many of them came to work in our granite quarries. Even though the number of immigrants to New Hampshire has decreased since the early 1900s, the 2000 U.S. Census showed that over 54,000 citizens of New Hampshire were foreign-born. Even though the majority of immigrants in NH are law-abiding legal citizens, there is a growing illegal population working and living in our communities

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Some studies have estimated that between 10,000 to 30,000 illegals are currently living in the Granite State.[1] Just this last spring, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) picked up 14 individuals illegals in New Hampshire as part of *Operation Return to Sender*. During 2005 *Operation Flash,* 15 of the 189 fugitive immigrants deported back to their native countries were also located living in New Hampshire. In both operations, many of these individuals had criminal records.[2]

New Ipswich Police Chief W. Garrett Chamberlain and Hudson Police Chief Richard Gendron brought national attention to their departments' difficulties in the lack of authority and resources in detaining illegal aliens that their officers encounter during their routine duties. Out of frustration with ICE's response to their repeated requests, both gentleman used the resources available to them and charged several individuals illegally present in the United States with criminal trespassing under state law. Even though the cases were dismissed by a New Hampshire district court, it highlighted the difficulty law enforcement faces regarding illegal immigration in their communities. Our local, county, and state law enforcement officers serve on the frontlines of the illegal immigration battlefield—dealing with many illegal aliens that they encounter during their routine duties, but no ability to detain these individuals for deportation proceedings—often being told by the federal agencies to release the individuals.

I have worked on various efforts to urge the Administration and my fellow colleagues to address enforcement issues. Last year, I led an effort to urge the Presi-

[1] Pew Hispanic Center. (April 26, 2006). *Fact Sheet: Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States based on the March 2005 CPS.*

[2] Marchocki, Kathryn. (July 24, 2006). *Mysteries surround NH's illegal aliens.* Union Leader.

dent to end "catch-and-release" practices beyond just that in border states—but throughout the country.[3] Additionally, I have supported legislative measures, such as H.R. 4437 and the CLEAR Act, which would ensure that state, county, and local law enforcement have the authority, resources, and training to work with federal agencies in detaining illegal aliens they encounter during their routine duties. It is important to note that 17% of the incarcerated population in our federal prisons are criminal aliens and after serving their time are not always deported, but remain in this country to commit additional crimes.[4]

FISCAL BURDEN

In deciding any course of action regarding comprehensive immigration, it is important to know the fiscal impact the decision will have on our citizens—whether through increase tax burden, draining of resources, or loss of jobs and wages. It has been estimated from earlier studies that illegal immigrants have a net cost on American taxpayer of $49.4 billion annually,[5] which amounts to New Hampshire citizens paying $202,193,903 yearly in taxes for illegal immigrants.[6] It is also roughly estimated that the State of New Hampshire spent close to $3.75 million on illegal alien students and U.S. born children of illegal aliens[7] and hundred of thousands of dollars in medical costs through the New Hampshire Department of Health and Humans Services. Overall, the Federation of American Immigration Reform has calculated that the current local cost of illegal immigrants is $11 million annually going toward education, emergency medical services, and incarceration.[8]

If the Senate bill was passed, it is estimated that the cost to county, state, and local governments would amount to $61.5 billion by 2010 and $106.3 billion in 2020.[9] Specifically, New Hampshire would see the burden increasing to $19 million in 2010 and $34 million in 2020.[10]

Additionally, it is predicted that if the Senate's guest-worker provision is passed that New Hampshire would see a rise in population to 1.85 million by 2050, with the increase attributed to 23,116 from receiving amnesty and an additional 24,427 individuals that were illegal aliens post-2004.[11] These increases would have significant impact on the State's housing, school systems, infrastructure, and employment rates.

Even though there would be increased tax revenue from illegal aliens paying taxes, it would not offset the total cost that these households would have on our federal, state, and local agencies. The average illegal alien household would pay $3,200 (77%) more a year in federal taxes once legalized. However, each household would have an average increase cost of $8,200 per household (118%)[12] to our deficit. This added cost on our federal, state, and local services would be carried by our citizens.

REFORMING VISA PROGRAMS

I understand how the topic of illegal immigration is a difficult issue—we are not simply talking about numbers but people who have established lives here. This country needs to continue to be compassionate, but at the same time it must be remembered that those that would be assisted under the Senate "amnesty" immigration plan are individuals who violated our laws. There are millions of people who are either in the U.S. legally or currently trying to attempt to this country by following our laws that would be overlooked by this policy. Instead, the message that we would be sending them is that the U.S. cares more about assisting those who

---

[3] December 9, 2005 Letter Addressed to President Bush with 28 U.S. House Members.

[4] Camarota, Steven A. (August 2004). *The High Cost of Cheap Labor Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget.* Center for Immigration Studies.

[5] Based on Data from: Huddle, Donald. (1997) *The Net National Costs of Immigration: Fiscal Effects of Welfare Restorations to Legal Immigrants.* Include in *The Estimated Cost of Illegal Immigration* from The Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR).

[6] U.S. Census Population (2000). US = 299,482,393; NH = 1,235,786.

[7] Federation for American Immigration Reform. (June, 2005). *Breaking the Piggy Bank: How Illegal Immigration is Sending Schools into the Red*

[8] Federation for American Immigration Reform (April 11, 2006). *The Costs to Local Taxpayers for Illegal or "Guest" Workers.*

[9] Federation for American Immigration Reform (April 11, 2006). *The Costs to Local Taxpayers for Illegal or "Guest" Workers.*

[10] Federation for American Immigration Reform (April 11, 2006). *The Costs to Local Taxpayers for Illegal or "Guest" Workers.*

[11] Federation for American Immigration Reform. (March 2006). *Projecting the U.S. Population to 2050: Four Immigration Scenarios.*

[12] Camarota, Steven A. (August 2004). *The High Cost of Cheap Labor Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget.*

break our laws rather than those who have been patient with our system. By allowing those illegally here to have an expedited process—while others in this country under other various visas such as H-1B and H-2B are barred—is wrong and not the message this government should be sending.

Nevertheless, I do believe that any comprehensive immigration reform should also consider provisions that will reform our visa programs. The availability of foreign workers is crucial to many of American industries and business—including those in New Hampshire. New Hampshire's unemployment rate is 3.6 percent, well below the national rate of 4.8 percent, and often foreign workers mean the difference to Granite State businesses in being able to operate at full capacity.[13] These low unemployment rates particularly impact our State's small seasonal businesses that often have difficultly in finding workers that are critical to their business' needs. Here in New Hampshire, tourism industry brings an approximately $9.6 billion into the state and is nearly 8% of the gross state products. More than 68,000 granite state jobs directly tied to tourism and also 84,000 jobs indirectly.[14] Programs, like H-2B visa program, provide these and other seasonal industries crucial employees to fulfill their job commitments and be able to operate at full capacity during their short work season. The H-2B program has been shown to protect small businesses and American jobs, preserve competitive wages, while providing the needed avenue for foreign workers. That is why I have supported and led efforts in modifying legal visa programs. My bill, H.R. 4740, the *Save Our Small and Seasonal Businesses Act* is one of the bills that would take the right step forward in helping businesses while not hurting American workers.

Additionally, it is important to look to the future and ensure that we have the necessary workers that will allow our economy to grow and prosper. One in every four scientist and engineers in the United States is foreign born. Half of graduate enrollments in American universities for engineering, math, and computer science are foreign students. I believe that our country must encourage increase enrollment of our young people, but at the same time we must ensure that our immigration policies do not create a brain drain on our country. Our visa programs must ensure that we keep the best and brightest here in America to bring cutting edge technology to our companies that will in turn create more U.S. jobs. A June 2004 study showed that U.S. businesses roughly lost $30 billion over two year period due to visa delays.[15] Our country can not afford to outsource talented American-educated foreigners that will return to their home country and take with them important technical advances that will create new businesses.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I like to point out that by supporting the House comprehensive immigration bill that members are not ignoring or belittling the contributions of our nation's immigrants and the role they have played in building this country. Our country has been built on the hard work of immigrants who have come to this country for a better life and to embrace the ideals of our nation. The difference of opinion is how to deal with illegal aliens that have entered this country and placed the security and welfare of our nation in jeopardy. Additionally, illegal immigration has a significant negatively impacting our legal visa program. Once again, I thank Chairman Sensenbrenner for having this field hearing. Additionally, I would like to thank the witnesses and the citizens here in the audience that have taken the time out of their busy schedules to attend this hearing and have the concerns of New Hampshire heard in this national debate.

[13] New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau. (August 11, 2006).
[14] New Hampshire Tourism Policy Coalition.
[15] Data from: June 2004 Study Commissioned by Santangelo Group.

ATTACHMENT

Individual Constituent Responses to Congressman Charles F. Bass (NH-02) Online Survey on Immigration 1
Written Testimony for the August 24, 2006 House Judiciary Immigration Field Hearing in Concord , NH

Individual Constituent Responses to Congressman Charles F. Bass (NH-02) Online Questionnaire on Immigration
Written Testimony for the August 24, 2006 House Judiciary Immigration Field Hearing in Concord , NH

Name:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Allowing 12,000,000+ citizens of a foreign country to invade our sovereign boarders and not have done anything about it is treasonous. Get off your asses and do something for the benefit of the American citizens and country as a whole!

I travel all over the country for business. I have seen the changes over the years. I can not blame the Mexicans and others for flooding over our southern boarder. There are no consequences (except for being modern day slaves). Should I blame the companies breaking the law who hire and from time to time abuse the illegal aliens? They also do not have any negative consequences from their actions either. Would more people speed when driving or shoot others more often if they did not have to fear going to jail or paying fines? Probably. It is all about incentives unfortunately because many care more about money then about what is right or ethical. I blame it all on the folks who have taken an oath to be looking out for the country's best interest and upholding the law. You.

Unfortunately it seems our country is not producing any George Washington's, Teddy Roosevelt's, Abraham Lincoln's or Thomas Jefferson's anymore. Also, we have a Congress that now has broken the record for least number of days showing up at work and for spending (borrowing) more than anyone could have ever imagined.

Keeping in mind I am very friendly to Latino's when I meet them knowing that they are working hard for very little and have sacrificed a bunch to make the trek here; to answer the question of what to do about the illegal immigrants:
SEND THEM HOME!
STOP MORE ILLEGAL ALIENS COMING OVER THE BOARDER!
CLOSE THE ANCHOR BABY LOOPHOLE!
FINE EMPLOYERS WHO HIRE ILLEGAL ALIENS!
NO TAX PAYER FUNDED SERVICES TO ILLEGALS!

Pretty simple.

Children born to both parents who are not US citizens need to go back with their parents. From what I have read the US is the last industrialized country still allowing the anchor baby loophole.

Of course it is not easy and will make various groups upset. You have created the problem by not acting earlier and letting the problem grow so

huge. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. We need the pound of cure at this late stage.

Thank you for reading. Now get to work! You are not paid to campaign to keep your job, but to do your job. This issue is many years overdue.

These comments, criticisms, and opinions are not directed toward Representative Bass specifically, but to Congress as a whole.

Name: **Erline Towner**
Address: **49 Quarry Circle**
City / Town: **Milford**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 672-2536**
E-mail Address: **etownr@aol.com**

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I beleive we are stretched so financially that the social costs of illegal aliens greatly out weighs the benefits of businesses wanting to hire them. The social fabric of our society is deteriorating for a variety of different reasons. Regardless of the "blame" for this we need to pay attention to our own house, our own country. We already can not feed and house our own citizens. We need to clean up our own house before we allow more people in. The population of this country is burgeoning out so that we can not handle the multiple effects of this increased population from housing, schooling, medical coverage, employment and retirement. It is irresponsible to not acknowledge that we are in trouble in these areas. Every state is already overburdened with the financial necessities and more and more hard earned civilities are being done away because money is so tight. The cost of taking care of illegal aliens falls mainly on the states and local towns and
municipalities. The federal government has fallen down on their job to protect the United States. The country can be just as devestated from within as it can from without.

Name: **Stig Harding**
Address: **22 Old Fort Lane**
City / Town: **Dunbarton**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-774-4077**
E-mail Address: **stigh@gsinet.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I do not believe there should be any debate about illegal immigrants. What is it about the word "illegal" you politicians do not understand? This country was built and improved by "legal" immigrants throughout our history. The United States has an immigration system and it should be strickly followed. I feel any path to legalizing illegal aliens is a slap in the face to people of other countries attempting to immigrate "LEGALLY"! I have been following this issue and any politician that votes for amnesty of any type will not recieve my vote. After Senator Gregg voted for the immigration bill, I will not support him in the election this fall. Mr. Bass, I do agree with alot of your views but feel strongly enough about this issue not to vote for you this fall if you support any immigration bill that allows amnesty of ANY type for illegal immigrants.

Name: **paula van de werken**
Address: **19 nartoff road**
City / Town: **hollis**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-880-0879**
E-mail Address: **pvdw@charter.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigration has little effect on New Hampshire, except for the few imported farm workers. Personally, I would like to see them granted papers so that they can work, and that our farms can continue to produce food at a price that I can afford.

I also think this immigration road show is just that. A road show. Another "wedge" issue. And I am not going to fall for it.

Name: **Cynthia Racic**
Address: **5 Riverview Rd**
City / Town: **Durham**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-868-3053**
E-mail Address: **Cynth95419@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I think any employer who knowingly hires an ilegal alien should be fined. We have enough unemployed people who are in need of work without illegals entering our country and taking jobs from them.

Name: chesley gray
Address: 20 newcastle dr.
City / Town: nashua, NH 03060
Daytime Phone Number: 603-888-6245
E-mail Address: chesleyf@aol.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: Vincent DelSignore
Address: 5 Conley Road
City / Town: Atkinson
Daytime Phone Number: 603-440-3541
E-mail Address: vdel@us.ibm.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigration is wrong. They are here ILLEGALLY. There's no way around this. These people are welcome if they go through the proper immigration steps, which verifes they know something about American history and confirms that they speak ENGLISH. They should prove to us Americans that they desire to BE American.

Name: Jacqueline M. Fedchenko
Address: 64 South Main Street
City / Town: West Lebanon
Daytime Phone Number: 603 298 6789
E-mail Address: NHZEUS@AOL.COM
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: It's the little things that get my attention. I'm older and watch what I eat. I.m also a Damned Yankee and I find that local menus are filled with spicy menus for the mexican appreciators. When you get to the part about companies who only provide non english speaking agenst , let me know. Thanks

Name: William Anderson
Address: PO Box 200 524 Stage Rd.
City / Town: Sanbornton
Daytime Phone Number: 603-286-8089
E-mail Address: wja@mvgalaxy.com
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: John Connolly
Address: PO Box 255
City / Town: Etna, NH
Daytime Phone Number: 603-643-4837
E-mail Address: chaos358@msn.com
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	undecided
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: As usual Congressman Basss I echo your sentiments. Ironically, on this issue it is the deceased Rep. Sonny Bono who I cite. Apparently in a protracted meeting to address how to provide health and education to illegal immigrants he queried "These are ILLEGAL immigrants we are talking about, right?"

I strongly favor legal immigration as the very essence of America as the land of opportunity in the mold of Lincoln - to paraphrase, "The only thing of real value you can give a man is an opportunity".

Sonny Bono had it right though, illegal immigration is a crime and the only relevant discussion is how to address this as a crime. All the other issues of guest workers, work visa, naturalization and citizenship can only be undertaken in the framework of a legal precedent for the rights and privileges extended to "law abiding" citizens.

I hope this helps. I appreciate your work and regret that I cannot vote for you in the coming election as you have been complicit, though reluctantly, in the gravest miscarriage of justice this nation has ever seen in an effort to remain in good standing with the Republican party financial base. You should look to Bernie Sanders' example as a true Independent - versus Jim Jeffords or Joe Lieberman who's own defections are a pathetic attempt to create a

legacy based simply on the votes in the Senate - as opposed to any substantial principle or sense of duty to the greater good.

Name: **Otto Hansen**
Address: **PO Box 477**
City / Town: **Wilton**
Daytime Phone Number: **654 9792**
E-mail Address: **ohansen@tellink.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: All social services should be withheld from illegals.

Severe penalties should be bought against all that hire illegals.

Guest workers should be excluded from all social services and from participating in Social Security retirement benefits.

Required services for aliens should be paid for by automatic salary deductions.

All borders should be sealed with violators imprisoned and documented and deported at end of penalty period. Repeat offenses should be exponentially penalized.

Laws granting automatic citizenship to new births of aliens should be repealed.

Citizens currently on welfare should be encouraged to take employment now being offered by companies to illegal immigrants, including relocation grants.

Name: **David Greenwood**
Address: **4 Partridge Rd.,**
City / Town: **Etna**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-643-6399**
E-mail Address: **David.S.Greenwood@Adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: The questions above are simplistic so I lean heavily on the terms "favor", "believe" , etc to indicate my "leanings". My answers therefore are not demands but indicators. For instance, #7 I would only agree to if it was coupled with something like #4, #5, or #6. I believe that rounding up people who have legitimately contributed to the nation and its economy would open the door to some over-zealous behaviour and excuse certain law-enforcement elements the equivalent of racial purging. I believe the above immmigrants should be given a legal opportunity to become citizens within a limited number of months (NOT over 10 yrs as has been suggested), and that this should be co-ordinated by collaboration between Immigration, Citizenship Depts and minority ethnic, religious, etc group leaders. I believe there should be a lot more TALKING in the world in general and less use of force. Thank you.

Name: James Steinmann
Address: 39 Middle Winchendon Road
City / Town: Rindge
Daytime Phone Number: 603-899-5280
E-mail Address: jdsprinter@aol.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: undecided
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I favor the use of more manpower on all our borders, but more importantly, these people need to be granted the power of arrest and the use of deadly force to deter illegals from entering this country. I am sure that you are aware of how often stories arise in the news of illegal aliens being ignored by law enforcement agencies. Every ILLEGAL (hint, hint) should be arrested as soon as it is determined that they are ILLEGALLY HERE! I work hard, pay taxes, and follow the laws governing my behavior as a citizen of this country. I see no reason for illegal aliens to reap the benefits of my civic responsibility (namely taxes) when there are U.S. citizens in need of the services the government provides. How is it possible to grant ILLEGALS legal access to welfare, drivers licences,etc??

In this day and age, information is truly the only real weapon we have at our disposal. The mere fact that we have NO IDEA of who is in this country should be enough of an incentive to stem the flow of illegals into OUR country. We should not be enticing them to cross our borders in search of handouts. The fewer illegals that we have to track, the better our chances of actually being able to do so.

Name: Lois Steinmann
Address: 39 Middle Winchendon Rd
City / Town: Rindge
Daytime Phone Number: 603-899-5280
E-mail Address: loissteinmann@aol.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes

2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: One incident that comes to mind... About 1 yr ago, police in New Ipswich pulled over a car that was full of illegal aliens. The authorities called ICE and were told to let them go. They should have been taken into custody and sent back to their country of origin. There are laws, but no one is enforcing them. The Chief of police tried to make a good case charging them with illegal trespassing, but nothing ever came of that. I believe that police officers were told that they could not arrest and detain on those charges. What a bunch of garbage.
ENFORCE THE LAWS. This country is in quite a state and we will soon be a minority and be speaking Spanish. That is WRONG.

Thank you for listening.
Lois Steinmann

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: We are far tooooo lacks in our Home security , allowing to many into this country with false visa's and work papers. Our goverment has allowed foreign nationals in this country and give them immunity for any crimes that they have commited.....it's time that this goverment take back our country. We are being used and taken advantage of by many countries.....we educate their people to go back to their own country and use whatever they've learned against us. Problem is it's been going on for so long . We should have learned 9/11/2001. We should have learned with Pearl harbor.Rebuilding countries that have devestated us, and we neglect our own unfortunate americans and their children who have NO FOOD NO ROOF over their head, No Clothes on their childrens back. Give our own people Jobs,Get this America the beautiful back to US the children of people who legally came here to Ellis Island, learned english and taught their kids the same. We did not hire bi
lingual so as to take education away from those of us who needed to learn in order to get jobs.We are the minority in our country and it is a very sad day when we say this is not our country anymore and the day is fast approaching. We are so busy trying to be friends to all the countries we call allies we are not recognizing the obvious, that we are loosing our country from out

from under.I am happy to say that I'm not the only one that feels this way. Most Americans 99& 44% agree.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Long term illegal immigrants (5 to 10 years or more) who want to become citizens should be permitted to do so. Others, unless they are political refugees, should return home to reenter legally under relaxed quotas. A desire to integrate into the mainstream culture is highly desireable, but should not be mandatory.

Name: **brandon pinney**
Address: **pob 87**
City / Town: **west swanzey**
Daytime Phone Number: **2026696842**
E-mail Address: **pinneyforpres@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I am going to respond by question.

1. The first National Guard deployment consisted of 50 soldiers and received heavy press while providing next to nothing in terms of enhanced border security. Additionally, it sets a dangerous precedent by giving the fed gov't the right to call in the national guard. National guard troops should only be used when a state governor requests it. As far as a security fence goes, I don't think it is worth the 3.3 billion outlay. The fence would only cover a small portion of the border and lead to crossing elsewhere. Furthermore, it is reminiscent of the Berlin Wall and hardly in line with our values as a nation.

2. While I do believe that English should be our national language because it fosters a sense of nationalism and cohesiveness, great care must be taken to ensure that such an effort doesn't lead to discrimination. I fear that the provision must be monitored closely as it could be used by some states as

a means of circumventing provision of the voting rights act or to restrict peoples' access to essential services.

3. The word all is too absolute for this instance. Some enter illegally in search of asylum. Many others have been working here gainfully albeit illegally for some time and should not have to go through that process and end up losing their jobs, homes and disrupt their families die to something that happened years ago. Although imperfect, I believe the Senate proposal saying all who have been here for a certain number of years may stay and work toward citizenship without returning to their home country is fair.

4. One need only look at the situation in France and Germany to realize that temporary permits don't work. These programs fail to assimilate workers who end up staying here for extended periods and helped contribute to the riots in France and the fact that some of the 9-11 cells were run by someone living in Germany. Temp worker programs are inherently racist and may well weaken our security in the future.

5. As America is a country of immigrants, it is only right and humane that we provide those with a path to citizenship. The American Dream, as I understand it, holds that anyone with a will to work hard and obey the laws of our land deserve the right to stay. Although someone might obtain a fake ssn# they are merely seeking a better life for their family and at least paying taxes. Sensebrenner's efforts to make this a felony is outrageous and un-american.

6. Making it easier for companies to fulfill their needs for foreign workers will eliminate the incentive to hire illegals. The case of H1-B visas is an excellent example. The current system doesn't come close to meeting demand as the number of applications greatly outsrips the number of slots and companies are unable to obtain the skilled workers necessary for our economy. Prior to leaving, Matt O'Hearn had been doing preliminary research on a piece of legislation that would have required a contribution to a fund devoted to education for american workers for by companies for every H1-B worker hired. I believe the proposed amount was 1k per worker. Such a rule could be applied to other categories as well and provides a reasonable balance between the needs of employers to have enough skilled workers and the need to enhance the skills of american workers and ensure that they aren't passed over for jobs for which they are qualified. Employers would be more likely to hire the American if available because the 1k contribution would have to be factored into the cost of hiring a foreign worker.

7. Employer enforcement is truly the key to an effective immigration policy. While the onus isn't entirely on them since it is difficult to verify whether a person is providing a valid ssn, it is the easiest point for INS to identify illegals. Until there are some sort of real consequences for employers that openly hire illegals the practice will not stop. There is next to no employer enforcement conducted by the current administration and this must change. INS and the local enforcement agencies on which such an effort would rely must be provided with the necessary financial resources for it to work. Until this happens any legislation passed will ultimately be ineffective. A good non-partisan immigration research group worth following up with if you want more information is the Migration Policy Institute, loved in DC. Email cfritz@migrationpolicy.org if you would like to meet with them to learn more about immigration policy

Name: **Cathleen Bieschke**
Address: **10 Summer St.**
City / Town: **Milford**
Daytime Phone Number: **672-1172**
E-mail Address: **cathybieschke@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I feel that there must be documentation and visas for all immigrants and their children. The use of our schools, public services and their ability to acquire money for college via grants and scolarships (if they are allowed them)takes away from those that are here legally and our own citizens and raises the cost. Please protect the resources our children own should have...

Name: **Heidi Sturrock**
Address: **33 Holly Hill Drive**
City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-672-7662**
E-mail Address: **hsturrock@gmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **David Sturrock**
Address: **33 Holly Hill Dr.**
City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-672-7662**
E-mail Address: **dsturrock@gmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no, undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **george pellettieri**
Address: **199 old pumpkin hill road**

City / Town: **warner**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 4563678**
E-mail Address: **jpellettieri@hotmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: undecided
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Questions 3,4&5 require a PROCESS which 1. Identifies illegal immigrants,
2. Assesses their current status (established, regular work history, non-criminal, education, health, etc., 3. Assess likliehood of harm if returned home, 4. Provide path to citizenship which requires payment $ to reimburse services used, timeline with benchmarks such as education, community service, etc.
We cannot simply hand over citizenship to people who ignored our laws to get here.

Name: **Thomas Murch**
Address: **38 Raymond Street**
City / Town: **Nashua, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-598-1990**
E-mail Address: **thrlzm@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language:
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I believe the 12 million illegal immigrants have committed a crime and should not be rewarded. We would only create more confusion by telling those waiting to come that coming legal is not the best way. Those waiting will also most likely seek an illegal way to come here in hopes we will grant them citizenship in the future. We need to send them back as many have already taken advantage of our welfare and social services at the expense of the already over taxed taxpayer.

Thanks for listening.

Name: **Heather Murch**
Address: **38 Raymond Street**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-598-1990**

E-mail Address: **thr_murch@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I believe that people whose first act on American soil is to break the law, i.e. by entering illegally, should neither be granted access to jobs and the host of taxpayer funded programs, nor do they show by this action an inclination to become a part of the fabric of our society as so many legal immigrants of previous and current generations have shown by waiting to come here legally, by seeking to learn English, desire to see teach their children the greatness of America etc.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: The penalty for corporations and individuals hiring illegal aliens should be so severe that it will not take place. This will encourage illegal aliens hopefully to return to their country of origin and also discourage further illegal immigration.

My daughter is a teacher at Manchester Central High School and she tells me that they have about 60 different languages being spoken by their students. How would you like to teach under these circumstances. I behove you to check into Manchester Central's diversity. I also understand that NH is high (amoung the top 6 destinations) of the immigrants.

We support your stand against amnesty for illegal aliens.

Name: **Craig Charest**
Address: **19 Ganley Drive**
City / Town: **Salem**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-458-1378**
E-mail Address: **ccharest@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes

2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **Dr. Michael F Yannetti**
Address: **107 windham rd**
City / Town: **pelham**
Daytime Phone Number: **6352146**
E-mail Address: **golfwiner@hotmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: illegal's should be granted citizenship if they commit to military service for four years.

Name: **Cathy C. Cutter**
Address: **8 Rugby Road**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **6038897483**
E-mail Address: **cutterfam@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I do believe that something must be done about the illegail immigrants here in the USA at this time because locating, etc. that number of people to deport is economically and feasibly not attainable. There should be punitive measures for these individuals but a path to citizenship sometime in the furture, as long as they have been positive and upstanding members of society. Otherwise, they need to be returned to their country of origin.

Name: **Frank G. Fotta**
Address: **10 Martingale Rd.**
City / Town: **Amherst, NH 03031**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **F_Fotta@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Illegal immigration does not serve any of the good and noble benefits often ascribed to it. If one only watches the news on crime, gang violence, drug distribution and the ratio of alien felons in our penal systems, the source this undesirable element is easily discernable. The issue is not "workers" it is far more critical to try to stop illegal criminal incursions that result in such a danger to our society.

Do the extra social costs of dealing with these societal problems, as well as the school and welfare support for those people who do work, overcome the questionable econimic opportunity the aliens provide their would be employers? When all the liabitities, societal and monetary are taken into consideration, the answer is obvious.

The very tight Irish immigration poicy, which is just the opposite of ours, works - and look at the prosperity it has brought that country. Do we not want use such a model to improve our society as opposed to importing, without limitation, the poverty and criminal (and quite probably the terror) elements to destroy it?

This is not a casual debate, this decision will result in a seachange in the direction of our culture.

Thank you for hearing me out.

Frank Fotta

Name: **Mary'L. Gere**
Address: **182 Gilman Pond Road**
City / Town: **Unity, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-863-9581**
E-mail Address: **gere1356@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: It amazes me that these questions would even have to be asked. What part of "illegal" isn't understood? Without soverency our country doesn't exist.
I am in favor of "legal" immigration, seek: healthy, productive, skilled people that want to embrace the benefits of being "American" and melt into our wonderful mix of diversity and tolerance.
Do not allow entry to those not intending to "join" us except in a very temporary work visa situation. Requiring a tracking chip to monitor them may

be appropriate in this day and age. Aliens should not be afforded the rights of citizens, just because they are here. The Constitution is about and for Americans. All rights should be extended once citizenship is obtained and not before.

Name: John LeFebvre
Address: 18 Woodbury Street
City / Town: Salem
Daytime Phone Number: 7813860887
E-mail Address: j.p.lefebvre@alumni.unh.edu
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: On September 11, 2001, we were shown quite clearly the dangers of unprotected borders and lax enforcement of immigration laws. It is unconsciounable to discuss what we should do with existing illegal aliens prior to addressing the continuing influx. We need secure borders FIRST! Everything else follows from that point.

Assuming that we were to finally secure the borders, I believe that we should push our immigration policy back 45 years. We have the opportunity to choose immigrants who can contribute positively to the country, but we favor those who bring nothing to the table.

Our history as a country of immigrants was predicated on the notion that those immigrants wanted to become citizens and contribute to the culture. Our current policy no longer supports or encourages that end. And our coddling of illegals actively undermines our work-ethic and culture.

It is fact that more citizens die daily at the hands of illegals in this country, than soldiers are killed overseas.

To those, like the president, who say that we need illegals to perform "the jobs that Americans won't do," I say that's a load of $%&$@@#! If we stopped paying able-bodied citizens to do nothing, if they were faced with working or going hungry, we'd suddenly find plenty of American-born workers to pick lettuce in California and blueberries in Maine. When did the ever-decreaing few of us that work and pay taxes become the keepers of the lazy and law-breaking?

Solutions?

1. Close the boders.
2. Make it (legally) impossible for illegals to work. Enforce those laws by punishing employers severely.
3. Eliminate welfare, healthcare, drivers licenses, etc. for illegals.
4. Hold illegals to AT LEAST the same legal standards as citizens. I understand that citizens in California driving unregistered have their cars impounded for 30 days, but illegals for only 24 hours. What kind of logic is that?

We don't need to export the illegals, although we should whenever we stumble across them. If we make it sufficiently untenable to live here as an illegal, they will leave of their own accord.

Name: **Brian Crawford**
Address:
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-433-3366**
E-mail Address: **brian.crawford@kla-tencor.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I would like to thank Representative Bass for his firm support of our border security, and holding firm that illegal workers are illegal and should not be granted residency or employment rights. I am very disappointed that Senator Gregg does not share these views.
Priority number one should be securing our borders and stopping the flow of illegal immigrants. Anyone in this country illegally should not be given any type of residency or working rights. This would encourage more illegal entry and be a slap in the face to the people and companies that have followed the rules and the law.

Name: **Ray Cote**
Address: **9 Hooksett tpk**
City / Town: **Bow NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **634-2766**
E-mail Address: **jeep53@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: "favor legislation that would provide a mechanism for businesses to check the eligibility status of workers and would fine businesses found to be employing unauthorized workers?"
This is the MOSTimportant LEGISLATION that we can fight back with. It is right in front of our eyes,that anywhere ,anyplace and anytime we can spot illegal's and it is only the Buss's that can stop this migration. ALSO....if there are plots forming and planning to hurt the USA....it will come from where the 20 to 30 million illegal's have crossed the boarder....the boarder must be protected N O W .....I would think with all those crossings ....we are living on borrowed time??????"UNITED WE STAND.....

Name: **Sister May Cronin, RSM**

Address: 21 Searles Road
City / Town: Windham
Daytime Phone Number: 603-893-6550
E-mail Address: macro3@juno.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments: I attended the Concord hearing and was dismayed that the public could not speak. As Sisters of Mercy (more than 4500)we support a comprehensive, humane immigration reform policy and NOT the HB 4437 which is enforcement-only. We are all descendents of immigrants. Thank you, Sister May

Name: Pete Weiner
Address: 57 Colby Street
City / Town: Colebrook
Daytime Phone Number: 237-4080
E-mail Address: prepco@ncia.net
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments: I don't have time because of my current work schedule. I would like voice my opinion about, NAFTA, free trade, the cost of goods sold, value of the dollar and competitive capabilities in the world market when I have more time.

Name: John Quevillon
Address: 15 wells village rd.
City / Town: Sandown, NH. 03873
Daytime Phone Number: 603-887-4709
E-mail Address: jquevillon@cmc-nh.org
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: My view is very emotional and personal. I'm married to a man who became a citizen the legal way. Unfortunately, he became unfaithful and "supposedly" got an illegal alien pregnant. This illegal alien (women) had destroyed my marriage and hurt the household financially. She had him get an apartment for her and furnished it saying she had no where to go and was pregnant, (never confirmed and quite doubtful that she was). She finally got him to give her thousands of dollars to get out of his life. She used the health care system and has an apartment in Watertown, MA. Not sure how she can afford this or who is paying it. I have a daughter and this also has affected her. She is here illegally and if the laws were enforced, my daughter and I would never have had to go through this. I have contacted the appropriate personnel and reported her, yet she is still here. This began in 2004. She still contacts my husband for money and he feels he owes her since she got an abortion. I know she was never pregnant.

I'm also losing my job to India. All my co-workers are here in Nashua, NH. (Hewlett Packard) This affects my livelihood since I do not have a college education but learned my skills through employment. I will never be able to get a job similar to this once I'm laid off. Hewlett Packard does not want a presence here in NH.

Name: **Mr. & Mrs. Charlie Flagler**
Address: **PO BOX 1072**

City / Town: **Nashua, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 321 6090**
E-mail Address: **oldestflag@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: The proposed Amnisty programs will cost the natio $128 Billion, my neighbors and I can't afford it. The Amnisty programs ENCOURAGE illegal behavior. Our immigration policies ENCOURAGE the least educated and most undesirable and criminal elements of Mexico and South America to come to the USA. Illegal aliens get a pass when committing crimes like driving unlicensed and uninsured automobiles without drivers licences. Our government encourages new immigrants to maintain seperate communities speaking their native languages. Our government refuses to address the issue of voter registration security to prevent illegals from voting. Illegal immigrants are flooding our hospitals with free care for third world diseases and victims and perpetrators of crimes. Our government refuses to address the issue of ANCHOR BABIES. Our government refuses to address the issue of the abuse of the welfare and social services and public school systems by illegal aliens and their children. Illegal immigrants have more rights and get more free social services than our WWII, Korean, Vietnam and Gulf War veterans. Read Pat Buchanan's book. This whole issue of immigration will break the US of A into a thousand pieces if you and our other Representatives and Senators do not look for solutions that will Serve Our Country Well for the next 50 years, not just the next election cycle. Those of us who follow the issue are near the breaking point with the frustration we feel that Our Government will not get serious about the size and scope of the problem. Read Pat Buchanan's book.

Name: **Jeane Weiss**
Address: **9 Rockingchair Lane**
City / Town: **Atkinson, N.H.**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-362-5816**
E-mail Address:
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: I believe the American people have made it very clear on how they stand on this issue. Personally, I support LEGAL Immigration.

I have contacted you before on ILLEGAL Immigration and also our senators from New Hampshire. My views have not changed.

Name: Johnathan A. Brooks
Address: 20 Garrison Road
City / Town: Salem, NH 03079
Daytime Phone Number: 603-890-8976
E-mail Address: jborsi@aol.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Dear Sir,

With the array of technologies we already deploy in places like Iraq and Afganistan (such as global hawk, etc.) we already have the technological means to secure the vast areas of our boarders (North, South, East and West) should we so decide to do so! I find it near impossible to believe that the issue of "IF WE SHOULD" secure the boarders against illeagal immigration (especially in a post 911 era) is even being debated - yet it is!!! Most hard working, tax paying voters that talk with would like to know if there is anyone with common sence left on Capital Hill!? The United States is becoming a country that is vastly different than the one we all grew up in. To my point; years ago we Americans believed in continuity of unity (regardless of where you were from), and as a Nation, a country that refused to defend an secure it's boarders IS NOT (and Would not) be a country for long! Well, some of us still do believe in this fable and disagree with President Bush's stance that the boarders can somehow remain mutually excusive of fighting a war on terrorism. You can't have it both ways unless your motives are highly political; any 5th grader can recognize this and tell you that such a notion is both illogical and irational.

The American people are counting on Congress to do whats right for this country and get the job done... and soon. Failure to do so is simply an open admition by Congress and a demonstrated unwillingness of our elected officials to act on behalf of us consituents to protect this Nation, it's constitution, and most importantly our childrens futures.

PS English is the international language of business, science, medicine, engineering, and aviation to name just a few! So then I ask you, Why do I have to press [English] to continue with every transaction I encounter?

Best Regards,
John Brooks

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes

2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **Donald Peterson**
Address: **162 Pelham rd**
City / Town: **Salem**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-893-6785**
E-mail Address: **sammydogs64@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: undecided

Comments:

Name: **Thomas Herlihy**
Address: **67 Holt Rd.**
City / Town: **Wilton, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-249-1238**
E-mail Address: **therlihy@hendrix-wc.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I agree that securing our borders must be done prior to any meaningful immigration reform. To do this will require more border patrol persons and much more reliance on sophisticated surveilance equipment. This all means more tax dollars spent but it will be worth it in the end. Instead of pouring more money down the Iraq rathole, get us out of there and spend some of that money to secure our country.

Name: **Julian Sluskonis**
Address: **5 Gradmere Lane**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **889-6358**
E-mail Address: **TRAPnGOLF@outdrs.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: 1. The operative word here is "illegal". If they are illegal, then they should be sent back. You do not reward people for breaking the rules.
2. Simply because it is easy for people to physically gain access the US does not mean that we should accommodate them with citizenship. We strictly limit the wholesale migration of people from countries around the world, so why should we now be willing to consider allowing a disproportinate number of folks from one or two countries?
3. It is not clear that the country can absorb such a large concentrated foreign influx of one ethnic group at one time. While the US population is diverse, we share common ideals and visions. It takes time to integrate newcomers into the norms of a society [even though we recognize that the new folks will eventually influence the host society].
4. Finally, the growing local alien population and the need to accommodate it is already becoming source of concern to many people.

Name: **richard Michalczyk**
Address: **14 woodridge dr**
City / Town: **hudson**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **rwmichals@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments: We need workers to pick fruit. We can not find American citizens to do the work. We hire three H2A workers from Jamaica but it is very expensive to get them here and pay for all the extra governmental paperwork. Then we have to pay over $9 and hour for when they are here plus provide their housing. There should be an easier way.

Name: **Jocelyn C. Gallant**
Address: **42 Brookwood Drive**
City / Town: **Salem**
Daytime Phone Number: **(603) 890-2413**
E-mail Address: **jgallant2000@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: You know, why employers attracks illegal immigram into the United States because business rather pay chap labor.

Business does not want to pay Americans $20.00 a hourley wages.

No wonder we are getting all deases coming into America, Employers should be held accountable for hiring illegal immigrams to fill those jobs that America will not work for slaves wages in this Country.

Slaveries still exisit today in an America.

Americans deserve better liviable wage to be able to support their families to be able to put food on the tables.

Name: **Rick N. Durand**
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number: **603-883-3134**
E-mail Address: **ricnh@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: if we give illegals amnesty it is a slap in the face to all those that worked so hard to become citizens the honest way.

Name: **Fred Hoffmeister**
Address: **71 Hill Road**

City / Town: **Franklin, NH 03235**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 934-5562**
E-mail Address: **fredh@metrocast.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	undecided

Comments: It is inconcievable to think of sending the numbers of people involved back to their home countries, breaking up families of people who mostly just want to have a better life and who contribute to our society in many ways. Gaining control of our borders, screening immigrants for security and providing a method to earn citizenship for those who are already here seems self-evident. Stopping the flow of illegal mass migration is a critical first step to achieve security from terrorism. The security function is even more important than stopping the influx of illegal workers and people in general. Without achieving border security, the rest is academic and the flow will continue to threaten our way of life. It is a massive problem, but trying to correct the whole thing at once is ridiculous. Take one step at a time. Correct the border secuirty problem first, then turn to handling the status of existing illegals. Putting the burden of policing the borders on local l!aw enforcement or state national guardsmen does not work well due to the regional differences in how the training and readiness is maintained as well as the fact that the cost falls mainly on just the states with the border exposures. It is a national threat and of a size that a national response is required. Create another branch of the army or significantly expand the size training and responsibility of the existing national border patrol program. If border security was a standard function of an expanded military, it would just roll into the regular assignment and rotation of duty. At the same time, the situation would create significantly more trained individuals with varied experience. They would be a ready force available for emergency re-assignment in the event of a national crisis. It would be more efficient and impartial then having local boys of varied training dragged off their jobs and away from their family to perform relatively foreign duties often in their own towns when their own families are facing a risk such as a hurricane, earthquake or terrorist attack. Life has changed and like it or not, a more militant and determined (even pro-active) approach is the only thing that those opposing the freedom of our way of life will understand.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes

6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: You are inciting and exploiting xenophobia for purely political goals. This is not a particular relevent issue in NH. Your bringing the "committe" here was for free print not for information. Afterall, you didn't allow input from the public. (5 pre arranged speaker whose views you already knew. A waste of time and $)

I can only conclud that you do not want to know what your constituency wishes.

Actually, I believe that Pres. Bush is on the right and realistic tract on this matter.

I do not know why I bother to reply to you in issus. You do NOT LISTEN - hear- your constiuents. You seem to reply with canned Pablum.

When you do make a statement that might please the people, you then frequently vote differently. -- drilling in the Artic; funding Spec, Ed. etc.

Question 2 is not a yes -no issue. It might take a generation for immigrants to learn th language - legal or illegal.

#3 doesn't addresss the practicality of this idea. Better the $s be spent on funding education (including special ed)>

Name: **Rep. David Holt**
Address: **45 Seminole Dr.**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 882-0531**
E-mail Address: **dholt@juno.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	undecided
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: We already had 2 amnesty programs. That is enough!
Illegal is ILLEGAL. They need to be found and evicted!
We need to provide true monitoring for temp visas. If a person stays beyond the visa deadline, they need to be on a national registry so ANYONE can see if a name is there.
Perhaps we need to allow more legal immigration. At least we will be able to track people and make sure they are paying taxes.
We also need to change our laws so that citizenship is not automatically granted to a child born in the USA to an illegal alien.
We also need to change our laws so that an illegal alien is not entitled to any benefits... welefare, health or judical.

Name: **Barry Hedrick**
Address: **20 Rhodora Dr.**

City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-672-8284**
E-mail Address: **rbhedrick@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I was born and raised in Texas and now call New Hampshire home. As a result, I was have seen the people come to the US, primarily from Mexico and the effects (both positive and negative) on the communities that they now call home. Most of these poeple came to the US legally and were accepted as citizens. Others came to the US illegally and, for the most part, did not caused any problems. The jobs that they took were typically the lower paying jobs and they were generally good, hard workers.

Unfortunately, times have changed. I think the most important part of immigrant control is the ability to track their whereabouts. I don't worry as much about aliens taking jobs, I worry about "the enemy" being able to establish a stronghold and attack us from within.

Lastely, isn't it just simply a requirement that we enforce our laws?

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I am the son of a legal immigrant from Sweden. My mother came over here in the 20's not knowing a word of English. She was sponsored by her aunt and uncle. She learned English and the other necessary things to becoma a citizen. I am DEAD set against any amnesty for illegal aliens. If they want to live in America, let them become legal citizens like my mother. If your illegel, then get deported back to your country of origin.

Sincerely,
Paul Carlton

Name: **Don E. Leeman, PGK, PFN, FDD**
Address: **POB 7411**

City / Town: **Gonic**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **dleemandd9@hotmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Thank you for the opprotunity to voice my views on the issue of illegal immigration.
First of all, as regards the state of NH: It is true that we have a relatively short amount of border space with Canada. However, if it should become "common knowledge" that the border crossings are not being rigidly enforced, it is very possible that we will see a flood of illegals coming in through this one small section of our state.

Once they are here, we have to wonder what they will do next. After all, if they are willing to disobey our laws regarding immigration, then we must wonder which additional laws they will decide to ignore. Is it possible they could be part of Osama bin Laden's gang of thugs? Could they be very well-financed, and capable of launching more of their mayhem from NH? The answer is "Yes". We have a growing airport in Manchester, with more and more traffic flying in and out of there every day. It is not unreasonable to presume that, having already hijacked planes from Boston, and flying them into the WTC on 9/11, they would also do the same thing from here in NH.

All they need is to get a toehold in the USA.

We must never allow that to happen. Our borders must be made secure...now...and for all time.

Once again, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to voice these views, which are my own.

Sincerely,

Don E. Leeman, PGK, PFN, FDD

Name: **Karen Hedrick**
Address: **20 Rhodora Drive**
City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **kehedrick@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes

7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Although America is known for diversity in ethnicity, we have a process in place that allows immigrants to enter our country legally. That process, while not perfect, is in place for a reason. Too much American money is being used on health and welfare of these illegal immigrants, taking funds away from true Americans in need. Our schools are crowded, requiring additional taxes for buildings and textbooks. In my opinion, anyone who wishes to seek legal entrance into our country is welcome. Otherwise, they should be sent back to their home country.

Name: **Virginia Johnson**
Address: **40 Village Rd.**
City / Town: **Sutton Mills NH 03221**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I believe that our population growth cannot be sustained. The drain on our resources is too great. Legal and illegal immigration with their accompanying chain immigration for family members is partially to blame. The law providing that anyone born in the US is automatically a citizen should be repealed as it, too, promotes unsustainable population growth. It's time to act responsibly regarding the limitations of our land and resources. Open doors to the rest of the world is no longer feasible.

Name: **James Krol**
Address: **2201 Manns Hill Rd.**
City / Town: **Littleton**
Daytime Phone Number: **(603)444-9906**
E-mail Address: **jtkrolnh@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: My ancestors immigrated to this country legally.All illegal immigrants should be deported.Anything other would be rewarding people that already broke the law by coming to this country illegally.People like that have already shown their unworthyness to become U.S.Citizens.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: First, close the border to more immigrants coming into the country!

Name: **Rep. Jordan Ulery [Hillsborough 27]**
Address: **PO Box Fifteen**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-231-7867**
E-mail Address: **jordan@ulrick.mv.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Refusing to enforce current immigration law only encourages the development of slavery and a grey (if not black) economy. Just look at teh number of prostitutes in MAnchester, Nashua, Portsmouth and even Berlin.

Refusing to enforce current immigration law only encourages illegals to turn to crime, drugs, gangs, prostiturion to subsist. Just look at the gang related crime increase in Manchester.

Refusing to enforce current immigration law only encourages more illegal economic migration and takes away from developing countries the very work forces needed to develop.

The several states need to be allowed to pass laws that reflect the sensibilites of New Hampshire, not the lassize faire approch of the federal government.

Immigration should not be used with the term illegal. A thief that breaks into my homeland is not an immigrant, s/he is an alien, a person who has as their first act refused to respect my traditions, my laws, my country, my state.

Name: **Byron Niederhelman**
Address: **115 Middle Rd**
City / Town: **Hancock**
Daytime Phone Number: **525-4926**
E-mail Address: **bnc1@verizon.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigration affects NH greatly. We are paying for the medical and educational services which must br provided. I am strongly opposed to any form of amnesty. I feel strongly that employers should be responsible for verifying immigration status and fined for any violation. I read that 21 out of 23 murders in Milwaukee were committed by illegal immigrants. Before we can regain control of the situation we must gain control of our borders. Thank you for your support.

Name: **don jensen**
Address: **722 sixth ave**
City / Town: **berlin, n.h.**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-752-2657**
E-mail Address:
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: undecided

Comments:

Name: Gerard Maher
Address: 5L Desforge Lane
City / Town: Derry, NH 03038
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: gmaher@comcast.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I believe that the fines to companies that are found to be employing people in this country should be so hefty that it wouldn't be worth doing it anymore. I believe a fin of $50,000 to $75,000 should be imposed for each illegal employed.

If my congress decides that it needs to overlook the laws being broken, then they should extend this same benefit to all Americans, by forgiving other laws that are being broken. It would only be fair.

I know that our great county is a magnet, but there are friends of mine that have immigrated to this country legally and have relatives waiting to be allowed to come into this country. What does this tell my friends about how to get their family to join them here?

Please require all those here illegally to return to their home country and apply like everyone else.

This is a hot topic for me and my friends and co-workers. This is an election issue for us. We have agreed that we will not vote for anyone that allows illegal to stay in the U.S. without return to their country and applying correctly. I have already informed my NH congressman and Senators and the President and Vice President of our intentions.

We have already informed one of our NH congressmen that we will not vote to reelect him.

We've decided to take this one step further. It's been decided that we will not vote to fill the seat of the congressman of NH with someone from the same party. So now we will not vote for a Republican for his seat either.

I personally have notified President Bush, that should he pursuit anything less than requiring the illegal immigrants to return home and apply, that I would not only "NOT" vote for another Republican to fill his Presidency, but should another Bush relative wish to be president, I would not vote for another Bush relative again. This is from someone that has voted 4 times to put a Bush into the Whitehouse. I love my Bush Presidents, but won't vote for another one if he allows illegal immigrants to stay for any reason without returning to their native country first.

I am registered as an "Undecided" but have been voting Republican most of the time. Please help me to continue with this line of voting.

Sorry for such a long missive.

Gerry Maher

Name: **Joanne Ouellette**
Address: **10 Oriole Rd.**
City / Town: **Windham, NH 03087**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-434-0275**
E-mail Address: **joanne4pax@att.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Due to the high costs associated with servicing legal citizens of the U.S. as well as legal immigrants to the U.S., it is unconscionable that our representatives at any level of government would make it easier for illegal immigrants to obtain privileges that are concomitant with natural and naturalized citizens of the U.S. The message we give when we consider such privileges is, "Go ahead and get over the borders any which way you can, and the U.S. government will make it easy for you to become citizens.

Name: **Cassandra White**
Address: **P.O. Box 1015, Lempster NH 03605**
City / Town: **Lempster**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-863-9049**
E-mail Address: **velogrrl@netzero.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: EVERY ILLEGAL...AND I DO MEAN EVERY ILLEGAL ALIEN SHOULD BE SHIPPED BACK TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN. MY UNCLE SPENT 10 YEARS GOING THE LEGAL WAY TO GET INTO THIS COUNTRY AND ILLEGAL ALIENS....AND THEY ARE ILLEGAL....SMACK MY UNCLE IN THE FACE WITH THEIR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES. THEY NEED TO GO THROUGH THE PROPER CHANNELS LIKE ALL LEGAL IMMIGRANTS. I REALLY FEEL VERY STRONGLY ABOUT THIS.

ALL ILLEGAL ALIENS DEPORTED....END OF STORY

Name: Cynthia Raab
Address: 7 Ponemah Hill Rd
City / Town: Amherst
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: raab4@adelphia.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: We do not want illegal aliens to be rewarded IN ANY WAY for their illegal entry into this country, forged documents, tax evasion, etc. I was in CA recently where they were speaking SPANISH over the intercom in Wal-mart due to the masses of illegal aliens in the store. They also have to lock up the spray paint and can't sell it after 10 p.m. at night due to the grafitti vandalism that is rampant among the illegal alien GANGS. Why would NEW HAMPSHIRE want this crime and destruction? But it is coming here now, as I'm sure you know. Life is already changing in NEW HAMPSHIRE and it's not for the better.... Our ancestors were immigrants. The difference is that they were law-abiding LEGAL immigrants who didn't DEMAND rights from the American people. They came here to speak our language and meld into our society. Why do we need or want to add millions upon millions more people to the American Social Security roles when it is already underfunded?????? They are overcrowding American schools and hospitals. There are now over 30 languages spoken in Manchester, NH schools. The additional cost of handling this is ridiculous!!! Many hospitals in CA have CLOSED due to the requirement to treat illegals who don't pay the bill!!! We are foolish to think that this won't eventually happen here, also. Why are we honoring them because they cheated the system and snuck in here illegally???? We should not allow illegals an OPPORTUNITY to become citizens. Let them go home and wait their turn as so many other law-abiding immigrants have done throughout the centuries. WHY HAVE WE BECOME A SOCIETY WITH NO RULE OF LAW????? I am begging you to consider the damage that undercutting the entire wage base in the United States will cause to the future standard of living for our children and grandchildren over the next few decades. Two friends of mine have had granite countertops installed by illegals who only spoke SPANISH (only their supervisor spoke English). Why is this a job an American won't do???? Of course an American will do it, but an illegal will do it cheaper!!! So who gets the job?????? This undercutting of the wage base coupled with many jobs, even techincial ones, being transferred to other countries makes me fear for the standard of living of my children. I think we are ruining the American dream for our own children by offering it, without reason or restriction, to the entire rest of the world. I can no longer support Sen. Gregg due his vote in favor of the senate immigration (amnesty) bill. He is simply not listening to the overwhelming will of his constituents. We do not want "comprehensive immigration reform". We simply want OUR CURRENT LAWS TO BE UPHELD!!!! Businesses who are explioting these workers and evading taxes by paying cash under the table should be fined heavily. Illegal aliens should be deported. It's actually quite simple.

What ever happened to the principle that cheaters never prosper???? HA! It's only the cheaters who are prospering and we Americans are stuck paying for it in so many ways!!!!

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I believe this is a very important issue that must be addressed as soon as possible. My concerns are based on national security, undermining the economy, and undermining the values upon which this country was founded by aliens attempting to force their value system on this country.

Name: **Janice Flynn**
Address: **48c Liberty Street**
City / Town: **Salem**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-490-8539**
E-mail Address: **Oma58@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: We are supposed to be a Nation of laws. If we don't enforce those laws we are seen as a paper tiger to the rest of the world and have lost the respect of every decent American citizen.

Name: **MICHAEL OLDENBURG**
Address: **23 BALMORRA RD**
City / Town: **WINDHAM**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-889-8008**
E-mail Address: **MIKEMAX717@AOL.COM**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no

6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I THINK THE PERFORMANCE BY CONGRESS ON THIS ISSUE IS NOTHING SHORT OF CRIMINAL. TO ALLOW PEOPLE AND TERRORISTS TO ENTER THIS COUNTRY UNCHECKED IS ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE PERFORMANCE. WORSE YET, CONGRESS IGNORES THE MAJORITY OF ITS CITIZENS WITH LITTLE ACTION AND VERY LITTLE PROGRESS. THE SENATE BILL IS THE MOST DISGUSTING PIECE OF LEGISLATION I HAVE EVER SEEN. TO ALLOW MILLIONS MORE OF MEXICANS TO COME INTO THIS COUNTRY WITH THEIR PARENTS AND FAMILIES WITH ENTITLEMENT PROGRAMS WILL COST THIS COUNTRY AT LEAST ANOTHER 100 BILLION A YEAR.
LETS GET REAL, LOW EDUCATED, POTENTIAL DISEASE CARRYING PEOPLE WITH AT LEAST 10 PERCENT ENDING UP IN PRISON WHILE THEY ARE RUINING OUR BORDER HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITIES IS A DISGRACE. NOT TO MENTION THE HORRIBLE CRIME INCREASES. THE SYSTEM MUST SCREEN THESE OUT.
BUSINESSES WHO HIRE ILLEGALS MUST BE FINED HEAVILLY AND IF THEY CONTINUE THE OWNERS GO TO PRISON. IF BUSINESSES STOPPED BREAKING THE LAW ILLEGALS WOULD NOT COME FOR THERE WOULD BE NO JOBS. WHAT A DISGRACE, IT IS OBVIOUS THIS IS DUE TO LOBBYISTS PAYING OFF OUR CONGRESS WITH CONTRIBUTIONS.
WE NEED 30,000 TROOPS OR MORE ON THE BORDER TO STOP ILLEGALS, WHATEVER IT TAKES, BUILD THE FENCE AS WELL.

CONTROL THE TYPE OF ILLEGALS ENTERING THIS COUNTRY BY EDUCATION, SKILL AND ETHNIC ORIGIN. WE DO NOT NEED TOO MANY OF ANY ETHNITICITY. THESE PEOPLE ARE HURTING AMERICAN WORKERS AND LEGAL BUSINESSES AND CONGRESS IS DOING PRACTICALLY NOTHING.

SUCH A SHAME WE DO NOT HAVE REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON TO FIX PROBLEMS THAT ARE SO OBVIOUS AND WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT. THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM WILL RUIN AMERICAN CULTURE AND OUR NATION ON ITS CURRENT TRACK COUPLED WITH THE RIDICULOUS SENATE BILL.

Name: Donald Christian
Address: PO Box 217
City / Town: Jaffrey NH 03452
Daytime Phone Number: (603) 532-4855
E-mail Address: fulano@prodigy.net
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: So suddenly you are concerned about the illegal immigrant invasion? Could it be that it is because you are up for re-election? And that if you win all will be forgotten? I've been writing to you for at least 3 years on the topic and have received nothing but nonsensical, on-the-fence replies. Meanwhile you have consistently voted against the middle class and the American worker. Now you act as though you have seen the light but cling to the "need for comprehensive reform"--Bush's euphemism to legalize all the illegals! For crying out loud, enforce our laws, stop the invasion, fine and

jail illegal employers, give enforcement powers to local officials and deport illegals. When that is done we can talk about immigration reform. Remember that we won World War II and faced down the Soviets and that this is nothing compared to those. It is solvable if you politicians had some guts.

Name: **Bob St. Cyr**
Address: **8 Wende Dr,**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-882-6599**
E-mail Address: **nhcycle1@msn.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal aliens should not be granted unfettered access to our services such non-emergent medical care. This is a substantial drain on our resources for our own citizens. Further, any legal alien that commits a felony should be deported to country of origin. Local police should be able to detain and transder alien lawbreakers to I.C.E. for proper dispositioning and deportation forthwith if they are deemed illegally in the U.S. We need to take back our country - other countries don't allow open boarders, whysheould we? In some cities we are becoming very much like third-world countires with the same quality of life and low vlue of life - this is the illegal alien's cultural import. Unfortunately, this overrides the valuable contributions made by educated legal immigrants providing skills to our society. Early legal immigrants built this country - the vast majority of today's immigrants (who are mostly illegal) are only here to deplete our resources and often contribute to thedemise of our socil values. Also, it is interesting to note that English is the universal language world-wide , but not required for those to come into our English-speaking country. Instead we have to spend more scarce resources to support a miriad of foreign languages. Cheap labor IS NOT cheap in the long run! I'd rather pay twice the $$ for vegitables or other unskilled labor than by 4-5 times for high cost medical and other services like prisons, hospital care, schools and security (police), etc. This defining issue for me and my circle of friends as we go into the next series of elections. We want to take back our country and control/manage who comes into our country while valuing legal immigration of peole who will contribute some level of value to this country as was the case during the early 1900's.

Name: **John Shea**
Address: **127 Fox Hollow Drive**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **603.889.0616**
E-mail Address: **john@blueseas.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes

4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Local NH law authorities should be provided the means to extradite illegals out of our state.
Keep up the good work, Charlie!

Name: **Wiltrud R. Mott-Smith**
Address: **91 Kenney Road**
City / Town: **Loudon**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-267-7566**
E-mail Address: **wmottsm@worldpath.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes, undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments: I know you will not agree with me, but I appreciate the opportunity to state my views. Neither bill being considered by Congress is acceptable. Both tend towards making a "police state" out of this country, just one more so than the other. To answer your question about NH, the effect of immigration at this time is so small as to be negligible. But US can not, as a practical matter, make criminals out of an (estimated)10 million undocumented workers now present, or deport them all! Those who argue for these policies are blowing smoke. They are also creating a climate of vengefulness on the part of citizens and fear/desperation on the part of immigrants. The "immigrant problem" is a direct result of a combination of many decades of unreasonable US immigration restrictions and the inequality of wealth and social equity between the US and the countries people people emigrate from. The US has never allowed the immigration of all those described in Emma Lazarus' wor!ds cut into the Statue of Liberty, but only those who could, through often almost impossibly difficult and expensive processes, prove "persecution" in their home countries; who had certain desired occupational skills; who had family connections or were in a few other categories containing very small numbers. Now the US has to solve the problem it has, in large part, created. It must do so by finding a way to slowly absorb, employ and educate the undocumented people who are already in the US; pass more lenient entry laws; and help to increase political, economic and social stability across the globe. If it wants to deter economic emigration, it has to force the inclusion in NAFTA, CAFTA and other trade agreements of the same safety, environmental and labor protections which apply in the US so as to make more equal the price of products and the wages of labor and across the globe. In foreign policy it must never again- as it has done in South and Central America, support dictatorships and the political oppression which creates refugees.

Name: **richard F. Silva**
Address: **PO Box 1676 424 D.W.Hwy**
City / Town: **Meredith**

Daytime Phone Number: **603 279 8638**
E-mail Address: **papanh@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes, no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **Christopher Garceau**
Address: **26 Oriole Rd**
City / Town: **Windham**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-860-2765**
E-mail Address: **cmgarceau@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigrants are just that, illegal. They are a burden on our health care, do in fact take jobs from Americans and the vast majority surely pay little if any taxes.

Name: **Philip Andrews**
Address: **1 Burns Hill Road Apt. 22**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **p_e_andrews@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigrants not only affect the wages of citizens and legal immigrants, they also provide America with drugs, violence and a means for terrorism to spread to our homeland.

Name: **Joan Wintersd**
Address: **318 Portside Lane**
City / Town: **Edgewater Fl**

Daytime Phone Number: **385 426 0661**
E-mail Address: **NannyTJo @aol.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I am not a NH resident however I lived there 60 years of my life and have since retired and live in Fl. We are just giving this country away. Take Fl for example. In Miami many business owners won't even give a job to an American citizen unless they can speak Spanish. Why is it not the other way around no jobs for illegals unless they can speak English. We worked all our lives for SS and Medicare etc. and now those in power think it is fair to give away all thatwe worked for to illegals who do not deserve it. I would rather spend the money on a hugh barrier like the wall of china to keep illegals out. Ourearliest immigrants learned the language and became citizen legally and remained here as productive citizens and spent there earnings here. A big barrier would also stop a lof of the flow of drugs into this country from So of the botder./ I wish our Fl representatives had a survey like the one you are sending out to NH residents. Good work

Name: **Terry Comstock**
Address: **84 Branch Turnpike #4**
City / Town: **Concord**
Daytime Phone Number: **603=219=6393**
E-mail Address: **terry@nhsba.org**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: My husband and I are friends with a couple who live in Concord. They are here legally from Canada and the U.K., because of the number of illegals who are not following our laws it is very difficult for people who want to live and work here legally to obtain the visas/greencards necessary. I believe we should make it easier for those wishing to immigrate here legally and should do everything we can to STOP the flow of illegal immigration. I am pro legal immigration and against the illegals. I also believe strongly that not having English as the official language is creating a chasm. In a post 9/11 world we need to secure our borders to keep Americans safe. We need start taking action instead of only talking about the problems.
Respectfully,
Terry Comstock

Name: **Carol Blank**

Address: 7 Brook Road
City / Town: Amherst
Daytime Phone Number: 603-673-5021
E-mail Address: novastorm@yahoo.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes, no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: This is what should be done:

Immediately move the National Guard to the border to back up the border patrol. If this is done, there's no need for a $1 billion wall. Illegal crossings would decline drastically.

Two, detain anyone caught trying to cross the border illegally and deport them ASAP. No more catch and release.

Three, inform businesses that hiring illegal workers will lead to expensive fines first time, prison time for employers second time.

Four, allow those illegals already in the USA to register as foreign residents without fear of reprisal. An illegal would have 60 days to do that. Failure to register would be a felony with mandatory prison time.

Five, once the foreign resident is registered, he or she would be issued temporary working papers and would have to pay a $3,000 fine for breaking the immigration law. The money would be deducted from paychecks over a three-year period.

Six, after three years, that foreign resident could apply for citizenship, but such a privilege would not be guaranteed. The applicants would take their place in line behind those who have obeyed the immigration rules.

Seven, a legal guest worker program would be set up to meet the needs of businesses. Foreign countries could send a list of applicants and a pool would be formed.

And finally, any immigrant evading taxes in the USA would be immediately deported.

Name: mike nevelson
Address: P.O.Box 249
City / Town: Acworth,NH 03601
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: mmnevelson@surfglobal.net
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no

5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: How do you count 11 million illegals? Did they register at the border? Were they counted by the FBI? Did they overstay their tourist visas? Why did Congress not provide funds for police to detain them and assist them to the border? Is this how we counted the Weapons in Iraq? Best Wishes. MN

Name: **Mr. Pascal J. Bertrand**
Address: **26 Myrtle St.**
City / Town: **Somersworth NH 03878**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-692-3127**
E-mail Address: **padze@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: This issue is paramount to it's citizenry. A strong legal and enforcable laws need to be implemented with out loop holds.Also existing laws need to be enforced and those whom are entrusted to execute those laws found not to be doing what they were hired to do in the first place need to be removed from those positions. Replaced by individuals who will.To many hard working legal citizens deserve this much as well as those whom are un-employed deserve an oportunity to fill such positions with reasonable pay scale commensurate to todays inflation rates and competitive marketing skills.Just because there are (mass)numbers of illegals it does NOT justify nullifying existing laws and provide amnesty for any.

Name: **Carl A. Pappe**
Address: **P.O.Box 221**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **(603)-889-1148**
E-mail Address: **amy1honey2.1@juno.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Beside making ENGLISH the official language of New Hampshire & the United States I strongly believe favoritism & discrimination against white qualified workers to balance out the work force should be eliminated. Illegal

immigrates should not be paid any social security or welfare or have medical benefits. Take care our own American citizens & taxpayers.
Carl A. Pappe

Name: **Janice Crosby**
Address: **11 Central Street**
City / Town: **Peterborough, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 924-9530**
E-mail Address: **Polireng@msn.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:I believe that Homeland Security is compromised by NOT requiring immigrants to go through a legal process so that each one could be easily identified, and when appropriate to have background checks accessible for employers and security officials. Although this process would be costly and businesses that employ aliens for lower wages would meet with hardships resulting in higher cost of goods for Americans, it is imperative to develop a viable system.
New Hampshire might not have a large number of illegals at this time, but our economy and security are affected just the same. Given the vast number of illegals already within the continental borders, it seems impossible to stop further transgressions; HOWEVER stop we must!! Our culture and identity are being diluted, our healthcare and education costs have skyrocketed, our language is "changing", and in many cases the homeless rate has increased to say nothing about gangs and crime. Can't some diplomatic relations begin with Mexico so that that government might share in the responsibility of encouraging its citizens to respect the boundary?
Truly it is a complex issue, but enough is enough.....
Concerned NH citizen,
Janice Crosby

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: There are plenty of illegals in NH. I don't think people should be rewarded for breaking the laws. I think the laws need to be enforced. I also support building a wall on the Mexican (and Canadian if needed) borders to secure our homeland. I don't think tax payer money should pay for the health or education of illegals, and finally I think English should be the official language in the United States.

Name: **Abigail**
Address: **7 Hammar Road**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 889-7415**
E-mail Address: **Abigail421@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: undecided
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program:
7. Business enforcement:

Comments: My blanks on Questions 6 and 7 are because there are many illegal immigrants in this country who serve a need to do work that spoied Americans won't do- agricultural, cleaning, etc. As long as anyone who is able bodied is on welfare, and/or not willing to do menial labor, illegal immigrants are needed to fill that void. They should not be rewarded by citizenship or guest worker status, but be left in illegal alien statuswith work permits, and with the proviso that their employers pay them at least the minimum wage. For that purpose there should be a mechanism for the government to assure that this is happening.

As for legal access of foreign workers to this country, this should not be permitted unless the companies or organizations that are requesting them assure, documented, that they are not outsourcing jobs that used to be done by Americans. Outsourcing to me is another way of hiring foreigners to replace american workers. Unless this is stopped, by fines or additional taxation, the question of allowing legal access of foreign workers into this country is moot.

I also believe that illegal immigrants and their families should not be permitted to have use of American Social Services, including schooling, welfare, medical care, etc. Amercian children born of illegal immigrants should be granted these, but not their illegally entered siblings or parents.

Name: **Bruce M Winthrop**
Address: **159 Piperhill Rd.**
City / Town: **Colebrook NH.**
Daytime Phone Number: **6032378675**
E-mail Address: **bm53139@juno.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no

5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I believe that Americans should have priority for all jobs in this country. Then if there is an opening, fine.
I don't like foreign companies buying up American property.
America should be for Americans
Thank you

Name: **Deborah Dimmitt**
Address: **67 Hidden Hill Road**
City / Town: **Clarksville**
Daytime Phone Number: **538-7477**
E-mail Address: **dimmitt@moose.ncia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I don't see it as a big problem in northern NH, other than illegal Chinese restaurant workers. I am more concerned with requiring unneccessary obstacles, including passports, for us to cross to Canada. We do our optician, dentist, and chiropractor services in Quebec, due to proximity, and visit friends and family, and it is very Big Brother-ish to require us to have passports, etc.

Name: **cathy**
Address: **14 woodridge dr**
City / Town: **hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 595 2691**
E-mail Address: **cmichal@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Dear Mr. Bass
I am very pleased at your views concering illegal imagrants.
i dont understand why politicians don't see how the average americans are affected by this situation. the gangs, the killings and violence, etc. I was born in 1934. Life growing up was great but I can not say that for my grand children. What will there life be like if something is not done to protect this country and social security? please do your best to save this country that the average american loves, for who will protect us in the future. Who will want to join the service as my husband and son have done.
thank you. Cathy Michalczyk

Name: les
Address: lambert
City / Town: nashua
Daytime Phone Number: 8827368
E-mail Address: lmllamb@aol.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: it is not fair to those trying to enter this country legally to allow the illegals to jump to the front of the line.

Name: tom keane
Address: 8 heidi lane
City / Town: bow
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: thomasekeane@hotmail.com
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: undecided
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:
My wife is an ER doctor in a metropolitan Southern New Hampshire Hospital and a very compassionate person. A conservative estimate would be that she sees a dozen people a week in the ER who cannot speak or in some cases will not speak a word of English. Many times these people have lived here for years.

The inability or unwillingness of these patients to speak English places the patient and my wife in jeopardy. The patient's care can be compromised if my wife cannot communicate with the patient. My wife is placed in harms way should anything happen to the patient even though the patient could not or would not speak English. This scenario forces my wife and every physician to practices "defensive medicine" in order to minimize the probability of a successful malpractice law suite by the Jim Sokolov's of the world. Practicing this type of medicine is extremely expensive and in the case of the illegal immigrant the cost of that care gets passed onto the taxpayer, either through the tax financed uncompensated care pool or thorough the higher health insurance cost.

Let me provide you just ONE example that happened a couple of weeks ago. The patient was a Hispanic female in her thirties. Moved here as an illegal at the age of nine. Shows up at the ER demanding care but speaking no English. When my wife asks why she cannot speak English after living here for

over 20 years the patient then says in English, I can speak English but I refuse to because I don't like the English language.

There is something very wrong with a country that not only tolerates such behavior but also provides a financial incentive to continue the behavior in the form of a possible malpractice finding if the doctor missed something when determining a diagnosis.

What does tolerating this kind of behavior cost? All of our three children could have gone to medial school and all have been dissuaded from doing so. The current generation pays for the extra cost but the next generation lost two or three physicians.

Name: **Omer C. Ahern, Jr.**
Address: **97 Cummings Hill Road**
City / Town: **Plymouth, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-536-2224**
E-mail Address: **oahern@cyberportal.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: My grandfather, Alphonse Cannistraro, came to the United States legally from Italy in the early 1900s. He worked very hard, he learned and spoke english, and with his wife, Catherine Mobilia Cannistraro, they raised five outstanding chidren. His two sons served proudly in the United States military. His three daughters and one of his sons became educators, his other son, after serving in the military, worked for a defense contractor. My grandfather came to our great country LEGALLY, he followed the rules, and was a productive and proud American. I do not want to see the "doors" of our country closed to any person who wishes to come legally to the United States to make a life or a new start, but we must enforce the laws we now have in place.

Name: **Rep.Moe Villeneuve**
Address: **146 county road**
City / Town: **Bedford NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-472-6948**
E-mail Address: **moeville@peoplepc.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: If illegal immigrants were not able to get jobs they would leave on their own.The taxpayer would not have to spend a penney to send them home.

regards Moe

Name: **WILLIAM PORTER**
Address: **6 CLIFF RD**
City / Town: **NASHUA**
Daytime Phone Number: **6038883981**
E-mail Address: **EODBILL@AOL.COM**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	undecided
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: **Peter T. Hansen**
Address: **82 Amherst Street**
City / Town: **Amherst, Nh 03031**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 860 1106**
E-mail Address: **p2hansen@verizon.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: There is NO room in thiscountry for ANY illegals. I would support a program to allow workers into the country on a temporary basis with the following guidelines; A: They MUST be tracked and not allowed to "disappear" and returned to their country annually and most important NONE of their children born in the US during their "work program" are to be automaticlly American citizens.

I would accept - under the legal process - immigrants who have met ALL the criteria for immigratation.There shall be criminal background checks as well and furthermore ANY person in the US on a work program shall be immediately returned to their country upon the commission of ANY "serious" crime (to be defined)

This nation cannot continue to allow our borders to be violated.

Name: **Jim King**
Address: **Wood Hill Rd.**
City / Town: **Bow, NH**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-555-1212**
E-mail Address: **jekmk@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	undecided
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I don't think that illegals, being law breakers, should be able to get in line for work or citizenship before those that abided by the rules of the U.S.A.
Jim King

Name: **Jeff Mayer**
Address: **14 Spindlewick Dr.**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **6038886976**
E-mail Address: **mayerjs@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	undecided
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: My biggest concern is the affect of illegal immigrants on the infrastructure. I realize there are businesses that thrive on illegals, but schools and medical facilities suffer. I was appalled with MA wanted to let illegals pay in state tuition why my son could not even though I pay MA taxes. If it was easy and fair for people to become citizens then we would be in better shape, not so many will try to sneak in.

Name: **Lawrence Devine**
Address: **40 Pioneer Drive**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-880-7586**
E-mail Address: **Laarsdev@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: Dear Congressman Bass,

Thank You for the chance to express my opinion regarding the current illegal immigrant scare. People come to the US in order to work, provide for their families, and improve their lives. These are the goals of all people the

world over. We Americans are extremely lucky to have been born here into prosperity and security. How can we blame others for wanting the same things? I have worked with and associated with immigrants and have come to admire their resourcefullness and ambition. They help our country in more ways than we realize. The merging of various cultures and ethnicities has made our country into the wonderfully diverse place it is. I think we need more, not less, immigration at this time. The immigrants should be given all the assistance they need to succeed in this country. The future payback on this investment will be multiplied many times. It is not the American way to belittle those seeking a life in America, nor should we treat them as "aliens". Especially he!
re
in New Hampshire where there is still space for new citizens and work to be done, we should encourage them to come and join us. It would be a mistake to foster the attitude that we have ours and we will not share it with others. That is a sure way to eventually lose it ourselves. Thanks again.

Name: **Remi Fleuette**
Address: **55 Daria Drive**
City / Town: **Rindge**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-899-9938**
E-mail Address: **remkel@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Although I have written to you in the past, I am happy to share my opinions on this matter again.

First- NO AMNESTY. It is possible to find and deport all illegal aliens that have entered into this country.

Second- A border fence must be erected, not only along 300+ miles, but also along the 1700+ additional miles on the southern border.

Third- Increase the size of the Border Patrol, and allow them to do their work.

Fourth- Place ARMED National Guardsmen along the border with all the powers of the Border Patrol until such time that the Border Patrol has been staffed and funded to work independently of the National Guard.

Fifth- English should be the national language of the United States. Anyone wishing to immigrate into our country should first have at least a rudimentary command of the English language.

Sixth- Increase the penalties assessed to employers who willfully employ illegal aliens.

Seventh- Increase the staff at ICE so enforcement actions can take place. You can save monies by reducing the staff at the EPA.

Eighth- Instead of holding just non-Mexican illegal immigrants when they are attempting to enter the country, hold ALL illegal immigrants entering the country and deport them.

Ninth- End welfare for illegal aliens. These people do not deserve any of my hard earned money.

Tenth- Deny medical care to illegal aliens, or at least make them pay for medical services.

Eleventh- Eliminate the citizenship award to the children of illegal aliens born here, thus simultaneously eliminating the "anchor baby" issues.

I could go on, but I realize that you are going to try to put these into the record. Let me state that I am completely opposed to the Senate immigration reform legislation. As far as I am concerned, Senator Judd Gregg has betrayed the citizenry of New Hampshire for twelve pieces of silver.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Best regards,

Remi P. Fleuette

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: For our national security I believe we need to have realistic control of our borders and know who is in our country and for what reason.

We also need to recognize that we can't send approximately 11 million people out, most of which good, hard working people who are just trying to feed their families and need work. It would be cruel and inhumane to just round them up and send them home. Moreover, we have the jobs and need workers to do the jobs in certain sectors that would otherwise go unfilled, but the jobs and workers need to be carefully regulated, which includes personal security background checks. They also need to be paid fairly.

We should have a new special relationship with Mexico that helps that country meet the needs of their people so they don't need to come to the US to meet their basic survival needs. Thankyou

Name: **Paul Daniello**

Address: PO Box 10622
City / Town: Swanzey
Daytime Phone Number: 603 352-4828
E-mail Address: paul_daniello@antiochne.edu
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: undecided
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: undecided

Comments: I do not support any legislation that authorizes an amnsety for existing illegal aliens. Moreover, I do support requiring agricultural operations to pay workers in accordance with minimum wage standards.

Thank you for this opportunity to share my views, Charles.

Paul Daniello
Swanzey, NH

Name: Dean Bertoldi
Address: 97 Derryfield Court
City / Town: Manchester, NH 03104
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I feel that anyone who wants to be a legal citizen in the country needs to be put into the system the same way my gradparents and many others were. I also feel that we need to stop calling them all "immigrants" thats lowering the value of the people who legally entered this counry.There "ailens".

Name: Anthony E. Hubert
Address: 19 Teton Drive
City / Town: Londonderry, NH 03053
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: aehubert@adelphia.net
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no

6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Any illegal aliens should be removed from the United States. In order to return, they should follow the established procedures that are already in place (provided that they don't have a criminal history). No expense should be spared to resolve this problem.

Name: **Dick Desrochers**
Address: **19 Prestonfield Rd**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **603/594-9798**
E-mail Address: **earlanddick@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I feel that the Mexican people should have the privilege of being able to come across the border to work and then return home. We should not be paying illegal aliens social security or giving them any benefits except the opportunity to work here. I don't feel that the problem is a very big one for NH.
We have apple pickers in the Fall and I would hope that they are legally in the country.

Name: **Sidney Regen**
Address: **333 Sunset Hill Road**
City / Town: **Sugar Hill, NH 03586**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 823-7711**
E-mail Address: **e.sregen@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no

2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: For those illegal alians only that have an immediate family connection with a U.S. citizen a program should be established to allow those illegals to gain citizenship while staying in the U.S.

I do not believe that it would be effective to have the employer be the "border policeman". What we need to do is stop all illegals at the border, not after they have crossed into the U.S.

Name: **Daniel M. Muchinsky**
Address: **373 Stage Road**
City / Town: **Plainfield**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 469 3593**
E-mail Address: **dmuchinsky@earthlink.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: New Hampshire is a border state. Canada, with whom we share a border, is not very particular about who they let into their country. That would be fine if they would stay there. Many of these immigrants head south to the USA as soon as they have an opportunity. That is usually their intention. Then, of courtse, they become our problem. We do not have the problem they have along the Mexican border, but we still need top control our borders. We have to know who is coming into the country. There are still terrorists out there.

Name: **George Coddington**
Address: **10 Upham Rd**
City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 673 7591**
E-mail Address: **coddingtong@jae.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: The only way to control it is to have AND ENFORCE strong laws and penalties for businesses choosing to hire illegal immigrants. No jobs- no

illegals. They should be able to apply for work permits, work at a living wage, register as an illegal and pay fed and State taxes. After 10 years they should go to the head of the line for citizenship application if they have obeyed the laws of the USA. We must make illegals REGISTER first by making it a felony for those who do not, and make it a felony with mandatory jail time plus fines for businesses who do not check. We also need a federal ID system like a drivers license for people here legally. Please solve this problem.

Name: George A. & Rhonda M. Keiper
Address: 20 Dream Lake Drive
City / Town: Amherst
Daytime Phone Number: 603-673-0777
E-mail Address: jackkeip@adelphia.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: The voting members of this NH family want a return to the days when aliens were sponsored by families who were already citizens of the United States of America. Any who've broken our laws should be punished, not rewarded for illegally entering this nation. We citizens of the United States must adhere to our laws, and so must others who want to enter the United States.
We're not proponents of any sort of amnesty. Those who illegally entered the country; no matter how long ago they entered, must be treated accordingly, as illegal aliens.
There is no solution that will make everyone happy, so some must suffer, and they should not be citizens of our United States, no matter the consequences.

Name: Mark Oliver
Address: 14 Radcliffe DF FL1
City / Town: Hudson
Daytime Phone Number: 6033185530
E-mail Address: camarkco@yahoo.com
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: Don't trust Congress to make any improvements, big risk that Congress will make things worse.

Name: Gerald Boucher
Address: 17 Tenby Drive

City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **gmboucher@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: undecided
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: 12 million jobs for illegals is the problem.
And those who hire them, and those who get campaign "kick-backs' (you) for breaking the law.
It is against the law!
Hello!
You are the problem!

Name: **Barry Wescott**
Address: **PO Box 123**
City / Town: **Plymouth, NH 03264**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-536-2480**
E-mail Address: **blwescott@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: I think any and all illegal immigrants in this country should be arrested and deported and made to enter this country through the legal process. The courts in NH and everywhere else in this country should back up the local police who find illegal immigrants and arrest them rather than order the police to release them to continue on their merry, illegal way.

Name: **William J. Montgomery**
Address: **11 Berrill Farms Lane**
City / Town: **Hanover**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-643-0260**
E-mail Address: **wmontgoD52@aol.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: undecided

Comments: The bill passed by the House is unrealistically harsh, unnecessarily punitive and will never get signed into law.
You have to do better and being mean and nasty is not better. I do not favor giving law violators a "free ride", but your solution is worse. I have just returned from 5 weeks in California where I saw hundreds (maybe thousands) of Latino agricultural laborers doing work that would go begging if they weren't there. Some of them are probably illegal, but all they are trying to do is make a living. You must find a middle ground of law enforcement and human compassion. Bush is right on this one, a real rarity.

Name: William McGowan
Address: 18 Harbor Ave #205
City / Town: Nashua
Daytime Phone Number: 603-791-4822
E-mail Address: bmcgowan@Natca.org
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: Andrew Johnson
Address: P.O. Box 128
City / Town: Cornish Flat
Daytime Phone Number: 603-646-1776
E-mail Address: apj@sover.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Dear Congressman Bass,

I explain to my children that we are a nation of laws and that people who disobey the laws are held responsible for their actions and are subject to punishment. This is a very simple and time-tested policy.

If the government starts deciding that the laws do not apply to certain people groups or situations, then it should not be surprised when legal citizens start disobeying laws. For example, car insurance is mandatory in the state of New Hampshire. Why should I purchase car insurance (thus obeying that law) when there are a multitude of cases in our court system where illegal aliens are driving around without car insurance. We most assuredly don't want individuals deciding which laws they wish to obey and which ones they don't.

People who enter the country illegally are breaking our laws. They are NOT entitled to the rights and benefits that accompany citizenship and neither are their children who are born here. The child of an illegal immigrant is still an illegal immigrant. Illegal immigrants should most certainly be deported and provided with documentation on how to immigrate legally. In addition, our borders need to be made more secure to prevent that same person from entering back in illegally a week later. Where is the downside of securing our borders. It would prevent illegal immigrants and terrorists from entering the country. I personally view that as a positive.

Finally, no amnesty program should be offered for the simple reason it encourages others to enter this country illegally knowing that eventually they too will receive amnesty.

My family and I appreciate your work and hope that you will take a lead role on this important policy.

Regards,

Andrew Johnson

Name: **Bradley Smith**
Address: **61 Tufts Drive**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **(603) 880-6763**
E-mail Address: **bs1935@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I do not favor allowing illegal immigrants to recieve any benefits such as welfare, social security, or any other stipends. They MUST be legally here, pay into the Social Security, pay taxes, learn English before they can receive any monitary benefits.
Legal immigrants in the US for education or on a visa to work for a specific time should not warrent any financial aid or stipends such as Social Security benefits or welfare.

Name: **Corey Lamb**
Address: **6 Tokanel Rd**
City / Town: **Windham**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-898-2868**
E-mail Address: **viper77d@adelphia.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no

6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Illegal immigration is a net drain on our entire economy. From health care and insurance to welfare and crime, illegal immigration is costing THE TAXPAYERS AND CITIZENS of this country billions a year.

Especially in this time of uncertainty, protecting our borders and as such the citizens of this country should be your top priority. So far we see nothing of substance coming out of Washington.

Name: **Alan J. Gagne**
Address: **58 Branch Turnpike, Unit 16**
City / Town: **Concord**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-724-0860**
E-mail Address: **ajgagne1@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: In my opinion, illegal immigrants should not be given free medical attention, tax breaks, social security and welfare. They are not citizens of the US and we should be taking care of our own citizens first.

As for our language, I had to learn English even though I was born in the US and only spoke French until I started school in the fifties. It cost our American companies a tremendous amount of money to publish instruction manuals in so many different languages for the products they sell in this country.

Name: **David Wendt**
Address: **4 Melissa Drive**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **6035952159**
E-mail Address: **peacalnas@earthlink.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: undecided

Comments: The Congress of the USA has had years since "amnesty" was granted to illegal aliens. Not one elected official has stepped forward since that "amnesty" fiasco to do a darn thing. It was sold as a one time "arrangement" and gues what, today we have not moved on micro-step forward but many more backward. Do what you do best in Congress: Fly on corporate jets with

lobbyist, golf in Scotland and eat at expensive restaurants on lobbyist's money. This could be solved but a majority of Congress is "paid off" and sees no need so these discussions are a waste as is this email!

Name: **Eric Burger**
Address: **6 Hemlock Hill Rd.**
City / Town: **Amherst**
Daytime Phone Number: **603 890 7587**
E-mail Address: **eburger@cantata.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: We must protect those who legally enter the country, and not artificially restrict guest workers, particularly professional (H1-B) workers, who, through their work, keep high technology jobs in New Hampshire, as well as the multiplier effect keeping blue collar jobs here, as well.

Name: **Joel Price**
Address: **2 Melissa Dr**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number: **6038832502**
E-mail Address: **nhhky@comcast.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: All illegals (including their families) should either be put in prison or sent back to their country of origin. All employers who give them jobs should be fined $10,000 per alien per day of hire and be made to serve at least 1 year in prison for every illegal alien found in their job site

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: undecided
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no

5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	undecided
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Regarding Question 1: It might be helpful to have the National Guard on our borders, however I'm concerned that 1) this isn't really viable with our troops stretched quite thin because of our involvement in the Middle East and 2) the cost

Regarding Question 2: I'm a daughter of immigrants and speak four languages, however, I believe that English *should* be designated as the official language of this country.

With a population composed of people from so many countries and backgrounds, the US needs to have a common language as a unifying element.

Government business, especially voting/ballots, should *only* be in English.

Regarding Questions 3-7:
I am concerned about the possibility of granting amnesty to illegals already in the US. Although I think we might all benefit from having them "come out of the shadows" and becoming more integrated in our society (i.e. learning our language; paying taxes; not being exploited by low wages), I am concerned about the message that amnesty would send, not just to those currently here, but to those who are considering coming here in the future.

If it were *only* a matter of legalizing folks who are already here, perhaps it would be ok...but I'm afraid that this will merely encourage more of the same behavior from potential illegal immigrants.

Name: **Donald M. Johnson**
Address: **M-5 Snow Circle**
City / Town: **Nashua**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **citizenshipusa@gmail.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Illegal immigrants should be fined and go to the back of the line for legalization. Furthermore, no illegal immigrant should get any benefits, rights, or privileges afforded legal citizens other than emergency medical care. The US Constitution should be amended, or legislation to clarify the law passed, to require at least one parent of a child born in this country to be a full citizen before bestowing citizenship on the child. Currently this is the common practise in virtually all other countries accept one.

Name: Kathryn Kerman
Address: 350 Troy Road
City / Town: Marlborough, NH 03455
Daytime Phone Number: 876-4562
E-mail Address: kkerman@phoenixfarm.org
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: I did not answer number 7 because I think it is unfairly worded. Many illegal and legal immigrants are fulfilling jobs that American citizens seem unwilling to do, but it is also unfair that immigrants are often unable to carry out the professions that they come with. This country has been built on immigrant labor, legal or otherwise, and I believe we should acknowledge that.

Name: Richard Tackett
Address: 9 Fellows St
City / Town: Concord
Daytime Phone Number: 603-226-7922
E-mail Address: randjtackett@comcast.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments:

Name: Anna Mae Mayer
Address: 208 Mechanic St., Apt. B
City / Town: Lebanon, NH 03766
Daytime Phone Number: 448-0136
E-mail Address: amm@dartmouth.edu
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	undecided
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I really don't know what effects illegal immigration has had directly on New Hampshire. I am more concerned with the immigrants

themselves: What was the impetus for the illegal entry into this country? How are they supporting themselves while here? How are their children faring? Will they face danger if forced to repatriate to their own country? I am of the opinion that if the countries from which the majority of our illegal immigrants hale were developed economically, we would not be faced with this dilemma. Even a poor wage here can be more that what could be earned in the home country. We also need to admit that illegal immigrants continue to take the chance of crossing into the U.S. because we have businesses that are willing to use them. Even if there was a system for businesses to check on the elegibility status of people applying for work, there would still be those content to abuse the system and the workers.

People who are escaping situations of war, famine, corruption,etc., need to be given special consideration. This country should be a haven for them as it was for many of our ancestors.

All in all, I strongly feel that immigrants make us a stronger, more creative and vibrant country. The different languages, customs, foods, cultures and skills expand our horizons and keep us connected to the world beyond our borders. We need to remember that we are not only citizens of the United States, but that we are citizens of a world community of peoples. We have nothing to fear from immigrants excepts, perhaps, the unveiling of our own prejudices and fears.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	undecided
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	undecided
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: **Richard Wyatt**
Address: **120 N. Amherst Road**
City / Town: **Bedford**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-629-9900**
E-mail Address: **pnne@pnne.org**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	undecided
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: One of the difficulties with the present immigration laws is the draconian disregard for personal circumstances. In particular, I am concerned about the unfairness that Christian immigrants who legally enter the US to escape religious persecution by a Muslim government, but fail to request assylum within the first twelve months are then barred from ever making such a request. We are deporting people to terroists Muslim regimes where they will be persecuted, beaten or killed simply because of an artificial timetable. Our process currently is contrary to the foundational support of liberty and justice which are our own American foundation.

Name: **Ellen Sheridan**
Address: **9 Fiskill Farm**
City / Town: **Concord NH 03301**
Daytime Phone Number: **2247612**
E-mail Address: **esheridan@alum.wellesley.edu**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: **William Morrison**
Address: **2 Willow Lane**
City / Town: **Amherst,**
Daytime Phone Number: **6038831244**
E-mail Address: **str8arro@verizon.net**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	undecided
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I have no problem with LEGAL immigration, we are all the relations of immigrants. Why should we allow people who are knowingly performing a criminal act to remain? I honestly believe that the definition of "illegal" should be read to congress hourly during debate on this issue as congress seems to have great difficulty understanding it's meaning. It is about time congress started to put the country first and politics last.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	yes

2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	undecided
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	no
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: Dear Representative Bass,

I have mixed feelings on immigration reform. Having spent a considerable amount of time in southern Arizona for the past 13 years, including the Sonoran desert, it's difficult for me to look at it as a black and white political issue. Truly, it is a human issue - and some would say a humanitarian issue. American citizens in Tucson are currently being held on federal felony charges for providing humanitarial aid to illegal immigrants found in the desert - or as these folks would say "migrants". While I definitely don't support use of the word "migrant", I am disturbed that these charges would be pressed in order to make a political statement (my interpretation) - but I do not support amnesty or a fast track to citizenship for ILLEGAL immigrants.

But you ask about the effect on New Hampshire. I applaud the police chief in New Ipswich(?) who devised the criminal trespass charges, however, I haven't seen sufficient evidence to determine whether or not NH has a problem. If it does it is certainly isolated and isn't at the magnitude of other regions of the country. I am not opposed to showing a passport upon entering Canada. I've had a passport since I was 16 - it's no big deal, it's good practice. I am opposed to a national database and ID card associated with my driver's license, I'm opposed to an erosion of my privacy - and I'm not impressed with the Department of Homeland Security.

One area I believe NH has a serious problem with is refugee resettlement. Manchester is at capacity. The school district has been compromised in order to provide ESOL classes. The refugees receive social service denied to American citizens. Why are we giving away the store when we can't even come up with basic healthcare for Americans? Why are we bending over backwards to not insist that immigrants, (illegal, refugees or otherwise) learn English. When you go to other countries you learn to speak their language and assimilate. You don't expect the country to apologize for its traditions and heritage. I think it's time that the Internation Institute and Lutheran Social Services take a break.

I have had personal experience with immigration. I married an Austrian citizen in 1989. In working with INS we followed the rules and conducted our behavior legally. I was required to sign a document indicating I could financially support Volker and that we wouldn't receive public assistance. Our country has enough problems of its own to resolve without subsidizing labor for Bush's business buddies (and I'm a Republican). My parents are both retired and can barely afford health insurance and prescription drugs. I can't even afford to purchase a home. The "American Dream" seems accessible if you're a refugee, immigrant, or living on public assistance therefore being eligible for a variety of "entitlements".

I'm afraid I included some tangents. Thank you for your consideration and work.

Sincerely,

-Paula Galvin

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: RE: #7 - I am strongly opposed to this "mechanism" that allows for businesses to check the eligibility status of workers because the "lists" are outdated. This would only penalize those, like my husband, who entered this country fully documented (3+ years ago). About 3 months ago the National Visa Center in Portsmouth sent us a letter asking if he was still interested in obtaining a visa to enter the country. We responded and included a copy of his green card. A few weeks ago we received another letter from the NVC asking me if my husband was still in the country. That should not be happening 5 years after 9/11!
REAL immigration reform should be about revamping the system so that it works for - not penalizes - those who want to come to this country legally. The immigration bureaucracy is such that one office doesn't know what the other is doing, processes (such as background checks) are duplicated, etc., etc. The process is so cumbersome and lengthy that many choose to circumvent that process. And those of us that try to work within the system are penalized. Illegal Mexicans ARE NOT the problem, they are only the symptom. Treat the disease: revamp the bureaucracy.

This debate has only served to fuel anti-immigrant sentiment in this country and certainly in this state. We have encountered racism and discrimination right here in Concord, NH. I am a U.S. citizen and a Navy veteran and former reservist (22 yrs. combined service) and I and my family deserve better treatment from white Americans.

Name: **Shawn Rafferty**
Address: **220 Webster St.**
City / Town: **Hudson**
Daytime Phone Number: **882-5824**
E-mail Address: **cro_bar3@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: I feel it would be wrong to reward illegal immigrants with a path to citizenship where they have already broken our laws and shown disrespect to our country by avoiding legal means of entry.

As for a policy to remove illegals, I understand there are people who have been in this country for much of their lives, some of which have children born in this country. Still, they should not be rewarded for their wrong-doings by being offered citizenship ahead of others, as it sends a negative message about the seriousness of our immigration policies. I feel once the borders are secured, the illegal immigrants should be given the option to leave willingly, with all they legally own, and given a reasonable amount of time to do so. After this time has expired, any illegals remaining should be forcibly sent home, with their possesions auctioned to cover costs of transportation, so as not to drain tax payers for the task of removing criminals from our country.

I feel very strongly the first step in dealing with immigration should be to levy harsh fines on anyone who hires an illegal immigrant. I understand that verifying the status of an immigrant is difficult, especially for a small business, but having a way to verify a social security number would go a long way towards this goal. Secondly, the borders should be well and truly secured, both with fences and people. National Guard should be used to stem the flow of illegals as needed, and given the same powers as Border Patrol in this capacity. The third step, once avenues of employment are exhausted and the border is physically secured, the deportation plan should take place as a way of removing the 11 million illegal immigrants.

I have absolutely no problem with legal immigrants, as I know many, from everywhere from Brazil to Ireland, and they all agree that while the process of citizenship is a long and expensive process, the rights and freedoms gained in the process are immeasurable.

Name: David Lamarre-Vincent
Address: PO Box 1087
City / Town: Concord, NH 03302-1087
Daytime Phone Number: 603 496-6989
E-mail Address: david@nhchurches.org
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	no
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	no

Comments: The cost of undocumented immigrants to education, health and welfare systems is not my primary concern. Research evidence is that they contribute more in taxes than use in government assitance programs.
My primary concern is the lack of a coherent immigration policy that both encourages Mexican and Central American economic development that is appropriate and sustainable in connection with a humane resolution of the status of immigrants in the US. My grandfather and my wife's grandfather were both immigrants from Canada. They did not speak english. They may or may not

have been documented. They did hold down jobs for all of their lives, fought bravely in the US armed services, and suffered great discrimination. People of NH of Franco Canandian descent are familiar with racism directed toward ethnic groups new to this country. In the long run, New England which is aging faster than any other section of the US and NH which is aging faster than any other NE state, will again rely upon the ambibition and resourcefullness of new Americans to infuse our communities with energy and ambition and an entrepreneurial ethic.

I encourage you to get on the right side of this issue and not use it to pander to the most intolerant and short-sighted among us. Get out in front as a leader and call for comprehensive solutions that address conditions that lead individuals to take such perilous journeys to escape poverty and oppression in their home countries and also address the great benefits bestowed upon our communities and economies by their undocumented presence in the US.

David Lamarre-Vincent
Executive Director
N H Council of Churches

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1.	Use National Guard:	no
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: There is no legal way for businesses to hire full time, year round workers. Each year we run out of H-1B visas long before the fiscal year begins. It is easy to make an anti-immigrant campaign and to use the lack of status of an individual as a rallying point, but when the cost of a gallon of milk becomes $7.00 and a head of lettuce becomes $5.50, the cost of gasoline will pale in comparison and those same anti immigration individuals will have no one to blame except the politicians who oppose comprehensive immigration reform. It appears to me as if the House Republicans have made a decision that they would rather send all manufacturing out of the USA rather than have comprehensive immigration reform. To vote against comprehensive immigration reform is wrong headed and will lead this country into economic crisis. Economic crisis on top of the war in Iraq, the Middle East crisis vis-a-vis Israel and Lebanon, global warming, the Bush Energy policy, the cost
of gasoline will not bode well for the future of the United States. Please vote for comprehensive immigration reform.

Name: **Ronald Abramson**
Address: **22 S. Fruit ST**
City / Town: **Concord**

Daytime Phone Number: **603-491-3033**
E-mail Address: **RonaldAbramson@gmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments:

Name: **Hannah El-Silimy**
Address: **260 Pearl Street, Apartment 2**
City / Town: **Manchester**
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address: **flowernose@hotmail.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: no

Comments: I believe that most undocumented immigrants are hardworking people who are here to make money and take care of their families. I do not support this witchhunt against so-called "illegals"; all immigrants benefit our economy as any economist will tell you, and pay taxes. I support a path to citizenship, and a process that will make it easier for more immigrants/migrants to come here legally- my family immigrated to the U.S. 8 years ago, and it took 16 years of waiting to receive a green card.

I strongly encourage Sen. Bass to rethink his position on immigration, as the majority of Americans support legalization, and he will certainly alienate the immigrant population in New Hampshire, which is a quickly growing population.

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: no
2. English as official language: no
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: yes
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name: **cheryl m. kipeotis**
Address:
City / Town: **Franklin**
Daytime Phone Number: **none**
E-mail Address: **mmkipreotis994@yahoo.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: no
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: no
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Meetings regarding these issues should be held locally, in strategic towns to rough format specific plans to be implimented into legislation. The communities are not only tired of illegals; the problems that tax payers face are those also of supporting finacially new legal citizenships in the various areas such as special loans, food stamps, housing assistance, etc. AND yes, they NEED to learn fluent ENGLISH to be in the business world of the USA.

Name: **Don Huot**
Address: **45 Countryside Ave.**
City / Town: **Berlin**
Daytime Phone Number: **(603) 752-2745**
E-mail Address: **dhuot@munces.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no
5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: undecided
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments:

Name:
Address:
City / Town:
Daytime Phone Number:
E-mail Address:
Anonymous: **yes**

1. Use National Guard: yes
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: no

5. Path to legal status for illegals: no
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Frankly I find it disturbing that the congress and administration are even thinking of rewarding illegal immigrants with a guest worker status and/or a quickie work visa program. People who are trying to come here legally are put through a bureaucratic wringer involving multiple agencies and departments. They spend years waiting for a vastly overcomplicated system to approve their visas and allow them entry. These are the people that should be helped to come in not people that ignore our laws and sneak in. But no where within all the discussions about immigration have the law abiding people even been mentioned. Departmental turf battles and bureaucratic BS are a big cause of this problem and should be addressed by a complete overhaul of the system. Once we have a timely functional system to take care of legal immigration then we can develop a system to allow strictly supervised temporary workers into the country to help companies though rough spots as
long American citizens jobs are protected first.

I know this is somewhat simplistic view of the problem but sometime the simple solutions are the most workable.

Thank you for listening to my concerns

Name: **Carl Johnson**
Address: **39 Trombly Terrace**
City / Town: **Milford**
Daytime Phone Number: **6723883**
E-mail Address: **johnson03055@msn.com**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: yes
3. Send immigrants home first: yes
4. Temporary work permits for illegal immigration: yes
5. Path to legal status for illegals: undecided
6. Modify visa program: yes
7. Business enforcement: yes

Comments: Our country was founded on the entry of people from other countries. However, we must protect this country from the uncontrolled entry of immigrants. The uncontrolled entry of millions of immigrants is not good for Americans, the people who do come to our country legally or illegally. Eventually the quality of life will deteriorate for all of us.

We must control our borders and do it as soon as possible!

Name: **Elizabeth Scadova**
Address: **145 Ledge St., Apt. 212**
City / Town: **Nashua, NH 03060**
Daytime Phone Number: **603-889-0743**
E-mail Address: **escadova@verizon.net**
Anonymous:

1. Use National Guard: undecided
2. English as official language: no

3.	Send immigrants home first:	no
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	yes
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	yes
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	undecided

Comments: I believe the Senate Bill contains the better options for dealing with our immigration problems--the House Bill seems only punitive and unenforceable. As a teacher, I deal with children born here but whose parents came years ago and who have no way to become legal. The Senate Bill speaks to this issue.

Name: Michael Finnerty
Address: 6 Pleasant St. UNIT C-3
City / Town: Hooksett
Daytime Phone Number: 603-485-8231
E-mail Address: mike8100@verizon.net
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments:

Name: Madge Morse
Address: 24 Woodland Ave.
City / Town: Keene
Daytime Phone Number: 603-357-3582
E-mail Address: mmorse24@yahoo.com
Anonymous:

1.	Use National Guard:	yes
2.	English as official language:	yes
3.	Send immigrants home first:	yes
4.	Temporary work permits for illegal immigration:	no
5.	Path to legal status for illegals:	no
6.	Modify visa program:	yes
7.	Business enforcement:	yes

Comments: Illigal aliens will work for far less money than americans can afford to live on.Illigal aliens will live 20 to 30 in an apartment, thus lowering property values for surrounding homes. they are a menace on our highways,they have no auto insurance,health insurance.We citizens have to foot the bill for them. Illigal aliens break our laws and unless they kill someone or rob a bank they are not prosecuted, they have more rights in this country than I do. Illigal aliens pay nothing for all the sevices they get at our expense.They are putting a huge drain on this country.

Send them home as you find them,they are breaking our laws all the time, it's not hard to find them. THERE SHOULD BE NO AMESITY FOR ILLIGAL ALIENS,JUST ENFORCE THE LAWS WE HAVE NOW. I can't afford to take time off from work to go to the meeting Aug 24th, **Thank you for allowing me this chance to speak my mind.** Sincerely, Mrs. Madge Morse

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:
Dear Mr. Bass,
I did try to take your survey on immigration but I kept getting hung up so I figured that I would send you this email instead so hear it is I do feel that immigrants are allowed "special privileges" from education to assistants from the government in my opinion charity should begin at home. Good luck.

sincerely yours,
andrea beaupre

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:
Dear Congressman Bass,
As a veteran and tax payer I am very upset with some of the solutions on this problem. I am disabled and live on a small disabilty check I receive from Social Security, and some of these imigrants can receive monies right away. I think that breaking the Law is the way to go, as they broke the law and it looks like they will be rewarded.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:
We agree that illegal immigration is costing this country in terms of infrastructure cost(benifits). and repressing wages for all ciitiznes. Plus the security and drug issue that a lax enforcement of the border security is having on the country. We believe enforcement of the border first, and existing laws enforced.

Steve and Pam Deasy independents

LETTER TO THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE FROM THE HONORABLE JORDAN ULERY, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE REPRESENTATIVE

House Judiciary Committee
Meeting in Concord, NH
August 24, 2006

Dear Members:

My name is Jordan Ulery, I represent Hillsborough – 27 (Hudson-Litchfield-Pelham) in New Hampshire. With other members from across the State of New Hampshire I co-sponsored legislation dealing with the flood of illegal immigration entering New Hampshire.

Unlike the floods that ravished the South last year, this flood takes its toll in a much more insidious fashion. When the federal government abrogates its self-proclaimed duty to monitor and secure immigration for persons seeking to live and work in the United States the job, in a federal system of government, falls to the several states. This is the first area in which urgent legislation is needed. The United States Constitution already allows the states to enact laws that affect immigration as part of a broad regulatory scheme. That ability must be clearly delineated and propagated.

This flood also has a direct effect upon individuals. To allow persons to enter this country without processing merely contributes to the growing underclass, or slave labor class in this nation. When the policy of the United States is to effectively encourage non-tax paying persons to live and work in the country, to take jobs for less than minimum wage, to displace a standard of living, to steal jobs from union and non-union workers and to create an atmosphere here where people are forced to subsist by selling drugs or turning to prostitution.

The carry-over effect is that the citizen develops resentment towards all people who are different and thus the traditional melting-pot of the United States is instead becoming a well-spring of animosity. This is not the American way. This is the development of Balkanization of this land.

Lorenzo Meyer, published in ***Reforma*** stated that so-called "undocumented" persons (illegal aliens as per Title VIII USC) are nearly immediately brought in to become entry wage workers. If that is an accurate statement, then scores, hundreds, indeed millions of apprentice and journeyman jobs are being taken by persons that do not pay FICA, do not pay income taxes (in those few states that charge this regressive tax). Thus we have a situation wherein the laborer is being diminished, where he or she is essentially being sold into slave wage conditions to feather the pockets of human transporters, pimps, drug lords, and employers without a conscience. Indeed Ilan Semo in ***La Jornada*** stated that the pay offered to illegal aliens is merely a device to allow the United States to compete with equal slave wages in China and other developing countries.

The current *laissez-faire* policy of the United States is unacceptable. It forces the several states to take on United States obligations. It forces people to become crooks and thieves and it destroys the atmosphere of development and acceptance that is the American Spirit.

Even the Mexican Government and social experts deride the current policy and the proposed Senate policy. In the current issue of Homeland Security Today (**HS Today**, July 2006 Vol. 3 No.7) Meyer of *El Colegio Mexico* states that "he saw a contradiction in a "semi-sealed border" that does not cover the entire border." A consistent, enforced policy is essential to prevent what currently happens, the harm, the forced enslavement of persons.

Thus, if we wish to preserve our liberty and remain a beacon of hope to the world, the opportunity to engage in slavery in the United States must stop. Strangers, new comers are welcome to the land, but only if they agree to participate fully in our form of government. This is a republic that mandates each of us give in return for the services and protections we all enjoy. Those that sneak under the fence, refuse to participate create an underclass which this land cannot tolerate.

Signed

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVID LAMARRE-VINCENT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NEW HAMPSHIRE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The religious leaders of all faiths in this country have spoken eloquently regarding the urgent need for comprehensive immigration reform. The principles that this reform should be grounded upon has been enunciated by other speakers here today.

I would like to take my time to draw attention to the convictions the New Hampshire religious leadership.

One, the urgent need is for a reasoned consideration of overall U.S. immigration policies, not the use of immigration reform by partisan politics. This is an area that directly affects the lives of millions of individuals and their families here in the United States, both with and without documentation. It affects the lives of millions of other individuals and families who wish to participate in the freedoms and opportunities that we take for granted in the U.S. We know this through our direct experience with ethnic faith communities here in New Hampshire from all continents of the world. Therefore, we plead for both the House and Senate to set aside partisan politics and focus upon the comprehensive immigration reform opportunity that is before you at this very moment.

Second, we urge Congress to avoid letting this civil discussion slide into a divisive and narrow diatribe. This is a time for Congress to demonstrate through their actions that public discussion and legislation resolution of immigration policy can be done in a civil manner with respect for all. This extends beyond avoidance of partisan politics but also steering clear of a descent into mean spirited focus upon individual groups of immigrants, both documented and undocumented, as though they, the victims of global economic transformation and regional national circumstances, are the problem to be solved.

A civil discourse must avoid ethnic stereotyping and a blame the victims focus. All sides in this public discourse should be invited to be heard with courtesy and respect that is their right as human beings. Only under these conditions can Congress lead the American people to a higher level of understanding and a resolution that fits the needs of all parties, the American economy, other world economies, workers and families. This is a rare opportunity for Congress to truly lead for the generation to come as we enter the 21st century.

Finally, this is an issue close to many in New Hampshire, who like myself, are second or third generation immigrants from French speaking Canada. As the largest ethnic minority in Northern New England, we have our own personal experiences of being strangers in a new land. We understand the challenges that immigration policy, language barriers, and economic status confronted our parents and grandparents. We bring who we are to this larger debate and urge that Congress seize upon this as an opportunity to lift up the highest values of human dignity and brotherhood of all.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE RT. REV. DOUGLAS E. THEUNER, VIITH EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES OF NEW ENGLAND

Members of religious organizations in New Hampshire, as elsewhere in the United States, are aware of the enormous contribution made to our economic and social well being by undocumented aliens who work in our midst, and upon our behalf; particularly as migrant farm workers.

The religious community seeks for ALL persons, government support in providing the following basic human rights:

- uniting families separated by economic and political factors not of their own making and providing opportunities for them to prosper in and for the larger community;
- assuring ALL persons of the human and workforce rights;
- ending marginalization of ALL people which force them into situations which exploit and abuse them;
- providing access to citizenship to those responsible people who have helped this nation to prosper.

Millions of undocumented aliens in our midst are a reality generated by their needs and those of our economy. They are also a legal anomaly which must be regularized in a positive and constructive way.

The healthcare, local educational and social service costs of the presence of undocumented aliens is far offset by the contribution they make to our economy. That's why they're here. That's why we accept them in our midst. It's time for Congress

to act in a way that turns that acceptance into welcome, ensuring ALL people of the basic rights which we hold dear for ALL people.

○