



The Anti-Worker Truth about the Anti-Immigrant Lobby

In the debate over immigration reform, it is not unusual for the anti-immigrant lobby to distort the facts to suit its agenda.

In recent months, some of the most virulent anti-immigrant Members of Congress have been taking advantage of hard economic times to advance their same, old mass deportation agenda. They argue that blocking comprehensive immigration reform would somehow help the American worker and furthermore, that an unrealistic, multi-billion dollar mass deportation plan would provide instant relief to hardworking Americans in need of good jobs.

But a closer look at the voting records of these Members shows them to be some of the most consistent opponents of legislation to benefit American workers. And analysis of their immigration policy proposals reveals their main goal to be expelling millions of Latinos, Asians, Haitians, Africans, and other immigrants from the United States, not leveling the playing field for all workers and expanding the tax base. When it comes to protecting the American worker, the anti-immigrant lobby simply has no legs to stand on.

These Members of Congress are aided by a shadow coalition of groups with an anti-immigrant agenda, attempting to recast themselves as protectors of the American worker. The "Coalition for the Future American Worker" is a project of the extremist organization FAIR (the Federation for American Immigration Reform) and its members are a list of primarily anti-immigrant organizations for whom unemployment is only the latest excuse to scapegoat immigrants. In the past, these groups have blamed immigrants for issues such as global warming, the housing crisis, a broken health care system, traffic congestion, and more.

The following analysis exposes the anti-worker voting records of the most strident anti-immigrant Members of Congress; the tight network of anti-immigrant groups behind the "Coalition for the Future American Worker"; and the mass deportation lobby's long history of attempting to co-opt progressive issues to promote their extremist, single-issue agenda. This report also sets the record straight on several key issues in the discussion about immigration and the economy, and describes how comprehensive immigration reform will fix the broken immigration system and improve the welfare of all workers.

Anti-Immigrant Champions are Opponents of Pro-Worker Legislation

Every two years, one of the leading anti-immigrant groups, the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), publishes a “Congressional Voting Report” evaluating whether Members of Congress have voted as they recommended.¹ FAIR is no ordinary interest group, it has been designated a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center for its disturbing connections to white nationalist organizations and individuals and is part of a network of extremist organizations created by well-known white nationalist John Tanton. FAIR is also the organization behind the Coalition for the Future American Worker, a front group designed to put a “pro-worker” face on the anti-immigrant lobby’s anti-worker agenda.

For the 110th Congress, the last full Congress for which FAIR has published a Congressional Voting Report, FAIR identified twelve key votes in the U.S. House of Representatives and sixteen key votes in the U.S. Senate on which to base their ratings.

America’s Voice Education Fund analyzed the voting records of all Members of the 110th Congress to determine which Members followed FAIR’s recommendations on their key votes most closely.² Members who voted as recommended by FAIR 90% or more of the time were given a grade of “A.” 87 Representatives and one Senator received an A from FAIR in the 110th Congress. America’s Voice Education Fund then analyzed how these Members voted on some of the most well-known pro-worker issues in Congress, and found that the vast majority of FAIR’s champions consistently vote against the interests of American workers.

It is interesting to note that the number of FAIR’s champions in Congress has dropped dramatically in just a short period of time (while 151 Representatives received an A grade from FAIR in the 109th Congress, just 87 received an A grade in the 110th Congress).³

Of the 87 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who received an “A” from FAIR in the 110th Congress:

**68% Voted Against
Increasing the Minimum Wage⁴**

**93% Voted Against
Equal Pay for Women⁶**

**83% Voted Against
Extending Unemployment
Compensation⁵**

**94% Voted Against
the Employee Free Choice Act⁷**

**82% Voted Against
Providing Parental Leave for Federal Employees⁸**

Failing Grades from America's Organized Workforce

America's labor unions represent millions of dues-paying workers around the country. America's Voice Education Fund analyzed the voting records of Representative who received an A grade from FAIR, looking at data provided by labor groups that directly represent American workers. Below are the grades these Members of Congress received from several unions in the 110th Congress.

93% of FAIR's champions earned a grade of "F" from the AFL-CIO⁹

**95% of FAIR's champions earned a grade of "F" from the
Service Employees International Union¹⁰**

**95% of FAIR's champions earned a grade of "F" from the
American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees¹¹**

**93% of FAIR's champions earned a grade of "F" from
United Food and Commercial Workers International Union¹²**

The House Immigration Reform Caucus

The House Immigration Reform Caucus is a coalition of Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who are organized in favor of a deportation-only agenda and in opposition to comprehensive immigration reform. The Caucus¹³ has 93 members currently, and is headed by Rep. Brian Bilbray (R-CA), a former paid lobbyist for FAIR. The Caucus was founded in 1999 by former U.S. Representative and Presidential candidate Tom Tancredo (R-CO). Like Members of Congress who received the highest marks from FAIR, the Immigration Reform Caucus as a whole has a very poor record on U.S. worker issues.

**65% Voted Against
Increasing the Minimum Wage³**

**92% Voted Against
Equal Pay for Women⁵**

**80% Voted Against
Extending Unemployment Compensation⁴**

**94% Voted Against
the Employee Free Choice Act⁶**

**80% Voted Against
Providing Parental Leave for Federal Employees⁷**

The Current Congress

As the 111th Congress is still in progress, there is no complete Congressional Voting Report available from FAIR. However, a look at the activities of some of the leading anti-immigrant Members of Congress reveals a familiar pattern: the most strident opponents of comprehensive immigration reform in Congress are also the staunchest opponents of the American worker.

The U.S. Senate:

On November 20, 2009, twelve U.S. Senators attacked the Obama Administration for outlining intentions to move forward on comprehensive immigration reform during these troubled economic times. In a letter to Janet Napolitano, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security Secretary, the Senators wrote¹⁴:

Last month, the number of unemployed persons in the U.S. increased by 558,000 to 15.7 million. The unemployment rate rose to 10.2 percent, the highest rate since April 1983. Americans want to work; rewarding illegal aliens with the right to hold jobs will not improve the chances Americans have of finding jobs, paying their mortgages, and feeding their families. Therefore, we strongly encourage you to cease any discussion about enacting a legalization program that will only hurt U.S. workers and make it harder for law abiding citizens to weather this economic downturn.

The letter was authored by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and co-signed by Sens. Charles E. Grassley (R-IA), Jeff Sessions (R-AL), David Vitter (R-LA), Saxby Chambliss (R-GA), Mike Crapo (R-ID), Jim Bunning (R-KY), James M. Inhofe (R-OK), James E. Risch (R-ID),¹⁵ Roger F. Wicker (R-MS),¹⁵ John Thune (R-SD), and Johnny Isakson (R-GA).

In addition to being wrong on the facts, these Senators' concern for unemployed Americans may come as a surprise to some. They are some of the staunchest opponents to any legislation that would benefit American workers.

For example, in the 110th Congress:

- All of these Senators voted against increasing the minimum wage.¹⁶
- None of these Senators voted in favor of equal pay for women.¹⁷
- All of these Senators received a grade of "F" from the AFL-CIO.¹⁸

The U.S. House of Representatives:

Former FAIR lobbyist, Rep. Brian Bilbray (R-CA) and twenty of his colleagues sent a letter to President Barack Obama on November 3, 2009 asking him to expand immigration enforcement even further than current levels in order to reduce the unemployment rate.¹⁹ Their letter states:

American jobs continue to disappear at a staggering rate, and 15.1 million Americans are now out of work. At the same time, according to the most recent estimates from the Pew Hispanic Center, seven million jobs are held by illegal immigrants. Any action your administration takes to prevent illegal immigrants from getting jobs will help ensure that an American has a job. Worksite enforcement actions are the most effective way to do so.

Like their colleagues in the Senate, these Members' facts on unemployment and immigration are erroneous--and the signers have some of the worst records on labor issues in the Congress.

For example, in the 110th Congress:

- 18 of these 20 Members voted against increasing the minimum wage.²⁰
- 90% of them voted against extending unemployment benefits.²¹
- All of these Members voted against equal pay for women.²²
- All of these Members received a grade of "F" from the AFL-CIO.²³

Wrong on the Facts

The anti-immigration lobby and their leading champions in Congress are taking advantage of America's tough economic times to argue for mass deportation and against comprehensive immigration reform. However, their policy prescriptions would only make a bad situation worse by spending billions more taxpayer dollars on deportation, pushing millions more workers into the underground economy, and continuing the status quo where unscrupulous employers hold a powerful advantage over their law-abiding competitors and a captive workforce.

Here are the facts about immigration and our current economic situation:

Organizations representing actual workers have developed solutions to the broken immigration system that will help all workers.

Unlike the single-issue anti-immigrant organizations behind the Coalition for the Future American Worker, the AFL-CIO, Change to Win and their member unions are principally dedicated to fighting for policies that would benefit the American worker. Combined, the two organizations represent over sixteen million members and over sixty unions.

In April of 2009, the AFL-CIO and Change to Win released "The Labor Movement's Framework for Comprehensive Immigration Reform."²⁴ Their framework describes immigration reform as "a component of a shared prosperity agenda that focuses on improving productivity and quality; limiting wage competition; strengthening labor standards, especially the freedom of workers to form unions and bargain collectively; and providing social safety nets and high-quality lifelong education and training for workers and their families."

Their approach to immigration reform has five major interconnected pieces:

1. An independent commission to assess and manage future flows, based on labor market shortages that are determined on the basis of actual need;
2. A secure and effective worker authorization mechanism;
3. Rational operational control of the border;
4. Adjustment of status for the current undocumented population; and
5. Improvement, not expansion, of temporary worker programs, limited to temporary or seasonal, not permanent, jobs.

These groups that were founded to fight for the American worker have studied the issue extensively and concluded that comprehensive immigration reform is the solution to our broken immigration system. Clearly, they have more standing when it comes to “worker issues” than re-cast anti-immigration organizations.

The status quo is not an option.

In his letter to Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, Sen. Orrin Hatch and eleven of his colleagues asked the Secretary to “cease any discussion about enacting a legalization program that will only hurt U.S. workers and make it harder for law abiding citizens to weather this economic downturn.”²⁵

Opponents of comprehensive immigration reform have argued against reform both in times of high and low unemployment. Their continued attempts to block progress on immigration reform mean we are left with the status quo—a situation that most Americans agree is untenable. Indeed, continued failure to fix the broken immigration system has become another example of how Washington just doesn’t work.

Comprehensive immigration reform would ensure that twelve million taxpayers are on the tax rolls and that their employers are paying their fair share as well. And comprehensive immigration reform would end the underground economy that drives down standards for all workers. Stalling on comprehensive immigration reform only benefits bad-actor employers who profit from the race to the bottom.

Mass deportation is not a credible solution to America’s unemployment situation.

Some Members of Congress have asserted that the solution to high levels of unemployment is the deportation of millions of immigrants and their families. They compare the number of unemployed Americans to the number of undocumented workers, and suggest that unemployed Americans simply step into the jobs of undocumented workers. But spending billions more taxpayer dollars to crack down on hardworking busboys and housekeepers is not an American jobs program.

Sending an out-of-work auto worker and her family in Michigan to pick strawberries in California is not a credible answer to the many Americans desperately in need of good jobs at high wages with good benefits. Rather than promoting a race to the bottom, comprehensive immigration reform would expand labor rights and create a level playing field to ensure better jobs and working conditions for all.

America cannot build a strong economy on the back of a broken immigration system.

Comprehensive immigration reform would generate billions in new tax revenues, and allow our immigration enforcement agencies to focus their resources on the worst of the worst, rather than non-criminal workers. Had the Senate immigration reform bill become law in 2006, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that it would have generated \$66 billion in new income and payroll taxes from 2007-2016.²⁶

Mass deportation of twelve million undocumented immigrants is not a practical alternative to comprehensive reform. According to the Center for American Progress, even if a program could be designed to deport about ten million immigrants who entered illegally or who stayed after their visas expired, it would cost at least \$206 billion to implement.²⁷ A study last year by the Perryman Group concluded that deportation of the undocumented workforce would shock the economy, to the tune of \$1.8 trillion in annual lost spending and \$651.5 billion in annual lost output. The study also finds that even if Congress passed legislation to restructure labor markets and the economy to move workers into jobs previously held by the undocumented, the nation would suffer \$552.6 billion in annual lost spending and \$245 billion in annual lost output.²⁸ Even the conservative Cato Institute has said that “legalization of low-skilled immigrant workers would yield significant income gains for American workers and households.”²⁹

Comprehensive immigration reform would help to end the race to the bottom and improve the welfare of *all* workers.

Studies have shown that for nearly all workers, immigration has increased wages across the board.³⁰ However, in certain industries, our government has allowed bad actor employers to cheat the system, taking advantage of workers by paying substandard wages “under the table” or misclassifying them as independent contractors or temporary and part-time employees. Comprehensive immigration reform would help correct this unfair situation.

A study by Cornell University found that in New York State alone, between the years 2002-2005 employers in select industries underreported over \$4 trillion in taxable wages due to misclassification of their employees. The study also found that misclassification enabled “unscrupulous employers to ignore labor standards,” denied “many workers protections and benefits that they are entitled to,” and destabilized “the business climate, creating an un-level playing field and causing law-abiding businesses to suffer unfair competition.”³¹

The Labor Movement's Framework for Comprehensive Immigration Reform presents a real solution that would benefit all American workers.³²

The Framework warns that without an effective policy to legalize undocumented immigrants, “we will continue to have a large pool of unauthorized workers whom employers will continue to exploit to drive down wages and other standards to the detriment of *all* workers. Having access to a large undocumented workforce has allowed employers to create an underground economy, without the basic protections afforded to U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, and in which employers often misclassify workers as independent contractors, thus evading payroll taxes and depriving federal, state and local governments of additional revenue. An inclusive, practical and swift adjustment-of-status program will raise labor standards for all workers.”³³

Front Group for the American Worker

The Coalition for the Future American Worker (CFAW) is the “pro-worker” face of the hard-line anti-immigrant lobby. But like FAIR's champions in Congress, who cast themselves as having the interests of American workers at the heart of their anti-immigrant agenda, the Coalition for the Future American Worker is not what it claims to be.

CFAW has no staff, no office and does not pay its own bills – it is simply a project of hard-line anti-immigrant groups, many of which have disturbing histories and ties. Unlike the grassroots, labor oriented persona that it seeks to project, most CFAW member organizations³⁴ are part of the anti-immigrant network created by noted white nationalist John Tanton.³⁵ The network includes organizations that have been designated as hate groups by the Southern Poverty Law Center and which share ties with extremist organizations. These organizations have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for advertising under the “Coalition for the Future American Worker” name, with the goal of preventing action on comprehensive immigration reform. Member organizations of CFAW include:

- **Federation for American Immigration Reform** – founded by John Tanton, who currently sits on the FAIR board of directors. FAIR has been designated a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center for its close ties to white nationalist individuals and organizations.³⁶ FAIR has employed staff of white nationalist organizations and has received over \$1.2 million from the Pioneer Fund, a foundation which promotes eugenics.³⁷
- **American Immigration Control Foundation** – AICF has also been designated a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center³⁸ and has received funding from John Tanton and the Pioneer Fund. AICF president John Vinson is an advisor to the Council of Conservative Citizens (CCC), the reconstituted segregationist White Citizens' Councils of the 1950s. According to CCC, a part of its mission is to “oppose all efforts to mix the races of mankind.”³⁹ Vinson is a frequent author for the *Citizen Informer*, a regular publication of the Council.⁴⁰

- **Numbers USA, Education & Research Foundation** – NumbersUSA was founded and has been funded by John Tanton. It is the Internet activism arm of the anti-immigrant movement, which directs its dedicated online membership to send faxes and make calls to Congress in opposition to comprehensive immigration reform with a wide variety of rationales.⁴¹ John Tanton called Roy Beck, the director of NumbersUSA his “heir apparent” and worked at Tanton’s controversial publication, the Social Contract Press, which was also designated a hate group by the Southern Poverty Law Center. Beck has been the featured speaker at a conference of the Council of Concerned Citizens.⁴²
- **Californians for Population Stabilization (CAPS)** – Diana Hull, president of CAPS serves on the FAIR board of advisors and is a regular author for the John Tanton’s Social Contract Press. CAPS has been funded by Tanton, shared key staff with FAIR, and shared board members⁴³ with the Center for Immigration Studies, the Tanton-founded “think tank” of the anti-immigrant lobby. CAPS’ leaders have also spoken at events hosted by the Council of Concerned Citizens, and the organization is reported to have spent millions of dollars on political advertisements charging that immigrants are the cause of global warming and pollution.⁴⁴
- **American Council on Immigration Reform** – the leader of the Council is Michael Cutler, a fellow at the Center for Immigration Studies, a group founded by John Tanton.⁴⁵ The Council is the face of the anti-immigrant lobby’s “national security” message.
- **American Jobs Coalition** –was created by Glenn Jackson, a member of the FAIR national board of advisors,⁴⁶ to promote the anti-immigrant lobby’s agenda with a “pro-jobs” message.
- **American Engineering Association** – has been supported by John Tanton’s funding organization, U.S. Inc. Its former president and head of government relations are authors for Tanton’s Social Contract Press.⁴⁷

While CFAW has no staff, its website is registered to FAIR staff⁴⁸ and Dan Stein, president of FAIR, Roy Beck of Numbers USA and Brantley Davis, partner in FAIR’s public relations firm, Davis & co. have served as spokespeople for CFAW.

No international unions are associated with the Coalition for the Future American Worker in any way. Only one local union, the Communications Workers of America Local 4250 is listed as a member of the coalition.

In 2004 and other years, CFAW spent an untold amount on advocacy advertising on television, directed at pro-labor candidates for office. One of their many ad campaigns, designed to damage the candidacy of then Congressman Martin Frost (D-TX), who received *a lifetime grade of A* from the AFL-CIO, was designed to benefit Rep. Pete Sessions (R-TX), who has *a lifetime grade of F* from the AFL-CIO. That same year, CFAW also sponsored ads to damage the

candidacy of labor-supported candidates in Kansas and Iowa. Quickly after the ads began to run, Mark Smith, President of the Iowa Federation of Labor called them “just racist stuff with no factual basis.” The NBC affiliate in Des Moines, IA pulled the ads from broadcast and its general manager labeled them “borderline racist.”⁴⁹

During the controversy, NumbersUSA director Roy Beck, then spokesman for CFAW said, “We don't represent any union members in Iowa, but we do represent the interest of labor.”⁵⁰ As described below, Roy Beck and his colleagues in the anti-immigrant lobby have made a pattern of “representing” constituencies of which they are not a part.

The Many Faces of the Anti-Immigrant Lobby – A History of Co-Opting Issues to Promote a Hard-Line Agenda

The economy is just the latest “flavor of the month” excuse that members of the anti-immigrant lobby are using to promote their impractical agenda of mass deportation. These groups and their allied Members have embraced a variety of other important causes in their attempt to sell an extreme agenda to the mainstream.

Environmental movement. Similar to the model used to create the Coalition for the Future American Worker, FAIR other anti-immigrant organizations have created front groups such as “America’s Leadership Team for Long Range Population-Immigration-Resource Planning” and others to promote their hard-line anti-immigrant agenda. Leaders of the anti-immigrant movement even went so far as making a failed attempt to take over the Sierra Club board of directors in 2004⁵¹ to force the club to adopt an anti-immigration platform. And in 2005, a ballot question to strike the Sierra Club’s longstanding policy⁵² of not engaging on immigration was defeated by Sierra Club members 84 – 16 percent.⁵³ These failed takeover attempts are the vision of John Tanton himself who wrote in 1986, “The Sierra Club may not want to touch the immigration issue, but the immigration issue is going to touch the Sierra Club!”⁵⁴.

Latinos. FAIR’s Media Director, Ira Mehlman, is the contact person for FAIR’s “Latino” front group, “You Don’t Speak for Me.”⁵⁵ The group’s handful of spokespeople have appeared on news programs as representative of a grassroots movement of Latinos, despite being wholly a project of FAIR, and despite public opinion research from a variety of sources that shows comprehensive immigration reform to be an important issue to Latino voters.

African-Americans. Choose Black America⁵⁶ was created by FAIR to advocate their anti-immigrant agenda with African American spokespeople and FAIR’s press secretary, , Bob Dane, served as the press contact for CBA.⁵⁷ Several of the African American spokespeople at their opening press conference acknowledged that they had never spoken to one another – one even immediately distanced himself from the group upon learning more about them.⁵⁸ While the CBA website, and therefore the organization, has been shut down, one of its spokespeople, Frank Morris, a board member for the Tanton founded Center for Immigration Studies later became a spokesperson for CFAW.

Vietnamese. Vietnamese for Fair Immigration (VIR)⁵⁹ was backed financially by FAIR and created by Tim Brummer under the Vietnamese pseudonym he created, “Tim Binh.” VIR sponsored high-priced billboard ads featuring Latinos saying “no racist amnesty,” which Brummer claims were paid for by the VIR membership. Brummer, aka Binh, is also a member of the Tanton-funded Californians for Population Stabilization. When it was revealed that “Binh” was actually Brummer, he said: “I speak Vietnamese, I eat Vietnamese food, I live with Vietnamese, in my mind, I’m half Vietnamese.”⁶⁰

Progressives. Progressives for Immigration Reform (PFIR)⁶¹ was created in January, 2009 by the anti-immigrant lobby to present a “progressive” face on the anti-immigrant lobby’s agenda. Roy Beck of Numbers USA helped to recruit its new director, Leah Durant, a former attorney for FAIR and its legal arm the Immigration Reform Law Institute. Curiously, Durant’s tenure at FAIR is missing from her biography on the PFIR website. The vice president of PFIR is a board member for FAIR and the Center for Immigration Studies. Its blogger, Philip Cafaro, has written for the Center for Immigration Studies.⁶²

**Members of Congress Who Voted as Recommended by FAIR on Key Votes 90%
or more of the time in the 110th Congress:** 63,64,65

AL	Aderholt, Robert B. (R)	MN	Bachmann, Michele (R)
AL	Bonner, Jo (R)	MO	Graves, Sam (R)
AL	Rogers, Michael D. (R)	MO	Hulshof, Kenny C. (R)
AL-Sen.	Sessions, Jeff (R)	NC	Foxx, Virginia (R)
CA	Bilbray, Brian P. (R)	NC	Hayes, Robin (R)
CA	Campbell, John (R)	NC	Jones, Walter B. (R)
CA	Doolittle, John T. (R)	NC	McHenry, Patrick T. (R)
CA	Gallegly, Elton (R)	NC	Myrick, Sue Wilkins (R)
CA	Hunter, Duncan (R)	NC	Shuler, Heath (D)
CA	Miller, Gary G. (R)	NE	Smith, Adrian M. (R)
CA	Rohrabacher, Dana (R)	NV	Heller, Dean (R)
CA	Royce, Edward R. (R)	NY	Boehner, John A. (R)
CO	Lamborn, Doug (R)	NY	Chabot, Steve (R)
CO	Musgrave, Marilyn N. (R)	NY	Jordan, James D. (R)
CO	Tancredo, Thomas G. (R)	NY	Schmidt, Jean (R)
FL	Brown-Waite, Ginny (R)	NY	Tiberi, Patrick J. (R)
FL	Buchanan, Vern (R)	OK	Sullivan, John A. (R)
FL	Keller, Ric (R)	PA	Murphy, Timothy F. (R)
FL	Miller, Jefferson B. (R)	PA	Pitts, Joseph R. (R)
FL	Stearns, Cliff (R)	PA	Shuster, William (R)
FL	Young, C. W. (R)	SC	Barrett, J. Gresham (R)
GA	Barrow, John (D)	TN	Blackburn, Marsha W. (R)
GA	Broun, Paul (R)	TN	Duncan, John J. (R)
GA	Deal, Nathan (R)	TX	Brady, Kevin (R)
GA	Gingrey, J. Phillip (R)	TX	Burgess, Michael C. (R)
GA	Kingston, Jack (R)	TX	Culberson, John Abney (R)
GA	Linder, John (R)	TX	Gohmert, Louie (R)
GA	Price, Tom (R)	TX	Hall, Ralph M. (R)
GA	Westmoreland, Lynn A. (R)	TX	Hensarling, Thomas J. (R)
IA	King, Steven A. (R)	TX	Johnson, Sam (R)
IL	Johnson, Timothy V. (R)	TX	Marchant, Kenny (R)
IL	Manzullo, Donald A. (R)	TX	McCaul, Michael T. (R)
IN	Burton, Dan (R)	TX	Neugebauer, Robert (R)
IN	Buyer, Steve (R)	TX	Poe, Ted (R)
IN	Donnelly, Joseph (D)	TX	Sessions, Pete (R)
IN	Ellsworth, Brad (D)	TX	Smith, Lamar S. (R)
IN	Pence, Mike (R)	UT	Bishop, Robert W. (R)
KS	Moran, Jerry (R)	VA	Cantor, Eric (R)
KS	Tiahrt, Todd (R)	VA	Goode, Virgil H. (R)
KY	Davis, Geoff (R)	VA	Goodlatte, Bob (R)
KY	Lewis, Ron (R)	WI	Petri, Thomas E. (R)
LA	Baker, Richard H. (R)	WI	Ryan, Paul (R)
MD	Bartlett, Roscoe G. (R)	WI	Sensenbrenner, F. James (R)
MI	Camp, Dave (R)		

Members of Congress Who Earned an A Grade from FAIR in the 110th Congress

District	Representative	Increase Minimum Wage ⁶⁶	Extend Parental Leave ⁶⁷	Equal Pay for Women ⁶⁸	Extend Unemployment Benefits ⁶⁹	Employee Free Choice Act ⁷⁰	AFSCME ⁷¹	AFL- CIO ⁷²	SEIU ⁷³	UFCW ⁷⁴
AL-1,	Bonner, Jo (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
AL-3,	Rogers, Michael D. (R)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
AL-4,	Aderholt, Robert B. (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-24,	Gallegly, Elton (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-4,	Doolittle, John T. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-40,	Royce, Edward R. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-42,	Miller, Gary G. (R)	NV	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-46,	Rohrabacher, Dana (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-48,	Campbell, John (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-50,	Bilbray, Brian P. (R)	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CA-52,	Hunter, Duncan (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CO-4,	Musgrave, Marilyn N. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CO-5,	Lamborn, Doug (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
CO-6,	Tancredo, Thomas G. (R)	NO	NO	NV	NV	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-1,	Miller, Jefferson B. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-10,	Young, C. W. (R)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-13,	Buchanan, Vern (R)	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-5,	Brown-Waite, Ginny (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-6,	Stearns, Cliff (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
FL-8,	Keller, Ric (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-1,	Kingston, Jack (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-10,	Broun, Paul (R)	NV	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-11,	Gingrey, J. Phillip (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-12,	Barrow, John (D)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	C	B	D	A

Members of Congress Who Earned an A Grade from FAIR in the 110th Congress

District	Representative	Increase Minimum Wage ⁶¹	Extend Parental Leave ⁶²	Equal Pay for Women ⁶³	Extend Unemployment Benefits ⁶⁴	Employee Free Choice Act ⁶⁵	AFSCME ⁶⁶	AFL- CIO ⁶⁷	SEIU ⁶⁸	UFCW ⁶⁹
GA-3,	Westmoreland, Lynn (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-6,	Price, Tom (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-7,	Linder, John (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
GA-9,	Deal, Nathan (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
IA-5,	King, Steven A. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
IL-15,	Johnson, Timothy V. (R)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	D	F	D
IL-16,	Manzullo, Donald A. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
IN-2,	Donnelly, Joseph (D)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	B	B	B	A
IN-4,	Buyer, Steve (R)	NV	YES	NO	NV	NO	F	F	F	F
IN-5,	Burton, Dan (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
IN-6,	Pence, Mike (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
IN-8,	Ellsworth, Brad (D)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	C	B	B	A
KS-1,	Moran, Jerry (R)	YES	NO	NO	NV	NO	F	F	F	F
KS-4,	Tiahrt, Todd (R)	NO	NV	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
KY-2,	Lewis, Ron (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
KY-4,	Davis, Geoff (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
LA-6,	Baker, Richard H. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
MD-6,	Bartlett, Roscoe G. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
MI-4,	Camp, Dave (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
MN-6,	Bachmann, Michele (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
MO-6,	Graves, Sam (R)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
MO-9,	Hulshof, Kenny C. (R)	YES	NV	NO	NV	NO	F	F	F	F
NC-10,	McHenry, Patrick T. (R)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
NC-11,	Shuler, Heath (D)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	B	B	B	A

Members of Congress Who Earned an A Grade from FAIR in the 110th Congress

District	Representative	Increase Minimum Wage ⁶¹	Extend Parental Leave ⁶²	Equal Pay for Women ⁶³	Extend Unemployment Benefits ⁶⁴	Employee Free Choice Act ⁶⁶	AFSCME ⁶⁷	AFL- CIO ⁶⁸	SEIU ⁶⁹	UFCW ⁷⁰
NC-3,	Jones, Walter B. (R)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
NC-5,	Foxx, Virginia (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
NC-8,	Hayes, Robin (R)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
NC-9,	Myrick, Sue Wilkins (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
NE-3,	Smith, Adrian M. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
NV-2,	Heller, Dean (R)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
OH-1,	Chabot, Steve (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
OH-12,	Tiberi, Patrick J. (R)	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
OH-2,	Schmidt, Jean (R)	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
OH-4,	Jordan, James D. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
OH-8,	Boehner, John A. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
OK-1,	Sullivan, John A. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
PA-16,	Pitts, Joseph R. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
PA-18,	Murphy, Timothy F. (R)	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	F	C	F	D
PA-9,	Shuster, William (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
SC-3,	Barrett, J. Gresham (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TN-2,	Duncan, John J. (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TN-7,	Blackburn, Marsha W. (R)	NO	NO	NV	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-1,	Gohmert, Louie (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-10,	McCaul, Michael T. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-19,	Neugebauer, Robert (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-2,	Poe, Ted (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NV	F	F	F	F
TX-21,	Smith, Lamar S. (R)	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-24,	Marchant, Kenny (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F

Members of Congress Who Earned an A Grade from FAIR in the 110th Congress

District	Representative	Increase Minimum Wage ⁶¹	Extend Parental Leave ⁶²	Equal Pay for Women ⁶³	Extend Unemployment Benefits ⁶⁴	Employee Free Choice Act ⁶⁵	AFSCME ⁶⁶	AFL- CIO ⁶⁷	SEIU ⁶⁸	UFCW ⁶⁹
TX-26,	Burgess, Michael C. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NV	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-3,	Johnson, Sam (R)	NO	NO	NV	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-32,	Sessions, Pete (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-4,	Hall, Ralph M. (R)	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-5,	Hensarling, Thomas J. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-7,	Culberson, John Abney (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
TX-8,	Brady, Kevin (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
UT-1,	Bishop, Robert W. (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
VA-5,	Goode, Virgil H. (R)	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
VA-6,	Goodlatte, Bob (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
VA-7,	Cantor, Eric (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
WI-1,	Ryan, Paul (R)	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	F	F	F	F
WI-5,	Sensenbrenner, F. James (R)	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F
WI-6,	Petri, Thomas E. (R)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	F	F	F	F

End Notes

-
- ¹ Federation for American Immigration Reform, Congressional Voting Report for the 110th Congress (<http://tinyurl.com/ygyn9tj>)
- ² FAIR identified 12 key votes in the U.S. House of Representatives and 16 key votes in the U.S. Senate for which they evaluated Member performance. 87 Members of the House of Representatives and 1 Member of the U.S. Senate voted as recommended by FAIR 90% or more of the time. The percentage scores were calculated by America's Voice based on FAIR's "Congressional Voting Report – 110th Congress." Letter grades were attributed to these scores based on the commonly accepted formulation of 90%=A, 80%=B, 70%=C, 60%=D, 50%=F. If a Member of Congress did not vote on a particular bill, that bill did not count in calculating their score.
- ³ Federation for American Immigration Reform, Congressional Voting Report for the 110th Congress (<http://tinyurl.com/ygyn9tj>)
- ⁴ Fair Minimum Wage Act, Roll Call Vote #18, 1/10/2007.
- ⁵ Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008, Roll Call Vote #412, 6/12/2008.
- ⁶ Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, Roll Call Vote #768, 7/31/2007.
- ⁷ The Employee Free Choice Act, Roll Call Vote #118, 3/1/2007.
- ⁸ Federal Employees Paid Parental Leave Act, Roll Call Vote #428, 6/19/2008.
- ⁹ AFL-CIO Voting Record, (<http://tinyurl.com/ygig9ar>)
- ¹⁰ SEIU Voting Record, (<http://tinyurl.com/ye628le>)
- ¹¹ AFSCME Congressional Scorecard, (<http://tinyurl.com/ycecccon>)
- ¹² Project Vote Smart, United Food and Commercial Workers 2007-2008 Ratings, (<http://tinyurl.com/ygornof>)
- ¹³ Immigration Reform Caucus: <http://www.house.gov/bilbray/irc/members.shtml>
- ¹⁴ GOP SENATORS TAKE NAPOLITANO TO TASK FOR IMMIGRATION REMARKS, 11/20/2009 (<http://tinyurl.com/yl97x7l>)
- ¹⁵ Senator Risch was not a member of the U.S. Senate in the 110th Congress and Senator Wicker was not a member of the Senate during the time that all votes were taken in the 110th Congress.
- ¹⁶ A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage. Roll Call Vote #43, 2/1/2007)
- ¹⁷ Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2007, Roll Call Vote #110, 4/23/2008
- ¹⁸ AFL-CIO Voting Record (<http://tinyurl.com/y9phnmy>)
- ¹⁹ Bilbray Letter to President Obama on Job Creation and Illegal Immigration, 11/3/2009. (<http://tinyurl.com/yftfgr>)
- ²⁰ Fair Minimum Wage Act, Roll Call Vote #18, 1/10/2007.
- ²¹ Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008, Roll Call Vote #412, 6/12/2008.
- ²² Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, Roll Call Vote #768, 7/31/2007.
- ²³ AFL-CIO Voting Record, (<http://tinyurl.com/ygig9ar>)
- ²⁴ The Labor Movement's Framework for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, AFL-CIO and Change to Win, April 2009. (<http://www.aflcio.org/issues/civilrights/immigration/upload/immigrationreform041409.pdf>)
- ²⁵ GOP SENATORS TAKE NAPOLITANO TO TASK FOR IMMIGRATION REMARKS, 11/20/2009 (<http://tinyurl.com/yl97x7l>)
- ²⁶ Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate: S. 2611 Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006. 8/18/2006 (<http://tinyurl.com/d5g5p7>)
- ²⁷ Deporting the Undocumented: A Cost Assessment, Center for American Progress, July 2005 (<http://tinyurl.com/yb2bwu>)
- ²⁸ An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry, the Perryman Group, April, 2008 (<http://tinyurl.com/cjct5q>)
- ²⁹ Restriction or Legalization? Measuring the Economic Benefits of Immigration Reform, CATO Institute, August 13, 2009 (<http://tinyurl.com/yeah5tm>)
- ³⁰ Rethinking the Effects of Immigration on Wages, NBER Working Paper 12497, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., July 2006. (<http://tinyurl.com/yd67twa>)
- ³¹ The Cost of Worker Misclassification In New York State, Cornell ILR School. February, 2007 (<http://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1009&context=reports>)
- ³² The Labor Movement's Framework for Comprehensive Immigration Reform, AFL-CIO and Change to Win, April 2009. (<http://www.aflcio.org/issues/civilrights/immigration/upload/immigrationreform041409.pdf>)
- ³³ Ibid.
- ³⁴ Coalition for the Future American Worker (<http://americanworker.org/>)
- ³⁵ John Tanton's Network, Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://www.splcenter.org/intel/intelreport/article.jsp?sid=72>)
- ³⁶ Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://www.splcenter.org/intel/map/hate.jsp?s=DC>)

-
- ³⁷ The Nativist Lobby, Southern Poverty Law Center (http://www.splcenter.org/intel/nativist_fair.jsp)
- ³⁸ Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://www.splcenter.org/intel/map/hate.jsp#s=VA>)
- ³⁹ Statement of Principles, Council of Conservative Citizens, (<http://cofcc.org/introduction/statement-of-principles/>)
- ⁴⁰ Anti-Immigrant Groups, Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://tinyurl.com/mj22p>)
- ⁴¹ Southern Poverty Law Center (http://www.splcenter.org/intel/nativist_numbersusa.jsp)
- ⁴² Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://www.splcenter.org/intel/map/hate.jsp#s=MI>)
- ⁴³ Center for Immigration Studies (<http://www.cis.org/About>)
- ⁴⁴ The Spot – A Political Ad Blog. TNSMI/CMAG, 10/20/2009. (<http://tinyurl.com/yejl87s>)
- ⁴⁵ Center for Immigration Studies, (<http://www.cis.org/About>)
- ⁴⁶ FAIR (http://www.fairus.org/site/PageNavigator/about/board_of_directors/)
- ⁴⁷ Center for New Community (<http://www.newcomm.org/pdf/CNC-CFAW.pdf>)
- ⁴⁸ Ibid.
- ⁴⁹ FactCheck.org (<http://tinyurl.com/ye27gtt>)
- ⁵⁰ Des Moines Register, (<http://tinyurl.com/y8qhr7c>)
- ⁵¹ A ‘hostile’ bid at the Sierra Club, Christian Science Monitor, 2/20/2004 (<http://tinyurl.com/yg92omo>)
- ⁵² Sierra Club policy platform, (<http://www.sierraclub.org/policy/conservation/immigration.pdf>)
- ⁵³ Vote results for Sierra Club 2005 elections, (http://www.susps.org/info/election_results.html)
- ⁵⁴ Environmental Organizations Targeted by Anti-Immigrant Bigots, Center for New Community (<http://tinyurl.com/yaga2de>)
- ⁵⁵ www.DontSpeakForMe.org
- ⁵⁶ Immigration group may not be what they seem, San Diego IndyMedia, 12/16/2006. (<http://sandiego.indymedia.org/en/2006/12/123766.shtml>)
- ⁵⁷ Archived page of Choose Black America website (<http://tinyurl.com/yesbqsm>)
- ⁵⁸ EPluribus Media, Anti - Immigration Groups and the Masks of False Diversity (<http://tinyurl.com/yz4pgif>)
- ⁵⁹ Anti - Immigration Groups and the Masks of False Diversity, E Pluribus Media, 2/5/2007. (<http://tinyurl.com/yz4pgif>)
- ⁶⁰ Vietnamese Anti-Immigrant Group Really Isn't, Southern Poverty Law Center (<http://tinyurl.com/ykx5fe>)
- ⁶¹ What is “Progressive” About Progressives for Immigration Reform, Center for New Community. (<http://tinyurl.com/yzcsgad>)
- ⁶² Center for Immigration Studies - <http://www.cis.org/EnvironmentalArgument>
- ⁶³ FAIR identified 12 key votes in the U.S. House of Representatives and 16 key votes in the U.S. Senate for which they evaluated Member performance. 87 Members of the House of Representatives and 1 Member of the U.S. Senate voted as recommended by FAIR 90% or more of the time. The percentage scores were calculated by America’s Voice based on FAIR’s “Congressional Voting Report – 110th Congress.” Letter grades were attributed to these scores based on the commonly accepted formulation of 90%=A, 80%=B, 70%=C, 60%=D, 50%=F. If a Member of Congress did not vote on a particular bill, that bill did not count in calculating their score.
- ⁶⁴ FAIR Congressional Voting Report – 110th Congress – U.S. House of Representatives: <http://www.fairus.org/site/DocServer/110thHouseVR.pdf?docID=2121>
- ⁶⁵ FAIR Congressional Voting Report – 110th Congress – U.S. Senate: <http://www.fairus.org/site/DocServer/110thSenateVR.pdf?docID=2101>
- ⁶⁶ Fair Minimum Wage Act, Roll Call Vote #18, 1/10/2007.
- ⁶⁷ Federal Employees Paid Parental Leave Act, Roll Call Vote #428, 6/19/2008.
- ⁶⁸ Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, Roll Call Vote #768, 7/31/2007.
- ⁶⁹ Emergency Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2008, Roll Call Vote #412, 6/12/2008.
- ⁷⁰ The Employee Free Choice Act, Roll Call Vote #118, 3/1/2007.
- ⁷¹ AFSCME Congressional Scorecard, (<http://tinyurl.com/ycecccon>)
- ⁷² AFL-CIO Voting Record, (<http://tinyurl.com/ygig9ar>)
- ⁷³ SEIU Voting Record, (<http://tinyurl.com/ye628le>)
- ⁷⁴ Project Vote Smart, United Food and Commercial Workers 2007-2008 Ratings, (<http://tinyurl.com/ygornof>)