

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Arlen Siegfroid at 5:30 P.M. on March 8, 2007 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Kathie Sparks, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mike Heim, Revisor of Statutes Office
Carol Doel, Committee Assistant

Conferees:

Alonso Quintero - Sunflower Community Action
Mira Mdivani - Immigration Attorney
David Krehbiel
Kristian Guzman - Sunflower Community Action
Nancy Daniels - Methodist Women

Chairman Siegfroid opened the floor for continued hearing on **HB 2367** - Public benefits; illegal aliens denied certain state and local benefits.

Alonso Quintero, Sunflower Community Action opposes **HB 2367**. Mr. Quintero stated that he is the father of three children and if **HB 2367** is passed his children's education will be taken away and that his children will never be equal if their future is taken away. (Attachment 1)

David Krehbiel presented testimony for his father, Pastor Val Krehbiel, in opposition to **HB 2367**. Pastor Krehbiel is opposed to the bill because it would eradicate current in-state tuitions to undocumented students. He further related that immigrant children are in no way a detriment to our country - they are the brightest future that our country could have. (Attachment 2)

Mira Mdivani, an immigration lawyer, made a statement in opposition to **HB 2367**. Ms. Mdivani opposes the bill because under Federal Law, immigrants are not eligible for most public benefits and a state law stating this is unnecessary. Second, a similar law in Colorado cost that state \$2 million and has saved the state nothing. Third, a similar law in Colorado caused problems for U.S. Citizens. Fourth, illegal immigrants are bolstering Social Security with billions. Fifth, Ms. Mdivani stated that Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke says higher levels of immigration can help save the Social Security and Medicare programs. (Attachment 3) Also presented for Committee review was a copy regarding the Colorado Immigration Law (Attachment 4), Illegal immigrants and Social Security (Attachment 5),

Kristian Guzman, Sunflower Community Action came before the Committee to oppose **HB 2367**. Mr. Guzman stated that he has been in the State of Kansas since he was five years old. Since that time, he has been attending Wichita Public Schools. He related that with the passage of this bill, it will stop him and many of his friends and classmates from furthering their education. (Attachment 6)

Nancy Daniels of the Kansas Conference United Methodist Women, opposes **HB 2367**. She related that she opposes it as a person of faith, as a child advocate, and as a mother, grandmother, wife, cousin and neighbor. Ms. Daniels further stated that those who choose to be at peace must help their neighbors to be at peace. Those who wish to live well must help others to live well, and those who choose to be happy must help others to find happiness. (Attachment 7)

The Chairman called attention to written testimony opposing **HB 2367** from Kansas Association for the Medically Underserved (Attachment 8), Gary George of the Olathe School District (Attachment 9), Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (Attachment 10), Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (Attachment 11), Kansas Health Policy Authority (Attachment 12), Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City (Attachment 13), El Cenetro, Inc. (Attachment 14), and Connie Krehbiel, (Attachment 15).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Federal and State Affairs Committee at 1:30 P.M. on March 8, 2007 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

The Chair also called attention to written testimony from Representative Lance Kinzer who is a proponent of **HB 2367**. (Attachment 16) Representative Kinzer also provided information from the Governor's office regarding the bill (Attachment 17) as well as information for review regarding communication between government agencies and the immigrants. (Attachment 18)

With no other person wishing to speak to **HB 2367**, Chairman Siegfroid closed the public hearing.

Other information provided to the committee was regarding **HB 2029** - Private correctional facilities. (Attachments 19 and 20)

With no other business before the Committee, Chairman Siegfroid adjourned the meeting.



1528 N. Broadway, Wichita Ks 67214
(316) 264-9972 - Fax: (316) 267-3580
info@sunfloweract.org - www.sunfloweract.org

March 8, 2007

In regards to HB2367:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you on this very important issue.

My name is Alonso Quintero, and I am here to ask you *oppose* HB2367. I am the father of three children. I want my children to have the best opportunities possible – I came to this country for that reason. I don't want my children to have to resort to flipping burgers their whole lives, just to barely scrape by. If any of you here have children, surely you can understand this.

We don't have a lot of money, but we're saving for college. Right now, because of HB2145, there is hope for my children. But, if this committee votes in favor of HB2367, which will take HB2145 away, you will be taking my children's education away. If this happens, you will be telling me that my children have less rights than your children, even though my children have lived in this country most of their lives, and attend Kansas schools like your children. You will be telling me that my children don't deserve one of the most basic human rights: education. Aren't we all human? Aren't my children human?

I understand that immigration is a controvertial issue, but this is not about politics – this is about my children, and *thousands* of other children who live, breathe and attend classes with your kids in Kansas. My children play with citizen children all day, but they'll never be equal if this committee decides to take their future away.

Once again, I ask you to oppose HB2367.

Thank you,

Alonso Quintero
El Dorado, KS

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 1



1528 N. Broadway, Wichita Ks 67214
(316) 264-9972 - Fax: (316) 267-3580
info@sunfloweract.org - www.sunfloweract.org

March 8, 2007

In regards to HB2367:

To my esteemed Representatives of Kansas, I am here to speak *against* HB2367. I am opposed to this bill because it would eradicate current in-state tuitions to undocumented students, as per HB2145. HB2145 is a bill that works, and a bill that fits into the framework of the state as well as the federal constitutional guidelines. Why would this body even consider taking working education from students in Kansas?

My great grandmother came to this country late in her life. She never learned to speak English, but was fluent in German and Sweitzerdeutch until her 105th birthday. I shudder to think of what might have happened if some governing body would have denied schooling for her children just because she was an immigrant. I believe that our country would be in a much worse situation if that would have happened. As a pastor, I often contemplate on what is moral and just, especially for our children. HB2367 is neither a moral solution, nor a practical one. Shame on those who would deny basic educational assistance to good, hard working students who contribute to our economy. Immigrant children are in no way a detriment to our country – they are the brightest future that our country could have.

Yesterday, Bill Gates went to the Senate Floor for the first time in his life to implore that the restrictions on Visas for immigrants become more available for foreign students who want to study and work here. He knows that immigrants are one of the main reasons that our technology boom happened. I too, in a former life, spent several years in Motorola's R&D department working on new electronic technology. My department in the mid-70's was 97.5% non-English speaking. Please think about how you will harm Kansas if you take away HB2145.

I ask you to oppose HB2367.

Thank you,

Pastor Val R. Krehbiel
Salina, KS

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 2

Kansas House of Representatives
Federal and State Affairs Committee Hearing

re. HB2367

before:

Arlen Siegfried, Chair
Steve Huebert, Vice-Chair
Elaine Bowers
Anthony Brown
Steven Brunk
Richard Carlson
Owen Donohoe
Ben Hodge
Lance Kinzer
Forrest Knox
Judy Morrison
Rob Olson
Ted Powers
Dale Swenson
Mike Peterson
Nile Dillmore
Oletha Faust-Goudeau
Tom Hawk
Broderick Henderson
Judy Loganbill
Ann Mah
Melody McCray-Miller
Louis Ruiz

Summary of testimony of
Mira Mdivani, Immigration Attorney
March 8, 2007

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 3

**Kansas House of Representatives
Federal and State Affairs Committee Hearing
House Bill No. 2367**

Summary of Testimony by

Mira A. Mdivani¹

Attorney, Immigration Law Practice

www.uslegalimmigration.com

This statement is in opposition to House Bill No HB2367.

I. Under Federal Law, Immigrants Are Not Eligible for Most Public Benefits

Immigrants are not eligible for most public benefits, such as welfare or Medicaid, until they either become U.S. Citizens or can show 40 paying into the Social Security system during forty (40) qualifying quarters. State law stating the same is unnecessary.

II. Similar Law In Colorado Cost the State \$2 Million and Has Saved the State Nothing

Colorado, the state with the toughest immigration laws in the country, passed a law similar to HB2367 in 2006. In January 2005, officials reported that it cost over 2 million dollars and has saved the state nothing.

Exhibit I: 1/25/2007 Denver Post article, Colo. Immigration Law Falls Short of Goal

III. Similar Law in Colorado Caused Problems for U.S. Citizens

While saving the state nothing and costing \$2 million, a similar law in Colorado caused problems for U.S. citizens living in Colorado, including difficulties with obtaining driver

¹Mira Mdivani is lead immigration attorney with the Mdivani Law Firm in in Overland Park, Kansas. Her expertise includes business immigration issues, specifically, employer immigration compliance and employment-based visas, and family-based immigration. Ms. Mdivani has written articles and presented on immigration law issues for Kansas Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, Wichita Bar Association, Association of Kansas Women Attorneys, Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association, and American Immigration Lawyers Association, and business and community organizations. Mira was named Best of The Bar, Immigration Law the Kansas City Business Journal in 2006, 2005, and 2004 and was recognized for her pro bono work by the Kansas Bar Association.

Mira Mdivani's testimony HB 2367
March 8, 2006

licences, receiving rebates or even exchanging a piece of clothing at a store.

Exhibit II: Transcript of a February 13, 2007, National Public Radio report, Colorado Report Finds Anti-Immigration Law Costly.

IV. Illegal Immigrants Are Bolstering Social Security With Billions

Illegal Immigrants working on "fake" documents add approximately seven billion dollars annually to "Earning Suspense File" held by the Social Security Administration. They will not be able to claim any of this money back, thus, they are propping up our social security benefits.

See Exhibit III: April 5, 2005 New York Time article, Illegal Immigrants Are Bolstering Security with Billions;

V. Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke Says Higher Levels of Immigration Can Help Save Social Security, Medicare

Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke repeated again on October 5, 2006, that the "aging of the population has major implications not only for federal programs for the elderly, such as Social Security and Medicare, but the broader economy" and that "Higher levels of Immigration can help the situation ... To overcome the effect of an aging populations, immigration would have to rise to 3.5 million people annually."

See Exhibit IV: October 5, 2006 USA Today article, Bernanke: Savings Situation Getting Dire

VI Conclusion

I am against Kansas spending millions of dollars on a non-existing problem. For specific reasons stated above, I oppose House Bill HB2367

Close Window Send To Printer

denver & the west

Colo. immigration law falls short of goal

State agencies: \$2 million cost and no savings

By Mark P. Couch
Denver Post Staff Writer
Denver Post

Article Last Updated: 01/25/2007 12:06:41 PM MST

Colorado's new law banning state spending on illegal immigrants has cost more than \$2 million to enforce - and has saved the state nothing.

Less than a year after politically charged debates on illegal immigration, officials are reporting high costs, no savings and unexpected problems with the new laws.

Once touted by statehouse Republicans and Democrats as the toughest anti-immigration package in the nation, the Colorado crackdown is falling apart.

"We're finding very few of the departments where these bills have a major effect," said state Sen. Abel Tapla, D-Pueblo, chairman of the legislature's Joint Budget Committee.

The centerpiece of the get-tough effort was House Bill 1023, which prohibits spending taxpayer money on illegal immigrants except in cases required by the federal government.

To figure out whether the law is working, the Joint Budget Committee asked each department to report how much it was spending to enforce the law and how much the department was saving as a result.

The result: Eighteen departments reported adding \$2.03 million in costs while not saving any money. None of the departments could say how many, if any, illegal immigrants were being denied state-funded services. Lawmakers expressed mixed views about the report.

Sen. David Schultheis, R-Colorado Springs, who is calling for a tougher ban, said he believes departments are suppressing information.

"They are probably playing fast and loose with the statistics for ideological reasons," Schultheis said.

Tapla said he wasn't surprised.

"I thought it was a waste of money when we were doing it," he said, "but I don't think the general public believed that the state wasn't spending money on illegal immigrants."

Senate President Joan Fitz-Gerald, D-Jefferson County, said the departments should have reported such information before last year's special session.

"It would have been nice to have this information before Gov. (Bill) Owens called us back for a special session," she said.

The JBC held a special hearing on the eve of the special session to seek that information from department heads, but lawmakers were told the information was not available.

When HB 1023 passed, the only identified cost was \$6,600 - the estimated amount it would take to enroll all state departments in a federal program providing immigration and citizenship verification.

A 2005 bill calling for a more sweeping ban on services - including cuts to child welfare and probation, among other services - had an estimated price tag of \$4.3 million and would have added 87 workers to the state payroll.

The increased spending - mostly due to startup costs of the law - is not the only problem with the immigration measures passed by the legislature or approved by voters last year.

The spending ban has also forced some public school districts to cancel keynote speakers from out of state. In those cases, the speakers live in states where the documents required to receive a driver's license are not as stringent a form of identification as in Colorado under the new law.

Two other immigration laws have vexed the Colorado attorney general's office.

In November, state Attorney General John Suthers' office acknowledged that it has not been enforcing an anti-counterfeiting law due to a lack of funding.

That law orders the attorney general to pursue civil fines of at least \$50,000 from people who forge documents to help illegal immigrants get jobs.

And earlier this month, Suthers told lawmakers that a voter-approved referendum on immigration is doomed to fail.

That measure - Referendum K on the November ballot - ordered Suthers to sue the federal government to demand enforcement of existing laws.

On Tuesday, Suthers' office asked for emergency funding of \$46,191 to cover the costs of pursuing the lawsuit, even while concluding that such a case is likely to be dismissed prior to trial.

Staff writer Mark P. Couch can be reached at 303-954-1794 or mcouch@denverpost.com.

Departments' tallies of compliance costs

The state of Colorado has spent about \$2 million to comply with a new law that was meant to curb state spending on illegal immigrants. So far, no department has reported a cost savings. Here is a breakdown of money spent, by department:

Agriculture: at least \$300

Education: n/a*

Governor: n/a

Health Care Policy and Financing: \$87,287

Higher Education: n/a

Human Services - County Administrative Services: \$173,000

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 4

Human Services - Old Age Pension: \$101,557

Human Services - Alcohol & Drug Abuse: \$24,900

Human Services - Low-Income Energy Assistance Program: \$52,254.56

Human Services - CBMS: \$23,377

Labor and Employment: \$374,828

Law: no more than \$300

Local Affairs: \$0

Military and Veterans Affairs: \$0

Natural Resources: possibly \$368,059

Personnel and Administration: \$0

Public Health and Environment: \$73,362

Regulatory Agencies: \$378,107

Revenue: \$372,533

State: \$0

Transportation: \$0

** Information for some departments was not available.*

4-2



This article is print ready and will remain available for 24 hours | [Instructions for saving](#)

- » [Search for another transcript](#)
- » [NPR home page](#)

Colorado Report Finds Anti-Immigration Law Costly

February 13, 2007 from Day To Day

ALEX CHADWICK, host: This is DAY TO DAY I'm Alex Chadwick.

MADELEINE BRAND, host:

And I'm Madeleine Brand.

Colorado likes to brag that it has the toughest immigration laws in the country. Last summer it passed a law that denies most state services to undocumented immigrants. Then governor, Bill Owens, predicted the law would mean fifty thousand fewer people on welfare. Well that did not happen. In fact, it's costing the state money and it's had some other unintended consequences. From Denver, NPR's Jeff Brady reports.

JEFF BRADY: The law created tougher guidelines for those applying to receive all but emergency services. Even with fake documents it would be difficult for someone in the country illegally to get past these requirements.

Unidentified man: The trouble is it's also become a little tougher to get public benefits in Colorado, even if you are here lawfully.

BRADY: State house speaker Andrew Romanoff along with everyone else has read the accounts in local papers. There's the lawmakers daughter who had trouble getting a driver's license because her only ID was a U.S. passport and that's not sufficient to prove citizenship under the Colorado law. Then there was the elderly woman who was told she'd have to prove her citizenship to receive a hundred dollar rebate for installing low flow toilets. Some consequences are less concrete. Immigrant advocates say the law has poisoned an already hostile political climate. Raquel Sanchez is a co-founder of Sueno Americano or American Dream.

Ms. RAQUEL SANCHEZ (Co-founder of Sueno Americano) (through interpreter): Not too long ago there was a case of a person in our group who went to a large store that has locations all over the country, just to exchange a piece of clothing - they asked for ID and would only accept ID from the United States.

BRADY: A few weeks back Colorado lawmakers asked agencies to tally up the costs and savings of the new law. In all, the state has spent over two million dollars to implement it. And the savings from kicking migrants here illegally off the welfare rolls? Nada. Over at the state capitol building senator Dave Schultheis says the law wasn't about saving money.

Mr. DAVE SCHULTHEIS (Colorado state senator): Maybe there's not thirty thousand illegal aliens that are utilizing this system. That's not the issue. The issue is if there are ten, that's too many; and if there are five, that's too many. No one that is here in this country illegally should be using hard earned taxpayer dollars. It's not right.

BRADY: Schultheis wouldn't be surprised if those numbers stayed low. He agrees with the dominant theory among immigration researchers that people don't risk their lives crossing the border to tap into our welfare system. They come here to work. Researchers say migration within the U.S. backs up this contention too. Instead of moving to states with relatively generous welfare programs like California, immigrants are choosing states in the Rockies, the Midwest, and the Southeast where there are plenty of jobs. And for the few who do want benefits, a 1996 welfare reform law made that illegal. Michael Fix is with the Migration Policy Institute.

Mr. MICHAEL FIX (Migration Policy Institute): In many ways these bars that people are putting on benefits for the undocumented is the equivalent of putting a second lock on, on the front door. I mean, the door was already locked, the benefits were already barred, and so it's not surprising that you get results like you see in Colorado where the savings are comparatively small.

BRADY: Advocates for immigrants have asked Colorado's democratic leaders in the legislature to change or repeal the law but that appears unlikely. Especially considering immigration is still a hot political issue in this state.

Jeff Brady, NPR News, Denver.

Copyright ©1990-2005 National Public Radio®. All rights reserved. No quotes from the materials contained herein may be used in any media without attribution to National Public Radio. This transcript may not be reproduced in whole or in part without prior written permission. For further information, please contact NPR's Rights and Reuse Associate at (202) 513-2030.

April 5, 2005

Illegal Immigrants Are Bolstering Social Security With Billions

By EDUARDO PORTER

STOCKTON, Calif. - Since illegally crossing the Mexican border into the United States six years ago, Ángel Martínez has done backbreaking work, harvesting asparagus, pruning grapevines and picking the ripe fruit. More recently, he has also washed trucks, often working as much as 70 hours a week, earning \$8.50 to \$12.75 an hour.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Martínez, 28, has not given much thought to Social Security's long-term financial problems. But Mr. Martínez - who comes from the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico and hiked for two days through the desert to enter the United States near Tecate, some 20 miles east of Tijuana - contributes more than most Americans to the solvency of the nation's public retirement system.

Last year, Mr. Martínez paid about \$2,000 toward Social Security and \$450 for Medicare through payroll taxes withheld from his wages. Yet unlike most Americans, who will receive some form of a public pension in retirement and will be eligible for Medicare as soon as they turn 65, Mr. Martínez is not entitled to benefits.

He belongs to a big club. As the debate over Social Security heats up, the estimated seven million or so illegal immigrant workers in the United States are now providing the system with a subsidy of as much as \$7 billion a year.

While it has been evident for years that illegal immigrants pay a variety of taxes, the extent of their contributions to Social Security is striking: the money added up to about 10 percent of last year's surplus - the difference between what the system currently receives in payroll taxes and what it doles out in pension benefits. Moreover, the money paid by illegal workers and their employers is factored into all the Social Security Administration's projections.

Illegal immigration, Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, co-director of immigration studies at New York University, noted sardonically, could provide "the fastest way to shore up the long-term finances of Social Security."

It is impossible to know exactly how many illegal immigrant workers pay taxes. But according to specialists, most of them do. Since 1986, when the Immigration Reform and Control Act set penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants, most such workers have been forced to buy fake ID's to get a job.

Currently available for about \$150 on street corners in just about any immigrant neighborhood in California, a typical fake ID package includes a green card and a Social Security card. It provides cover for employers, who, if asked, can plausibly assert that they believe all their workers are legal. It also means that workers must be paid by the book - with payroll tax deductions.

IRCA, as the immigration act is known, did little to deter employers from hiring. FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 5

discourage them from working. But for Social Security's finances, it was a great piece of legislation.

Starting in the late 1980's, the Social Security Administration received a flood of W-2 earnings reports with incorrect - sometimes simply fictitious - Social Security numbers. It stashed them in what it calls the "earnings suspense file" in the hope that someday it would figure out whom they belonged to.

The file has been mushrooming ever since: \$189 billion worth of wages ended up recorded in the suspense file over the 1990's, two and a half times the amount of the 1980's.

In the current decade, the file is growing, on average, by more than \$50 billion a year, generating \$6 billion to \$7 billion in Social Security tax revenue and about \$1.5 billion in Medicare taxes.

In 2002 alone, the last year with figures released by the Social Security Administration, nine million W-2's with incorrect Social Security numbers landed in the suspense file, accounting for \$56 billion in earnings, or about 1.5 percent of total reported wages.

Social Security officials do not know what fraction of the suspense file corresponds to the earnings of illegal immigrants. But they suspect that the portion is significant.

"Our assumption is that about three-quarters of other-than-legal immigrants pay payroll taxes," said Stephen C. Goss, Social Security's chief actuary, using the agency's term for illegal immigration.

Other researchers say illegal immigrants are the main contributors to the suspense file. "Illegal immigrants account for the vast majority of the suspense file," said Nick Theodore, the director of the Center for Urban Economic Development at the University of Illinois at Chicago. "Especially its growth over the 1990's, as more and more undocumented immigrants entered the work force."

Using data from the Census Bureau's current population survey, Steven Camarota, director of research at the Center for Immigration Studies, an advocacy group in Washington that favors more limits on immigration, estimated that 3.8 million households headed by illegal immigrants generated \$6.4 billion in Social Security taxes in 2002.

A comparative handful of former illegal immigrant workers who have obtained legal residence have been able to accredit their previous earnings to their new legal Social Security numbers. Mr. Camarota is among those opposed to granting a broad amnesty to illegal immigrants, arguing that, among other things, they might claim Social Security benefits and put further financial stress on the system.

The mismatched W-2's fit like a glove on illegal immigrants' known geographic distribution and the patchwork of jobs they typically hold. An audit found that more than half of the 100 employers filing the most earnings reports with false Social Security numbers from 1997 through 2001 came from just three states: California, Texas and Illinois. According to an analysis by the Government Accountability Office, about 17 percent of the businesses with inaccurate W-2's were restaurants, 10 percent were construction companies and 7 percent were farm operations.

Most immigration helps Social Security's finances, because new immigrants tend to be of working age and contribute more than they take from the system. A simulation by Social Security's actuaries found that if net immigration ran at 1.3 million a year instead of the 900,000 in their central assumption, the system's 75-year funding gap would narrow to 1.67 percent of total payroll, from 1.92 percent - savings that come out to half a trillion dollars, valued in today's money.

5-2

Illegal immigrants help even more because they will never collect benefits. According to Mr. Goss, without the flow of payroll taxes from wages in the suspense file, the system's long-term funding hole over 75 years would be 10 percent deeper.

Yet to immigrants, the lack of retirement benefits is just part of the package of hardship they took on when they decided to make the trek north. Tying vines in a vineyard some 30 miles north of Stockton, Florencio Tapia, 20, from Guerrero, along Mexico's Pacific coast, has no idea what the money being withheld from his paycheck is for. "I haven't asked," Mr. Tapia said.

For illegal immigrants, Social Security numbers are simply a tool needed to work on this side of the border. Retirement does not enter the picture.

"There will be a moment when I won't be able to continue working," Mr. Martínez acknowledges. "But that's many years off."

Mario Avalos, a naturalized Nicaraguan immigrant who prepares income tax returns for many workers in the area, including immigrants without legal papers, observes that many older workers return home to Mexico. "Among my clients," he said, "I can't recall anybody over 60 without papers."

No doubt most illegal immigrants would prefer to avoid Social Security altogether. As part of its efforts to properly assign the growing pile of unassigned wages, Social Security sends about 130,000 letters a year to employers with large numbers of mismatched pay statements.

Though not an intended consequence of these so-called no-match letters, in many cases employers who get them dismiss the workers affected. Or the workers - fearing that immigration authorities might be on their trail - just leave.

Last February, for instance, discrepancies in Social Security numbers put an end to the job of Minerva Ortega, 25, from Zacatecas, in northern Mexico, who worked in the cheese department at a warehouse for Mike Campbell & Associates, a distributor for Trader Joe's, a popular discount food retailer with a large operation in California.

The company asked dozens of workers to prove that they had cleared up or were in the process of clearing up the "discrepancy between the information on our payroll related to your employment and the S.S.A.'s records." Most could not.

Ms. Ortega said about 150 workers lost their jobs. In a statement, Mike Campbell said that it did not fire any of the workers, but Robert Camarena, a company official, acknowledged that many left.

Ms. Ortega is now looking for work again. She does not want to go back to the fields, so she is holding out for a better-paid factory job. Whatever work she finds, though, she intends to go on the payroll with the same Social Security number she has now, a number that will not jibe with federal records.

With this number, she will continue paying taxes. Last year she paid about \$1,200 in Social Security taxes, matched by her employer, on an income of \$19,000.

She will never see the money again, she realizes, but at least she will have a job in the United States.

"I don't pay much attention," Ms. Ortega said. "I know I don't get any benefit."

5-3



1528 N. Broadway, Wichita Ks 67214
(316) 264-9972 - Fax: (316) 267-3580
info@sunfloweract.org - www.sunfloweract.org

March 8, 2007

In regards to HB2367. I *oppose* it.

I would like to thank this committee for the chance to be heard.

Hi my name is Kristian Guzman. I my family brought me when I was 5 years. Ever since I been attending Wichita's Public Schools. Two Years ago In- State tuition passed. That was one of the happiest days of my life, knowing that with this bill have been passed it would allow me to go to college and fathering out my education. I want to be the first one in my family to completely come out from High School and go to college. This year bill HB2367 was introduced and it will stop, not only me but many of my friends, classmates who share the same dream as me. I completely *oppose* HB2367.

I would like to ask all of you to stand with me!?

Thank you,

Kristian Guzman
Wichita, KS

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 6

NANCY KNOPP DANIELS

March 7, 2007

Chairman Siegfried and Honorable Members of the House Federal & State Affairs Committee:

I come as a person of faith representing more than 6,000 United Methodist Women in the Kansas East Conference of the United Methodist Church, organized into 256 units in local churches in the eastern portion of our state. Many of us contacted our state legislators in 2004, encouraging passage of the instate tuition policy for our immigrant students. For 136 years United Methodist Women and our predecessor organizations have answered the Judeo-Christian call to obey the laws of God. The laws we follow are easy to codify from the sacred texts of any faith. Because I am a United Methodist and a Christian, I will quote from the Bible:

Matthew 22:34-40

34 When the Pharisees heard that he had silenced the Sadducees, they gathered together, 35 and one of them, a lawyer, asked him a question to test him. 36 "*Teacher, which commandment in the law is the greatest?*" 37 He said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind." 38 This is the greatest and first commandment. 39 And a second is like it: "You shall love your neighbor as yourself." 40 On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

When you judge the merits of HB2367 from the eyes of God it is a very liberating experience. God gave us a world of plenty, not scarcity, where the more love you give, the more you get. It is a spiritual theory but it has concrete evidence that no economist would argue against.

I also come to you as a child advocate. For 13 years I was United Way of Greater Topeka's Director of Success By 6. My professional position is now the Executive Director of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Topeka. I do not presume to speak for either of those professional organizations, but I can not sit here without the knowledge I gained from those positions.

As Executive Director of Big Brothers Big Sisters of Topeka I have had the privilege of standing in the hallways and classrooms Lundgren Elementary School, just 3.5 miles from us in the heart of Oakland. Lundgren is 40% Hispanic, many of which come from homes where only Spanish is spoken. In that elementary school one can't help but see every child as the expression of unlimited potential, if only our priorities were set on implementing God's laws of love and plenty instead of our own fears and scarcity.

I come to you as a mother, grandmother, wife, cousin and neighbor. From that context, I have a cousin who was for eight years a member and sometimes president of the Dodge City School Board. If you are familiar with Dodge City you will immediately recognize it as a school district that is challenged by a student body that is so diverse, that English speakers are the minority students. In the current school year, their enrollment is 66% Hispanic. My cousin told me that one of their elementary schools promised parents that **if their students entered the school with one language, they would leave with two.** The lines of English-Speaking parents began to form before daybreak. There is a school district that embraced the opportunity instead of seeing a problem.

What keeps Dodge City—or any school district—from producing dual language citizens who could walk into any business (including my own) and have an advantage over employees like me who know only one language? It is the lack of competent professionals who could teach them!

HB2145 did not offer Hispanic Kansas students an advantage over English-speaking students; it offered them a level playing field. Students who have attended a Kansas High School for three or more years may enter a Kansas university as an in-state student with in-state tuition.

March 7, 2007

In our current state of scarcity, the Kansas Department of Education has developed innovative programs to bring Spanish-speaking teachers from other countries to teach our children. If you go to Lundgren School you would understand (in your very bones!) that in a few short years these students could be the answer to our prayers!

If we embrace our opportunity instead of walking away from it, we could actually increase the marketability of our English speaking sons and daughters by giving them the gift of two languages. We would give our English-speaking granddaughters and grandsons a whole new world of friends they would otherwise ignore because they couldn't communicate with each other.

If you are as old as I am or older, you know that God's law of love is true. The reaction to equal rights for women was much the same as our reaction to equal rights for Spanish speaking students. We feared the jobs it would take from men, we feared that no one would be left at home to care for children; we feared the end of the world as we know it. The only fear that came true was the end of the world as we knew it! Now the world embraces both halves of its gender population and men are illumined, challenged and enhanced by the intelligence, creativity and interpersonal skills of women in their workplace. And women and children are blessed by the intelligence, creativity and interpersonal skills of men as fathers and caretakers. What young father do you know who wants the same relationship with his children that his grandfather had?

My son-in-law knows what it is like to be a nurturing father who enjoys the same close, relationship to his daughter that my daughter does. My husband, who may some day find himself a widower, will not be the lost man that his father's generation was. He is a competent man who can cook his own food, wash his own clothes and clean his own house as well as I can.

I leave you with a fictional story that I like to believe happened in Kansas. It comes from author James Bender who relates the story of a farmer who grew award-winning corn.

"Each year he entered his corn in the state fair where it won a blue ribbon. One year a newspaper reporter interviewed him and learned something interesting about how he grew it.

The reporter discovered that the farmer shared his seed corn with his neighbors. 'How can you afford to share your best seed corn with your neighbors when they are entering corn in competition with yours each year?' the reporter asked.

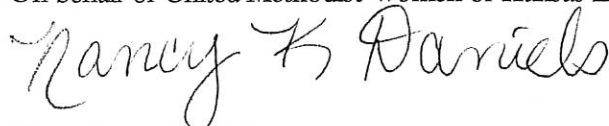
'Why sir,' said the farmer, 'didn't you know? The wind picks up pollen from the ripening corn and swirls it from field to field. If my neighbors grow inferior corn, cross-pollination will steadily degrade the quality of my corn. If I am to grow good corn, I must help my neighbors grow good corn.'

He is very much aware of the connectedness of life. His corn cannot improve unless his neighbor's corn also improves.

So it is in other dimensions.

Those who choose to be at peace must help their neighbors to be at peace. Those who choose to live well must help others to live well, for the value of a life is measured by the lives it touches. And those who choose to be happy must help others to find happiness, for the welfare of each is bound up with the welfare of all."

On behalf of United Methodist Women of Kansas East Conference I ask you to oppose HB2367.



Nancy Knopp Daniels
Social Action Coordinator
Kansas East Conference United Methodist Women



Kansas Association
for the
Medically Underserved
The State Primary Care Association

1129 S Kansas Ave., Suite B Topeka, KS 66612 785-233-8483 Fax 785-233-8403 www.kspca.org

March 8, 2007

To: House Federal & State Affairs Committee
Re: HB 2367

Chairman Arlen Siegfried and Distinguished Members of the Committee:

Kansas Association for the Medically Underserved (KAMU) is an association of primary care safety net clinics who share the mission to increase access to primary health care services. KAMU is concerned of the potential implications on public health if HB 2367 is passed as proposed. It appears that the provision of all medical services by state or local benefits is barred unless such care falls within an existing exception created by federal statute. Currently, only a narrow list "qualified aliens" are eligible for most public benefits. HB 2367 could further restrict access jeopardizing services that should be made available to everyone in the interest of the public good.

It is commonly agreed that health care is most effective and less expensive when provided early and in the least expensive setting. By limiting access to community-based services, care may be sought later in the emergency room when the individual is "sicker" and is utilizing the most expensive forms of care. Under federal law health care must be provided in an emergency setting. In *Health Care Expenditures of Immigrants in the United States: A Nationally Representative Analysis*, August 2005, Vol 95, No. 8, American Journal of Public Health 1431-1438, it was found that per capita health care expenditures for immigrants^{was} far lower than expenditures for the US born. In addition, even immigrants enrolled in publicly financed insurance programs utilized less health care services than their US born counterparts. However, the same study found that per capita emergency department expenditures for immigrant children were significantly higher because immigrant children's costs per visit was much higher. This finding suggests that immigrant children may be sicker when they arrive at the emergency department reflecting poor access to primary care. The analysis included both legal and undocumented immigrants.

This study confirms that it is in the public interest to ensure access to many public health programs. Title 8, Section 1621(b) of the United States Code allows the administrative branch of the federal government to maintain discretion to exempt program services or assistance when delivered in-kind at the community level through public or private nonprofit agencies, that do not condition the provision of assistance, the amount of assistance provided, or the cost of assistance provided on the individual recipient's income or resources; and are necessary for the protection of life or safety. These exceptions preserve critical services necessary for the protection of life

Primary Care Safety Net Clinics - A G

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 8



Kansas Association
for the
Medically Underserved
The State Primary Care Association

1129 S Kansas Ave., Suite B Topeka, KS 66612 785-233-8483 Fax 785-233-8403 www.kspca.org

and safety. Creating similar discretions for local and state benefits at a state administrative level would create the opportunity and flexibility to exercise discretion when warranted for the public good and to avoid a negative fiscal impact for the State of Kansas.

Sincerely,

Karla Finnell



**Olathe School District
Testimony provided by Dr. Gary George
February 15, 2007**

Regarding House Bill 2367:

My name is Gary George and I am an assistant superintendent in the Olathe School District. Thank you for considering my testimony on House Bill 2367, a bill which would prevent immigrants who are in the United States illegally from receiving any benefits including higher education.

Our board of education has adopted a legislative position that supports the current law that allows the children of undocumented immigrants to attend post secondary regents institutions in Kansas on a resident tuition basis if the student has met all of the requirements of the law. If the opportunity for college is taken from these students as House Bill 2367 would do, there is little incentive for these students to take the rigorous curriculum that can lead to success in school and later in life. In addition, if the hope for higher education is virtually eliminated as this bill proposes, some students will drop out of school. This is not desirable for the student or our society. Many of these students were brought to this country as very young children. They had no say in this matter. Some have siblings born in the United States who are citizens with full rights of citizenship. Students of undocumented immigrants have been educated in local schools in the United States and are involved in the life of our communities. This proposal would cut off almost all benefits when the student reaches 18 years of age. We believe the current law with respect to students accessing higher education at Kansas regents schools is preferable to House Bill 2367.

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 9

kcsdv Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence



634 SW Harrison Topeka, Kansas 66603
785-232-9784 • FAX 785-266-1874 • coalition@kcsdv.org • www.kcsdv.org

House Federal and State Affairs Committee
HB 2367

March 8, 2007

OPPONENT

Chairman Siegfried and Members of the Committee:

KCSDV is a statewide association of programs providing direct services to victims of sexual and domestic violence. These 30 member programs provide services in all areas of the state to both adult and child victims of abuse.

KCSDV is gravely concerned about HB 2367 for the following reasons:

- 1) HB 2367 reaches far beyond existing Federal restrictions that limit access to public benefits to those who are unlawfully present in the United States.
- 2) Section 1. (a) (1) clearly disallows those who are unlawfully present in the United States to access any public benefit at the state and local level, which prevents victims of sexual assault or domestic violence from receiving potentially life saving services from any source. Victims turn to health care providers, social services, food banks, as well as victim service programs for help in sometimes dangerous and lethal situations.
- 3) Section 1. (a) (2) defines a public benefit to mean any service that is provided via funding from grants, contracts, etc. All domestic violence and sexual assault programs are funded in just this manner through both federal and state sources. HB 2367 clearly will require these programs to establish lawful citizenship status prior to serving victims.
- 4) Although KCSDV has heard that this restriction is not intended to go as deep as crisis services programs, the language of HB 2367 does not appear ambiguous in its inclusion of all types of services that victims rely on for basic safety and support.
- 5) HB 2367 will leave many who are in danger without immediate help. It may even discourage those who have legal status in the United States from calling for help because they cannot easily prove that status.

KCSDV requests this Committee to either not move the bill out of committee or send it out unfavorably.

Respectfully Submitted

Sandy Barnett
Executive Director

Member Programs Serve All 105 Counties in the Sta **FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS**

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 10

March 5, 2007

The Honorable Arlen Siegfried, Chairperson
House Committee on Federal and State Affairs
Statehouse, Room 136-N
Topeka, KS 66612

Re: House Bill No. 2367

Dear Representative Siegfried:

Although SRS is supportive of the underlying policy set forth in HB 2367, we do have some concerns about how it would be implemented and its potential impact on consumers of our services. The agency currently follows all federal and state laws prohibiting the provision of services to undocumented aliens, including the federal standard which generally requires verification of the legal status of all non-citizens. Most programs administered by SRS do not require proof of citizenship unless there is some reason to question it. As such, as a general practice we do not maintain documentation of citizenship verification in the case file. This bill appears to require a much more in-depth process than what is currently established or required by federal law as it will likely result in us having to collect and maintain documents verifying citizenship. These added responsibilities could require additional staffing or result in taking current staff away from their regular duties.

Additionally, since the bill requires documentation of citizenship or lawful residency at the time of application for benefits for all applicants 18 years of age or older, it could potentially result in delays in getting badly needed services to applicants who are clearly U.S. citizens.

With regard to implementation, at this point we are unclear how the requirements of HB 2367 would interface with other federal and state program requirements. For example, SRS has a legal responsibility to provide care and services to children placed in the custody of the Secretary. How would this bill impact the ability of law enforcement to take abused or neglected children whose lawful presence in this country is questionable into custody? How would it impact the ability of courts to place these children in state custody? Further, it is sometimes necessary to provide certain services such as mental health or substance abuse treatment to parents of children in custody in order to reintegrate the children back into the family. HB 2367 would most likely prevent this from happening if the parents were unable to timely document their legal status.

The Honorable Arlen Siegfried, Chairperson
March 5, 2007
Page Two

Again, we are in support of the policy contained in HB 2367, and agree that as a general rule public benefits should be provided only to United States citizens or individuals legally in this country. However, we did want to respectfully bring these concerns to the attention of the Committee.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Jordan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

Don Jordan
Secretary

cc: Representative Lance Kinzer



KHPA
Kansas Health Policy Authority
Coordinating health & health care for a thriving Kansas

MARCIA J. NIELSEN, Ph.D., MPH
Executive Director

ANDREW ALLISON, PhD
Deputy Director

SCOTT BRUNNER
Chief Financial Officer

March 8, 2007

The Honorable Arlen Siegfried, Chairman
House Committee on Federal and State Affairs
Statehouse, Room 313-S
Topeka, KS 66612

Re: HB 2367

Dear Chairman Siegfried,

I am writing this letter to express KHPA's concerns regarding HB 2367. The intent of HB 2367 is to prohibit undocumented individuals living in the United States from receiving public benefits, including medical assistance, unless the assistance is required under federal law. The intent reflects current KHPA policy. The bill also mandates verification requirements for certain citizens in order to receive these benefits, requirements already in place for some KHPA programs, but not all. Although the direct impact to the state medical assistance programs would appear to be minor, we believe the indirect impact could result in delays and interruptions in benefits for Kansans who are eligible for our programs.

First, allow me to clarify specific Medicaid verification requirements directly related to HB 2367. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 established citizenship verification requirements for the Medicaid program. KHPA is required to follow the federal law as well as the interim final rule released by the Centers for Medicaid Services. Because the DRA sets forth very specific criteria regarding verification of citizenship as well as identity, the DRA verification requirements are generally more restrictive than those proposed in HB 2367. Due to this inconsistency, KHPA would be required to follow the provisions established by the DRA.

Although Medicaid is our largest healthcare program, we also administer MediKan, a program for adults with severe disabilities, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), for children under age 19. Because the Medicaid verification requirements are not federally mandated for these populations, the provisions of HB 2367 would be applicable to these populations. This is an important fact because the specific requirements found in HB 2367 are different than the requirements in the federal law. The result would be two separate verification processes for our health care program applicants and recipients, as well as our eligibility workers.

Eligibility workers already have a difficult job, primarily because of very complex program rules. This job is made more difficult when similar, but slightly different, requirements exist between different programs. Eligibility workers will need to learn these differences as well as the special situations that dictate when a particular set of rules apply as opposed to another. Once the decision is made, the worker is then responsible for

Agency Website: www.khpa.ks.gov

Address: Rm. 900-N, Landon Building, 900 SW Jackson Street, Topeka, KS 66612-1220

Medicaid and HealthWave:
Phone: 785-296-3981
Fax: 785-296-4813

State Employee Health
Benefits and Plan Purchasing:
Phone: 785-296-6280
Fax: 785-368-7180

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

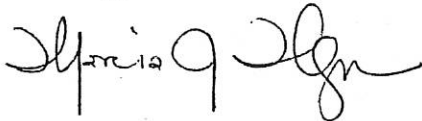
Attachment 12

ening the decision to the beneficiary. These differences are sometimes so slight they are very difficult for the individual to understand. For example, a worker might need to explain to an applicant why a document is suitable for verification for MediKan but not for Medicaid. This increases the potential for error, resulting in incorrect denial or approval of benefits.

As these requirements of HB 2367 apply to other public benefits, the impact will also be felt by SRS. Because SRS continues to process and maintain medical assistance cases, it is likely the additional workload will result in delayed application processing time for medical assistance cases which are not directly impacted by HB 2367. This result would be similar to that experienced by the HealthWave Clearinghouse following the implementation of the DRA citizenship provisions. Additional cost to the state may be similar to that which resulted from the new DRA citizenship provision. The DRA citizenship provisions added fifteen minutes to each application to identify the documents. As the vast majority of applicants are U.S. citizens and Kansas residents, the burden of these requirements will significantly affect individuals that will ultimately be found eligible for benefits.

Thank you for your consideration of the concerns KHPA has with the implementation of HB 2367. The legislation would greatly increase the complexity of the differences between application processes for programs affected by the legislation and those that must instead follow federal mandates. Coordination between agencies would be critical in implementing these requirements. These circumstances may result in the detrimental affect of many U.S. citizens and Kansas residents losing their medical coverage as they strive to satisfy the new application requirements, much like those that are now sorting through the Medicaid citizenship requirements that took effect July 1, 2006.

Sincerely,



Marcia J. Nielsen, PhD, MPH
Executive Director

Testimony

Commissioner John Mendez
Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City

House Bill 2367
Public Benefits and Illegal Immigrants

Delivered March 8, 2007
House Federal and State Affairs Committee

I am John Mendez, a member of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City Board of Commissioners. I want to express my concerns about possible impacts of House Bill 2367 on our citizens and our local government.

HB 2367 prohibits illegal immigrants residing in the United States from receiving state or local benefits, such as welfare, health, retirement, food assistance, unemployment, and postsecondary education, except when they are required by federal law. The bill specifies proof and documentation with respect to eligibility requirements.

Kansas City has a large, growing population which is ethnically diverse. Founded by Croatian, Polish and Eastern Europeans immigrants, Kansas City, Kansas is also home to a strong African-American community and now has a rapidly growing Hispanic population. I love living in a progressive community which still honors its heritage and embraces its cultural diversity. Wyandotte County is a community full of progress, hope, promise and opportunities for all of its citizens.

HB 2367 could introduce new administrative and staffing costs, as well as inconvenience and delays that affect access to basic services for all citizens, while placing further strain on the budget and place additional demands on local government personnel. There is also increased cost to comply with the verification requirements of the SAVE system. Under HB 2367, local and state agencies would have to pay every single time they request verification using the Systematic Alien Verification of Eligibility system. While many state agencies are required by federal law to use this system, expansion certainly brings additional costs, especially to local governments.

There is concern that HB 2367 could be interpreted to go far beyond existing policy, requiring verification of citizenship for such common transactions as marriage licenses, business licensing, and other permits. Again, there is real concern that these verifications would have to be imposed on many more citizens than bill is intended to affect.

The Unified Government believes the State Legislature should not impose mandated functions, activities, or regulations on local governments without providing financial resources to meet the costs of carrying out those mandates. I urge you to act cautiously and carefully review the potential additional costs that would be imposed on local governments before acting on HB 2367.

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 13

El Centro, Inc.

The Center for Continuous Family Improvement

Administration and Computer Learning Center

650 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101
913-677-0100

www.ElCentroInc.com

The Academy for Children

1330 S. 30th Street
Kansas City, KS 66106
913-677-1115
913-677-7090 fax

Academy for Children, Choo Choo Child Care

219 S. Mill Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
913-371-1744
913-371-1866 fax

Academy for Children, Donnelly College

608 North 18th Street
Kansas City, KS 66102
913-281-1700

Casa de Rosina Apartments

851 Barnett
Kansas City, KS 66101

ECI Development, Inc.

2100 Metropolitan Ave.
Kansas City, KS 66106
913-677-1120
913-677-0051 fax

El Centro, Inc. Argentine

1333 S. 27th Street.
Kansas City, KS 66106
913-677-0177
913-362-8520 fax

El Centro, Inc. Family Center, Johnson County

9525 Metcalf Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66212
913-381-2861
913-381-2914 fax

Macías-Flores Family Center

290 S. 10th Street
Kansas City, KS 66102
913-281-1186
913-281-1259 fax

Woodland Hills, Inc.

1012 Forest Court
Kansas City, KS 66103
913-362-8155
913-362-8203 fax



March 1, 2007

Chairman Siegfried and Honorable Members of the House Federal & State Affairs Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to share our concerns regarding HB2367. This proposed legislation, which is similar to bills proposed in several states around the country, most of which have been rejected by legislatures, is an example of legislation that attempts to fix what is not broken with an overreaching 'solution' that will have significant unintended, and quite negative, consequences. For the reasons that I will outline below, I respectfully request that you oppose HB2367.

Currently, immigrants are eligible for only very few public benefits in the state of Kansas. For example, even Lawful Permanent Residents (those with 'green cards') are not eligible for Medicaid or TANF until they have been LPRs for at least five years. There is no evidence that non-citizens are improperly obtaining services; in fact, most research shows that the restrictive rules on immigrant eligibility actually have the effect of reducing service utilization among eligible family members within immigrant families (most often U.S. citizen children). The services that are provided to immigrants regardless of status are, for the most part, those that this bill would still protect: emergency medical care, disaster relief, and immunizations. Certainly there are vital, recognized motivations for providing these services. Other services that could be affected are such basic things as marriage licenses, child protective services, and domestic violence intervention. If Kansas follows the path of HB2367, we risk harming all Kansans.

What can we expect as the impact of legislation like HB2367? First, let us discuss what it would *not* do, lessons that we have learned from the few other states that have passed such initiatives. It will not change immigration patterns; evidence abounds that immigrants settle where employment opportunities are available, not where they believe that they may be eligible for services. It will not save the state money, as, again, the services that would be restricted are already ones for which immigrants are not eligible and as the verification of status costs are likely to escalate dramatically. We can anticipate five results, none of which are legitimate policy goals for the state of Kansas.

1) As a result of confusion and fear created by passing legislation that has the apparent intent of reducing non-citizens' eligibility for services, we can expect that U.S. citizen children living in immigrant families and others who are actually eligible for medical and other services under both current law and after passage of HB2367 will use fewer services. This, of course, increases the risk that preventable problems become costly emergencies, undermines access to treatment of communicable diseases, services for abused women and children, and other essential public needs. Several studies found similar results after the passage of Proposition 187 in California and Proposition 200 in Arizona. *See, e.g.,* Fenton, Catalano and Hargreaves, "Effect of Proposition 187 on Mental Health Service Use in California: A Case Study," *Health Affairs*, Vol. 15, No. 1 (1996); Fenton, Moss, Khalil, Ghattas, and Asch, "Effect of California's Proposition 187 on the Use of Primary Care Clinics," *Western Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 166, No. 1 (Jan. 1997); Mary Vandeviere, "Prop 200 Confusion Being Lamented, Participation Drop Seen in Services Not Affected by New Law," *Arizona Daily Star* (Tucson ed.), April 4, 2005). The harm to U.S. citizens and eligible immigrants was significant, even though Proposition 187's provisions were found unconstitutional and were never implemented, and Proposition 200 applied to only a few

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 14

programs. The intended target, immigrants without lawful presence in the United States, are already barred from most services, but we must be sure not to endanger the health and safety of our entire community by reducing service utilization by lawfully-present immigrants and U.S. citizens within immigrant communities. Importantly, since 85% of immigrant families include at least one U.S. citizen, typically a child, it is impossible to target immigrants without harming U.S. citizen children. We could see fewer low-income citizen children in immigrant families applying for HealthWave, thus increasing the likelihood of future, expensive, emergency treatment for festering problems. Our recent successes in outreach for programs such as WIC and Medicaid may be undone by the confusion and fear generated by a policy that purports to address immigrants' eligibility for services. Given the absence of positive impact for the state, it is clear that we should not risk such harm.

2) Burdens to U.S. citizens who have difficulty complying with the document verification requirements. Implementation of the federal rule requiring proof of citizenship for all Medicaid applicants (including those born in the United States) has already resulted in approximately 3,000 Kansas recipients, almost all of whom are native U.S. born, losing their health coverage. While HB2367 seems to recognize that many citizens will have difficulty securing the birth certificates that are, for most native U.S.-born Kansans, the only way to prove their citizenship, the remedies it outlines are woefully inadequate. There are simply some U.S. citizens for whom a birth certificate was never issued (a high-profile example was when the elderly African-American mother of Atlanta's mayor was unable to vote for her daughter because of Georgia's new voter identification rule), as well as others whose place of birth, maiden name, or other essential information is unknown. Experience with the Medicaid rule has also demonstrated the indirect effects on U.S. citizens and other eligible service recipients, as backlogs for application processing have grown significantly as personnel struggle to comply with the onerous new requirements. Multiplied over the many thousands of transactions where status would have to be verified under HB2367 (for every provision of food assistance by a local pantry, health care case management, or other 'benefit'), these delays could become a serious obstacle to service for Kansans in need.

3) Increased costs, especially to local governments, to comply with SAVE requirements. Kansas has to pay every single time we verify status using the Systematic Alien Verification of Eligibility system. While many state agencies already use this system, as required by federal law, HB2367 would expand its use and require use of SAVE in provision of additional state benefits and local benefits, licenses, and contracts as well, adding a significant new cost burden. The state of Kansas should not place an unfunded mandate on local communities to address an issue that is truly not a problem. The costs could increase dramatically depending on the precise interpretation of the definition of 'benefits', but it appears that even such things as business and marriage licenses could require local entities to verify status through SAVE, a heavy demand on already overburdened localities. Colorado, our western neighbor, is perhaps the best example of both the unanticipated burden to U.S. citizens and the tremendous additional costs of verification policies such as these. Lawmakers there, as the attached article discusses, were very upset to find that, rather than the cost savings they had hoped for, state and county agencies are requesting more than \$2 million in new appropriations and reporting no instances of savings from removing unauthorized immigrant recipients from the rolls. Since it appears that public colleges and universities would have to document the citizenship of all applicants for instate tuition, currently far beyond their verification practice and not required under Colorado's law, the costs of HB2367 could easily run into the several millions of dollars.

4) HB2367 is very broadly written and would deny some services to immigrants that it is, in fact, in our interest to provide regardless of status. For example, under HB2367, localities could not provide marriage licenses to immigrants, an anti-family stance abhorrent to traditional Kansas values. It appears that HB2367 would also overturn Kansas' instate tuition policy for some immigrant high school graduates, an effort rejected numerous times by the Kansas House last year and the subject of a separate bill in this committee. Also at risk would be the preventative health care services provided by locally-funded clinics around Kansas. The inclusion of the term "assistance" is particularly vague and could potentially encompass any kind of help, greatly increasing the verification burden on local and state entities. This could endanger essential services, including domestic violence and protective services, which would be devastating to our state's overall safety. As has been stated

4, Kansas does not and cannot control immigration policy—the important question of who is allowed to enter the U.S. and under what circumstances is one only the federal government can decide. It is our role as a state to determine the best course of action to respond to changing demographics and, in fact, some of the most promising examples of integration would be compromised under HB2367.

5) Perhaps the most likely result of passage of HB2367 is that it will appear that Kansas has done something about a problem, likely assumed to be the use of public benefits by undocumented immigrants. The public will be lulled into thinking that we have addressed some of the challenges related to our efforts to deal with the consequences of a broken national immigration system, when, in reality, we have done nothing but open the door for the problems outlined above. This is clearly a political move, not a policy plan, and Kansas lawmakers should reject such empty actions in favor of actually addressing problems in our medical and social service systems, including inadequate funding.

I apologize for my absence today. I am in Washington, DC working with our Congressional delegation on comprehensive immigration reform, an effort to address some of the frustration that Kansans feel about immigration in the only way that can work—at the root. I ask you to oppose HB2367, a ploy to pretend to address a problem that really just causes several new ones. Kansans deserve better, and our values of commonsense, basic fairness, and efficiency demand more from our legislators.

Most sincerely,

Melinda Lewis
Director of Policy Advocacy and Research
El Centro, Inc.



1528 N. Broadway, Wichita Ks 67214
(316) 264-9972 - Fax: (316) 267-3580
info@sunfloweract.org - www.sunfloweract.org

March 8, 2007

In regards to HB2367:

Thank you for letting me speak here today.

As a former ESL Para in the Salina school district, I am *very* concerned about HB2367. I ask this committee to oppose this bill. In this country, Hispanics have the largest high school dropout rate of any minority because immigrant students don't have the opportunity to go to college, so they see no point in continuing school. Why can't they go to college? Because they have fallen through the cracks of the broken immigration system. In 2004, Kansas made a decision to save it's immigrant students from such a fate with HB2145. We recognized that the cycles of poverty can be broken in our neighborhoods, towns and cities across the state if we promote higher education. Now, it seems as though we don't want to promote healthier Kansas communities, because HB2367 would effectively repeal HB2145.

If this committee votes in favor of HB2367, it will be directly promoting classism and poverty in Kansas.

I once again ask this committee to oppose HB2367.

Thank you,

Connie Krehbiel
Salina, KS

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 15

STATE OF KANSAS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12549 S. BROUGHAM DR.
OLATHE, KS 66062
(913) 461-1227

STATE CAPITOL
(785) 296-7692
kinzer@house.state.ks.us



TOPEKA

LANCE KINZER

REPRESENTATIVE, 14TH DISTRICT

TESTIMONY REGARDING HB 2367

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
TAXATION
JUDICIARY
FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

“Kansas executive branch agencies shall establish procedures to validate the lawful presence within the United States of all persons age eighteen years of age or older receiving public benefits for which the recipient is required to prove lawful presence within the United States. Such Action is directed because although immigration is an issue that must be dealt with by our federal government; in a cooperative effort with such reform, the State of Kansas will hereby specifically address the challenges of undocumented immigration in Kansas. Public benefits provided by Kansas executive branch agencies should be limited to those persons eligible to receive such benefits. Validation procedures will minimize state resources improperly being directed to undocumented immigrants in cases where such persons are not entitled to benefits. Further, such validation will deter future undocumented immigration to the State of Kansas.” **Governor Kathleen Sebelius, Executive Order No. 06-371, August 24, 2006**

As clearly set forth by the Governor deterring undocumented immigration to State of Kansas is an important public policy objective that should unite Republicans and Democrats. HB 2367 would further this goal by establishing clear, unified and achievable standards for determining a persons lawful presence in the United States. Federal specifically addresses the issue of the eligibility of illegal aliens. Indeed Title 8 Chapter 14 is titled Restricting Welfare And Public Benefits For Aliens Eligibility For State And Local Public Benefits Programs.

8 USC 1621 is quite clear that an undocumented alien “is not eligible for any State or local public benefit” in the absence of “a State law after the date of the enactment of this Act which affirmatively provides for such eligibility.” HB 2367 would restrict public benefits for undocumented aliens to the maximum extent provided by Federal Law. With this in mind, and similar to the Governors Executive Order, undocumented aliens would remain eligible for emergency medical treatment, in-kind emergency disaster relief, public health assistance for immunization and treatment of communicable diseases, programs such as soup kitchens, crisis counseling and short term shelter to the extent such programs are authorized by the Attorney General of the United States. Children without lawful status would continue to receive full K-12 educational benefits.

The core of HB 2367 is its requirement that applicants for public benefits provide affirmative proof of their lawful presence in the United States. Applicants will be able to receive benefits for up to 90 days while gathering appropriate documentation and for an

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date ~~8~~ 3-8-07

Attachment 16

indefinite period while awaiting action on a proper request for a birth certificate is pending.

Again, HB 2367 will promote the rule of law by deterring future undocumented immigration to the State of Kansas, and it will establish a unified and easily understandable process for the verification of lawful presence by those seeking public benefits. Respect for the rule of law is neither a Republican issue nor a Democrat issue, it is a foundational principle of any society committed to the concept of ordered liberty.

KANSAS

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

RECEIVED

AUG 24 2006

Kansas Health Policy Authority

EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVE NO. 06-371

Validation of Lawful Presence in the United States of Certain State Benefit Recipients Eighteen Years of Age or Older

By virtue of the authority vested in the Governor as the head of the Executive Branch of the State of Kansas, the following actions are hereby directed:

Kansas executive branch agencies shall establish procedures to validate the lawful presence within the United States of all persons age eighteen years of age or older receiving public benefits for which the recipient is required to prove lawful presence within the United States. Such action is directed because although immigration reform is an issue that must be dealt with by our federal government; in a cooperative effort with such reform, the State of Kansas will hereby specifically address the challenges of undocumented immigration in Kansas.

Public benefits provided by Kansas executive branch agencies should be limited to those persons eligible to receive such benefits. Validation procedures will minimize state resources improperly being directed to undocumented immigrants in cases when such persons are not entitled to such benefits. Further, such validation will deter future undocumented immigration to the State of Kansas.

Except as otherwise provided by law, each Kansas executive branch agency shall develop and implement, in each State of Kansas program which makes such documentation a requirement to receive the benefit, compliance procedures to verify the lawful presence within the United States of each person eighteen years of age or older who applies for public benefits. Such compliance procedures shall not exceed any applicable requirements of federal law, and shall not be instituted where not required by federal law.

This Order shall be enforced without regard to race, religion, gender, ethnicity, or natural origin. Verification of lawful presence in the United States shall not be required:

- (a) For any purpose for which lawful presence in the United States is not required by law;
- (b) For obtaining health care items and services that are necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition;
- (c) For short-term emergency disaster relief; or
- (d) For prenatal care.

Capitol, 300 SW 10th Ave., Ste. 2125, Topeka, KS 66612-1590

Voice 785-296-3232 Fax 785-296-7973 www.ks.gov/governor.org

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 17

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

By the Governor

William J. Seelie

08/22/06
Date

Ron Thornburgh

Secretary of State

M. J. ...

Assistant Secretary of State

FILED
AUG 23 2006
RON THORNBURGH
SECRETARY OF STATE

Service: **Get by LEXSTAT®**

TOC: [United States Code Service; Code, Const, Rules, Conventions & Public Laws > TITLE 8. ALIENS AND NATIONALITY > CHAPTER 14. RESTRICTING WELFARE AND PUBLIC BENEFITS FOR ALIENS > ELIGIBILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC BENEFITS PROGRAMS > § 1621. Aliens who are not qualified aliens or nonimmigrants ineligible for State and local public benefits](#)

Citation: **8 USC 1621(b)**

8 USCS § 1621

UNITED STATES CODE SERVICE
Copyright (c) 2007 Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.,
one of the LEXIS Publishing (TM) Companies
All rights reserved

*** CURRENT THROUGH P.L. 110-6, APPROVED 2/26/2007

TITLE 8. ALIENS AND NATIONALITY
CHAPTER 14. RESTRICTING WELFARE AND PUBLIC
BENEFITS FOR ALIENS
ELIGIBILITY FOR STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC BENEFITS
PROGRAMS

[Go to Code Archive Directory for this Jurisdiction](#)

8 USCS § 1621

§ 1621. Aliens who are not qualified aliens or nonimmigrants ineligible for State and local public benefits

(a) In general. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in subsections (b) and (d), an alien who is not--

(1) a qualified alien (as defined in section 431 [[8 USCS § 1641](#)]),

(2) a nonimmigrant under the Immigration and Nationality Act, or

(3) an alien who is paroled into the United States under section 212(d)(5) of such Act [[8 USCS § 1182\(d\)\(5\)](#)] for less than one year, is not eligible for any State or local public benefit (as defined in subsection (c)).

(b) Exceptions. Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the following State or local public benefits:

(1) Assistance for health care items and services that are necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition (as defined in section 1903(v)(3) of the Social Security Act [[42 USCS § 1396b\(v\)\(3\)](#)] of the alien involved and are not related to an organ transplant procedure.


(2) Short-term, non-cash, in-kind emergency disaster relief.


(3) Public health assistance for immunizations with respect to immunizable diseases and for testing and treatment of symptoms of communicable diseases whether or not such symptoms are caused by a communicable disease.

(4) Programs, services, or assistance (such as soup kitchens, crisis counseling and intervention, and short-term shelter) specified by the Attorney General, in the Attorney General's sole and unreviewable discretion after consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and departments, which (A) deliver in-kind services at the community level

Practitioner's Toolbox  

 [History](#)

 [Interpretive Notes and Decisions](#)

 [History; Ancillary Laws and Directives](#)

Resources & Practice Tools

 **Research Guide**

Bankruptcy:

> 1 Collier on Bankruptcy (Matthew Bender 15th ed. rev), ch 7, Bankruptcy Crimes P 7.08.

Law Review Articles:

> Welfare reform -- treatment of legal immigrants -- Congress authorizes states to deny public benefits to noncitizens and excludes legal immigrants from federal aid programs. -- Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, [110 Stat. 2105](#), [110 Harv L Rev 1191](#), March 1997.

> Herndon. Broken Borders: De [Canas v. Bica \[424 US 351 \(1976\)\]](#) and the Standards that Govern the Validity of State Measures Designed to Deter Undocumented Immigration. [12 Tex Hisp JL & Pol'y 31](#), Spring 2006.

 [More...](#)

including through public or private nonprofit agencies; (B) do not condition the provision of assistance, the amount of assistance provided, or the cost of assistance provided on the individual recipient's income or resources; and (C) are necessary for the protection of life or safety.

(c) State or local public benefit defined.

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), for purposes of this subtitle [8 USCS §§ 1621 et seq.] the term "State or local public benefit" means--

(A) any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of a State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government; and

(B) any retirement, welfare, health, disability, public or assisted housing, postsecondary education, food assistance, unemployment benefit, or any other similar benefit for which payments or assistance are provided to an individual, household, or family eligibility unit by an agency of a State or local government or by appropriated funds of a State or local government.

(2) Such term shall not apply--

(A) to any contract, professional license, or commercial license for a nonimmigrant whose visa for entry is related to such employment in the United States, or to a citizen of a freely associated state, if section 141 of the applicable compact of free association approved in ♦ Public Law 99-239 or ♦ 99-658 [48 USCS § 1681 nts.](or a successor provision) is in effect;

(B) with respect to benefits for an alien who as a work authorized nonimmigrant or as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration and Nationality Act qualified for such benefits and for whom the United States under reciprocal treaty agreements is required to pay benefits, as determined by the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General; or

(C) to the issuance of a professional license to, or the renewal of a professional license by, a foreign national not physically present in the United States.

(3) Such term does not include any Federal public benefit under section 401(c)[8 USCS § 1611(c)].

(d) State authority to provide for eligibility of illegal aliens for State and local public benefits. A State may provide that an alien who is not lawfully present in the United States is eligible for any State or local public benefit for which such alien would otherwise be ineligible under subsection (a) only through the enactment of a State law after the date of the enactment of this Act [enacted Aug. 22, 1996] which affirmatively provides for such eligibility.

History:

(Aug. 22, 1996, ♦ P.L. 104-193, Title IV, Subtitle B, § 411, ♦ 110 Stat. 2268; Aug. 5, 1997, ♦ P.L. 105-33, Title V, Subtitle F, Chapter 4, Subchapter A, § 5565, Subchapter C, § 5581(b)(1), ♦ 111 Stat. 639, 642.)

(As amended Oct. 28, 1998, ♦ P.L. 105-306, § 5(b), ♦ 112 Stat. 2927.)

History; Ancillary Laws and Directives:

- 1. References in text
- 2. Amendments
- 3. Other provisions

References in text:

The "Immigration and Nationality Act", referred to in this section, is Act June 27, 1952, ch 477, ♦ 66 Stat. 163, which appears generally as 8 USCS §§ 1101 et seq. For full



LII / Legal Information Institute

U.S. Code collection

TITLE 8 > CHAPTER 12 > SUBCHAPTER II > Part IX > § 1373

[Prev](#) | [Next](#)

§ 1373. Communication between government agencies and the Immigration and Naturalization Service

How Current is This?

(a) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

(b) Additional authority of government entities

Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, a Federal, State, or local government entity from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

- (1)** Sending such information to, or requesting or receiving such information from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (2)** Maintaining such information.
- (3)** Exchanging such information with any other Federal, State, or local government entity.

(c) Obligation to respond to inquiries

The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall respond to an inquiry by a Federal, State, or local government agency, seeking to verify or ascertain the citizenship or immigration status of any individual within the jurisdiction of the agency for any purpose authorized by law, by providing the requested verification or status information.

Search this title:

Notes
 Updates
 Parallel authorities (CFR)
 Your comments

[Prev](#) | [Next](#)

LII has no control over and does not endorse any external Internet site that contains links to or references LII.

operate 4 in Oklahoma



ABOUT CCA | WHY CCA | NEWS ROOM | INVESTOR | CAREERS

ABOUT CCA

MANAGEMENT TEAM

CCA HISTORY

FACILITY LOCATIONS LIST
locations map

THE CORRECTIONS INDUSTRY
research findings
industry links
myths

WHAT'S NEW

CONTACT US

HOME

CCA AT A GLANCE

- CCA specializes in the design, building and management of prisons, jails and detention facilities and providing inmate residential and prisoner transportation services in partnership with government.
- The company is the fifth largest corrections system in the nation, behind only the federal government and three states.
- CCA is the founder of the private corrections industry and is the nation's largest provider of jail, detention and corrections services to governmental agencies.
- CCA has approximately 72,500 beds in 65 facilities, including 40 owned facilities, under contract for management in 19 states and the District of Columbia.
- The company manages approximately 70,000 inmates including males, females and juveniles at all security levels and does business with all three federal corrections agencies, almost half of all states, and more than a dozen local municipalities.
- CCA continues its market leadership position in the corrections industry managing over 50% of all beds under contract with private operators in the United States.
- CCA joined the NYSE in 1994 and now trades under the symbol CXW.
- Founded in 1983, the company is headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee and employs more than 16,000 professionals nationwide.
- CCA maintains a 95% contract renewal rate.
- CCA offers a variety of rehabilitation and educational programs, including basic education, life skills and employment training and substance abuse treatment. The Company also provides health care (including medical, dental and psychiatric services), food services and work and recreational programs.
- Through CCA's ownership of correctional facilities, the company provides valuable economic benefits to its local community partners by paying property, sales and other taxes, and providing a stable employment base. CCA is a strong contributor in the communities in which our facilities are located, with a dedication to charitable giving and volunteerism.



CCA's Philosophy

CCA's founding mission was "Excellence in Corrections." Our goal is to offer high quality corrections, at less cost to the taxpayer, in partnership with government. Over the years, this message has expanded to reflect company goals and priorities.

<p>THE CCA WAY</p> <p>Vision: To be the leading provider of correctional services in the United States.</p> <p>Mission: To provide high quality correctional services, at less cost to the taxpayer, in partnership with government.</p> <p>Guiding Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer focus • Integrity • Innovation • Teamwork • Excellence 	<p>THE CCA WAY</p> <p>CCA's vision, mission and guiding principles define who we are as individuals, personally and professionally; and who we are, collectively, as a company. They define our strengths and priorities. Our vision, mission and guiding principles provide greater definition to our formula for success, known informally throughout our company and industry as "the CCA way." This catchphrase has been used for many years by CCA employees, our competitors, and our customers to refer to our company's unique approach and industry leadership.</p> <p>Click here to view or get a printable version.</p>
---	--



ABOUT CCA | WHY CCA | NEWS ROOM | INVESTOR | CAREERS



WHY DO BUSINESS WITH CCA

4 MAIN REASONS

- FEDERAL
- STATE
- LOCAL
- SALES TEAM
- FACILITY OPERATIONS

FACILITY LOCATIONS LIST
locations map

THE CORRECTIONS INDUSTRY
research findings
industry links
myths

WHAT'S NEW
CONTACT US
HOME

A PROVEN PARTNER

PLAY PART 1

PLAY PART 2

By partnering with CCA to manage a portion of a government corrections system's inmate population, federal, state and county agencies can reduce expenses, avoid untimely capital expenditures, increase their flexibility in addressing fluctuations in inmate populations, and improve the quality of inmate programs

that are fundamental to the rehabilitation process. CCA is the nation's largest owner and operator of privatized correctional and detention facilities and one of the largest prison operators in the world. Four factors set CCA apart in the minds of corrections and government leaders: performance; experience; flexibility; and value.

- [Outstanding Performance](#)
- [20 Years Experience](#)
- [Flexible, Customized Services](#)
- [Cost-Effective Value](#)



A Growing Need:

CCA has more than 20 years experience as the private corrections industry founder with corrections systems of all sizes and security levels, an outstanding performance record, flexible service strategies, improved quality and all at less cost to the taxpayer.



An estimated two million individuals are incarcerated in our country today and the inmate **population growth continues** to rise between 3 and 5 percent annually. More than 12 percent of all federally sentenced offenders and approximately 6 percent of state prisoners are currently managed by a privately-operated corrections management company - and those figures are growing.

Numerous states including New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, and Wisconsin house between 20 to 50 percent of their inmates in private jails and prisons. Texas has the largest overall privatization program with more than 40 private jails and prisons capable of handling nearly 30,000 inmates.

CCA can be a long-term partner and an integral component of your corrections strategy. For more information on how CCA has become the industry leader read through the four main reasons to partner with CCA and the state, federal and local pages of this section.



[ABOUT CCA](#)
[WHY CCA](#)
[NEWS ROOM](#)
[INVESTOR](#)
[CAREERS](#)

FACILITY LOCATIONS LIST

[FACILITY LOCATIONS LIST](#)
[locations map](#)

[THE CORRECTIONS INDUSTRY](#)
[research findings](#)
[industry links](#)
[myths](#)

[WHAT'S NEW](#)

[CONTACT US](#)

[HOME](#)

CCA Facility Locations

[B.M. Moore Correctional Center](#)
 8500 North FM 3053
 Overton, Texas 75684
903-834-6186
 Fax: 903-834-6576

[Bartlett State Jail](#)
 1018 Arnold Drive
 Bartlett, Texas 76511-0650
254-527-3300
 Fax: 254-527-4489

[Bay Correctional Facility](#)
 5400 Bayline Drive
 Panama City, Florida 32404
850-769-1455
 Fax: 850-769-1942

[Bay County Jail](#)
 314 1/2 Harmon
 Panama City, Florida 32401
850-785-5245
 Fax: 850-763-3099; 805-522-8967

[Bay County Jail Annex](#)
 5600 Nehi Road
 Panama City, Florida 32404
850-785-3007
 Fax: 850-769-7376

[Bent County Correctional Facility](#)
 11560 Road FF75
 Las Animas, Colorado 81054-9598
719-456-2610
 Fax: 719-456-2615

[Bradshaw State Jail](#)
 3900 West Loop 571 North
 Henderson, Texas 75652
903-655-0880
 Fax: 903-655-0500

[Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility](#)
 222 Lake Road
 Bridgeport, Texas 76426
940-683-2162
 Fax: 940-683-5880

[California City Correctional Center](#)
 22844 Virginia Boulevard
 California City, California 93505
760-373-1764
 Fax: 760-373-3529

[Camino Nuevo Correctional Facility](#)
 4050 Edith Boulevard NE
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107-2222
505-343-7000
 Fax: 505-343-7099

[CCA Headquarters \(Facility Support Center\)](#)
 10 Burton Hills Blvd.
 Nashville, Tennessee 37215
800-624-2931
 Fax: 615-263-3140

[Central Arizona Detention Center](#)
 1155 North Pinal Parkway
 Florence, Arizona 85232
520-868-3668



Fax: 520-868-3667

Cibola County Correctional Center
2000 Cibola Loop
Milan, New Mexico 87021
505-285-6991
Fax: 505-285-6686



Cimarron Correctional Facility
3700 South Kings Highway
Cushing, Oklahoma 74023
918-225-3336
Fax: 918-225-3363

Citrus County Detention Facility
2604 W. Woodland Ridge Drive
Lecanto, Florida 34461
352-527-3332
Fax: 352-527-6561

Coffee Correctional Facility
1153 North Liberty Street
Nicholls, Georgia 31554
912-345-5058
Fax: 912-345-5086

Correctional Treatment Facility
1901 E Street, S.E.
Washington, District of Columbia 20003
202-698-3000
Fax: 202-698-3301

Crossroads Correctional Facility
75 Heath Road
Shelby, Montana 59474
406-434-7055
Fax: 406-434-7068

Crowley County Correctional Facility
6564 Highway 96
Olney Springs, Colorado 81062
719-267-3548
Fax: 719-267-4517



Davis Correctional Facility
6888 East 133rd Road
Holdenville, Oklahoma 74848-9033
405-379-6400
Fax: 405-379-6496

Dawson State Jail
106 West Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75207
214-744-4422
Fax: 214-744-3113

Delta Correctional Facility
3800 County Rd.
Greenwood, Mississippi 38930
662-455-9099
Fax: 662-455-9240



Diamondback Correctional Facility
Route 2, Box 336
Watonga, Oklahoma 73772
580-614-2000
Fax: 580-614-2020

Diboll Correctional Center
1604 S. First Street
Diboll, Texas 75941
936-829-2295
Fax: 936-829-2296

Eden Detention Center
Highway 87 East
Eden, Texas 76837-0605
325-869-2704
Fax: 325-869-5147

Elizabeth Detention Center
625 Evans Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07201
908-352-3776
Fax: 908-352-7247

Eloy Detention Center

1705 East Hanna Road
Eloy, Arizona 85231
520-466-4141
Fax: 520-466-7750

Florence Correctional Center
1100 Bowling Road
Florence, Arizona 85232-2667
520-868-9095
Fax: 520-868-9565

Gadsden Correctional Facility
6044 Greensboro Highway
Quincy, Florida 32351
850-875-9701
Fax: 850-875-9710

Hardeman County Correctional Center
2520 Union Springs Road
Whiteville, Tennessee 38075
731-254-6000
Fax: 731-254-6060

Hernando County Jail
16425 Spring Hill Drive
Brooksville, Florida 34604
352-799-7379
Fax: 352-796-8536

Houston Processing Center
15850 Export Plaza Drive
Houston, Texas 77032
281-449-1481
Fax: 281-449-3021

Huerfano County Correctional Center
304 Ray Sandoval Street
Walsenburg, Colorado 81089
719-738-3246
Fax: 719-738-3260

Idaho Correctional Center
P.O. Box 70010
Kuna, Idaho 83707
208-331-2760
Fax: 208-331-2766

Kit Carson Correctional Center
49777 County Road V
Burlington, Colorado 80807
719-346-9450
Fax: 719-346-9461

Lake City Correctional Facility
7906 E Highway 90
Lake City, Florida 32055
386-755-3379
Fax: 386-752-7202

Laredo Processing Center
4702 E. Saunders
Laredo, Texas 78041
956-727-4118
Fax: 956-727-3363

Leavenworth Detention Center
100 Highway Terrace
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048
913-727-3246
Fax: 913-727-2231

Lee Adjustment Center
2648 Fairground Ridge Road P.O. Box 900
Beattyville, Kentucky 41311
606-464-2866
Fax: 606-464-9654

Lindsey State Jail
1620 Post Oak Road
Jacksboro, Texas 76458
(940) 567-2272
Fax: (940) 567-2292

Marion Adjustment Center
95 Raywick Road
St. Mary, Kentucky 40063-0010
270-692-9622

Fax: 270-692-1333

Marion County Jail II
730 E. Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
317-266-0882
Fax: 317-266-0884

McRae Correctional Facility
1000 Jim Hammock Drive
McRae, Georgia 31055
229-868-7778
Fax: 229-868-7964

Metro-Davidson County Detention Facility
5115 Harding Place
Nashville, Tennessee 37211
615-831-7088
Fax: 615-831-9061

Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility
759 Heintzelman Road
Mineral Wells, Texas 76067
940-325-6933
Fax: 940-325-1917

New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility
1700 East Old Highway 66; Mailing: P.O. Box 800
Grants, New Mexico 87020
505-287-2941
Fax: 505-285-6828

 North Fork Correctional Facility
1605 East Main
Sayre, Oklahoma 73662
580-928-8200
Fax: 580-928-9282

Northeast Ohio Correctional Center
2240 Hubbard Road
Youngstown, Ohio 44505
330-746-3777
Fax: 330-746-3318

Otter Creek Correctional Center
Highway 306, P.O. Box 500
Wheelwright, Kentucky 41669-0500
606-452-9700
Fax: 606-452-9703

Prairie Correctional Facility
445 South Munsterman Street
Appleton, Minnesota 56208
320-289-2052
Fax: 320-289-2059

Red Rock Correctional Center
1750 East Arica Road
Eloy, Arizona 85231
520-464-3800
Fax: 520-464-3899

Saguaro Correctional Center
1250 East Arica Road
Eloy, Arizona 85231

San Diego Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 438150
San Diego, California 92143-8150
619-661-9119
Fax: 619-661-9120

Shelby Training Center
3420 Old Getwell Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38118
901-795-1580
Fax: 901-794-2661

Silverdale Detention Facilities
7609 Standifer Gap Rd., P.O. Box 23148
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37422
423-892-0921
Fax: 423-894-5425

South Central Correctional Center
555 Forest Ave., P.O. Box 279
Clifton, Tennessee 38425

931-676-5372
Fax: 931-676-5104

Stewart Detention Center
146 CCA Road, P.O. Box 248
Lumpkin, Georgia 31815
229-838-5000
Fax: 229-838-6816

T. Don Hutto Residential Center
1001 Welch St., P.O. Box 1063
Taylor, Texas 76574
512-218-2400
Fax: 512-218-2450

Tallahatchie County Correctional Facility
295 U.S. Highway 49 South
Tutwiler, Mississippi 38963
662-345-6567
Fax: 662-345-8527

Torrance County Detention Facility
209 E. Alan Ayers
Estancia, New Mexico 87016
505-384-2711
Fax: 505-384-5184

Webb County Detention Center
9998 S. Highway 83
Laredo, Texas 78046
956-723-1985
Fax: 956-723-4602

West Tennessee Detention Facility
6299 Finde Naifeh Jr. Drive, P.O. Box 509
Mason, Tennessee 38049
901-294-3060
Fax: 901-294-2936

Wheeler Correctional Facility
1100 North Broad Street, P.O. Box 466
Alamo, Georgia 30411
912-568-1732
Fax: 912-568-1710

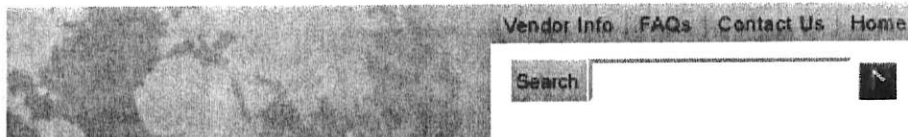
Whiteville Correctional Facility
1440 Union Springs Road, P.O. Box Box 679
Whiteville, Tennessee 38075
731-254-9400
Fax: 731-254-9407

Wilkinson County Correctional Facility
2999 U.S. Highway 61 North
Woodville, Mississippi 39669
601-888-3199
Fax: 601-888-3235

Willacy County State Jail
1695 South Buffalo Drive
Raymondville, Texas 78580
956-689-4900
Fax: 956-689-4001

Winn Correctional Center
Gum Springs Road, Highway 560, P.O. Box 1260
Winnfield, Louisiana 71483-1260
318-628-3971
Fax: 318-628-4683

Operates 1 in Oklahoma



[Corporate](#) [What We Do](#) [Global Facilities](#) [Investor Relations](#) [Press Room](#) [Job Opportunities](#)



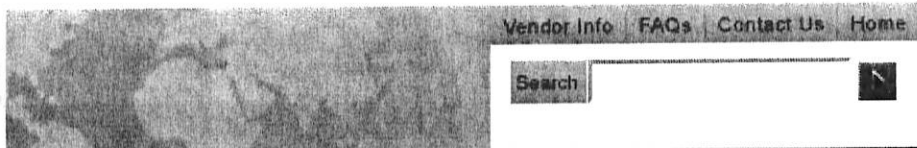
Welcome to The GEO Group, Inc. You might already know that GEO is a world leader in privatized correctional and detention management. But did you also know that we offer a wide range of other diversified services - from home detention and electronic monitoring to the development of medical and mental health facilities?

We invite you to browse throughout our website to learn more about our company - and what makes us different from our competition. You'll see why our management team is the best in the business and how our unique turnkey approach allows us to more effectively design, build, manage and finance our state of the art facilities. You will learn why our unique approach to rehabilitation has become the model of treatment for our entire industry. You will also learn more about the many benefits of privatization - and why we believe a strategic investment in GEO makes good business sense.

George C. Zoley
Chairman of the Board
Chief Executive Officer
and Founder

[Corporate](#) | [What We Do](#) | [Global Facilities](#) | [Investor Relations](#) | [Press Room](#) | [Job Opportunities](#)
[Vendor Info](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Legal](#) | [Home](#)

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
Date 3-8-07
Attachment 20



Corporate What We Do Global Facilities Investor Relations Press Room Job Opportunities

- **Services**
 - North America Services
 - International Services
 - Diversified Services
 - Mental Health Services
 - Escort & Custody Services
- **Projects**
- **Client Support**
- **Solutions**
- **Programs**



What We Do

Deliver Global Services

NORTH AMERICAN SERVICES

We are a world leader in the privatized development and/or management of correctional facilities. The North American market is growing rapidly, and we are focused on expanding Federal procurement opportunities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is operating over capacity and Federal law now authorizes longer term contracts than ever before, resulting in more favorable financing alternatives for new privatized development.

CORRECTIONS

Click here for a list of current facilities in North America and their locations.

IMMIGRATION & DETENTION

We provide immigration and detention services to the United States Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS-ICE) and the United States Marshals Service (USMS). Click here for a list of current facilities in North America and their locations.

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, FINANCE & MANAGEMENT

We design, build, finance and manage prisons worldwide. Click here to learn more about this process and its benefits.

HEALTH SERVICES

We provide health and mental health services either directly or with subcontracted health care organizations to those entrusted in our care at our corrections and detention facilities.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES PROVIDED BY GEO CARE, INC.

GEO's corporate subsidiary, GEO Care, Inc. provides:

- Civil Mental Health Services
- Geriatric Treatment Services
- Forensic Mental Health Services.
- Sex Offender Treatment Services
- Facility Design, Construction and Financing of treatment facilities.

[Click here](#) for more information on the mental health services GEO Care provides in North America.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

We provide facility maintenance services in Canada.

OWNED FACILITIES LEASED TO OTHER PROVIDERS

GEO currently owns two facilities and leases them to other correctional services providers:

- Delaney Hall, located near Newark, New Jersey, a 790-bed facility leased to Community Educational Centers (CEC).
- Mesa Verde Community Correctional Facility, located in Bakersfield, California, a 360-bed facility leased to Cornell Companies.

[↑ top](#)

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

We are an industry leader in the international privatized corrections market. We expect substantial growth in Australia, South Africa and other areas in Europe for corrections and imm

FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Date 3-8-07

Attachment 20-2



[Vendor Info](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Home](#)

Search

[Corporate](#) | [What We Do](#) | [Global Facilities](#) | [Investor Relations](#) | [Press Room](#) | [Job Opportunities](#)

Geo Group Global Facilities

- North America
- Australia
- South Africa
- United Kingdom

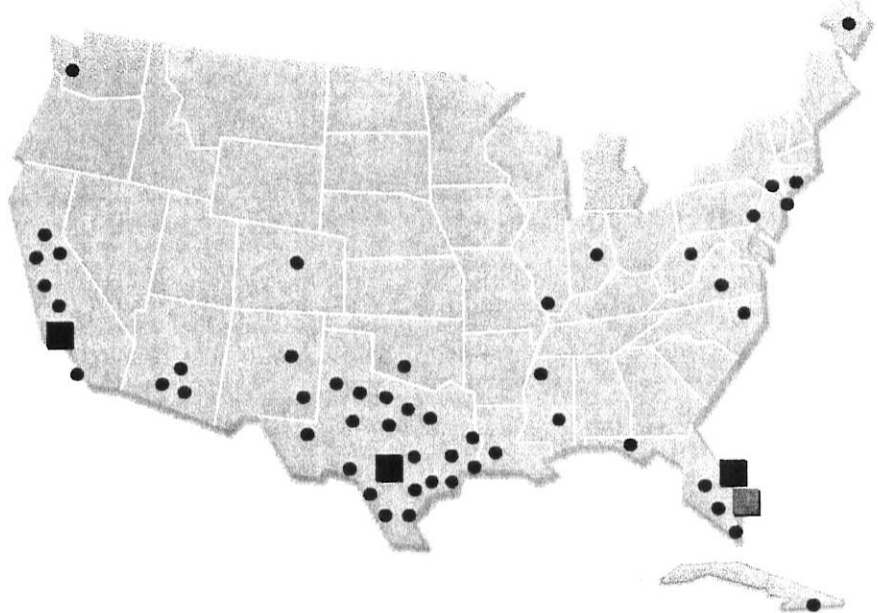
GEO Care Facilities

- Past Experience**
- United Kingdom
- New Zealand

North American Facilities:

- **ALLEN CORRECTIONAL CENTER**
Kinder, Louisiana
- **ARIZONA STATE PRISON - FLORENCE WEST**
Florence, Arizona
- **ARIZONA STATE PRISON - PHOENIX WEST**
Phoenix, Arizona
- **AURORA ICE PROCESSING CENTER**
Aurora, Colorado
- **BILL CLAYTON DETENTION CENTER**
Littlefield, Texas
- **BRIDGEPORT CORRECTIONAL CENTER**
Bridgeport, Texas
- **BRONX COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY CENTER**
Bronx, New York
- **BROOKLYN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**
Brooklyn, New York

- Facilities
- Headquarters
- Head Offices



GEO GROUP
WORLD HEADQUARTERS
 621 NW 53rd Street, Suite 700
 Boca Raton, Florida 33487
 United States
 Phone: 561-893-0101 866-301-4436

[Corporate](#) | [What We Do](#) | [Global Facilities](#) | [Investor Relations](#) | [Press Room](#) | [Job Opportunities](#)
[Vendor Info](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Legal](#) | [Home](#)