

Attachment B

Storm Lake

JOIN US

GRADES 5-8

Before School

After School

7:00-8:00 A.M.

3:10-5:00 P.M.

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday

Bus Transportation Provided.

For More Information

Please call (712) 732-8080

Donna Queen, Director

dqueen@slesd.org

Qualified staff consisting of Middle School Teachers, Instructional Assistants, Buena Vista University students, Americorps, and community volunteers, who provide supervision and instruction.



Computer Rebuilding Activity

TORNADO

LEARNING

CLUB

Collaborative Agencies Assisting the TLC:

Buena Vista University
Buena Vista Regional Medical Center-Fitness Center
Iowa Central Community College
Storm Lake Police Department
Witter Gallery
Faust Institute of Cosmetology
CASA
Joyce's Greenhouse
Iowa State University Extension
Storm Lake COMMUNITY Education
Americorps
HyVee Grocery Store
Fareway Grocery Store
Pilot Tribune Newspaper
Storm Lake Times Newspaper
WalMart
Storm Lake Jaycees
HyNoon Kiwanis
Storm Lake Middle School Student Council
Storm Lake Community School District
And Other Storm Lake Businesses & Organizations

Major Financial Contributors

Storm Lake Community School District
Monsanto
Community Chest
WalMart
State Farm Insurance
Tyson
Midwest Wireless

Storm Lake Community School District

Dr. Paul Tedesco, Ph.D., Superintendent

Ron Bryan, MS Principal

Diane Jones, Assistant MS Principal

Pat Cowan, COMMUNITY Education Director

Donna Queen, Tornado Learning Club Director

TORNADO

LEARNING

CLUB



A Fun Place To Be!!!

Storm Lake Middle School

1811 Hyland Drive

Storm Lake, IA 50588

(712) 732-8080

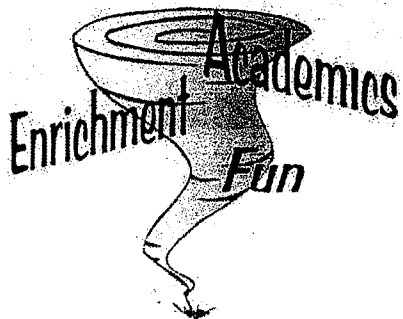
www.storm-lake.k12.ia.us



An EMT explains an IV bag.

TLC's Mission

Tornado Learning Club will provide a safe environment before and after school for students to improve academically and socially, and to be enriched by programs and people they would not otherwise encounter to become productive, responsible citizens.



"I like TLC because you learn new stuff all the time. It has helped me by getting my homework done on time. TLC teaches you to get along with other people and have FUN!"
TLC student



A University chemistry professor teaches students how to test lake water.

The Tornado Learning Club expands the school day for ALL students enrolled at Storm Lake Middle School. TLC provides a safe haven that is free from drugs and violence.

Students can join their peers and expand their learning opportunities through:

Academic Tutoring

Art

Math



Science

Reading

Cooking

Technology



Fitness

Character Education

Crafts



Service Projects:

Quilting

Visiting the elderly

Hoops for Heart

Parenting Classes



5-6th TGIF Parties

"TLC provides an opportunity for students who may need some extra assistance with homework and to catch up on assignments." Middle School Teacher

FAX: 4 Pages, including this cover page

515 281 8027

To: Tim McDermott
Legislative Service Bureau

Mr. McDermott: I will be present for your meeting
In Storm Lake, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

—Arrowhear

From: Luis Navar
Participant Immigrant Committee Hearings

Friday Sept 9 Des Moines Review

Last year, Harkin and Grassley requested a and Senate will need to work out differences stock producers.

Agrees with King's wall idea

You may or may not agree with his politics, but it is an insult to the people of Iowa to see the duly elected Congressman from the 5th District being demonstrated against by a self-confessed criminal. The guy who had the gall to do the single-man protest admitted that he had entered this country illegally, crossed the border from Mexico to California in violation of California state law and U.S. code, and while making the confession postured like that "criminal act" was somehow his Red Badge of Courage. He also bragged that he is now a citizen of the United

States and proud of this country. Whoopie-ding for him.

I'm not at all sure just what is required of immigrants to become an American citizen, but I'd be willing to bet part of it requires them to take an oath that their declaration of intent be based on truth, that they swear to obey the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the state in which they take residence, and I'd almost be willing to bet that the "protester" did not tell the judge he'd come to this country illegally. In other words he got his citizenship grant either based on lies or on otherwise not declared truths, most likely. Those were the circumstances that allowed for Charlie "Lucky"

Luciano to be deported back to Italy in the late 40's. (Charlie "Lucky" was a criminal too.)

He brags that the illegal aliens, he likes to call them immigrants but the fact remains they do not qualify as immigrants under the laws of the land, are property owners and that local industry depends on them for a source of labor. He appears not to know, nor do officials on any level seem to know, it is illegal to employ those who enter this country in violation of existing laws. Why, I ask, do the great countries down past our southern border these illegal aliens insist on "not giving up" not have their own companies to employ cheap labor? About that wall that

Congressman King, along with many others, proposes. It is hoped that the wall is very high, very thick, checked constantly so that no one can tunnel under them, and have doors that open to the south. The reason for the doors is to make it easier for authorities to escort the criminals out of this country. If they love this country so much, many claim to, then they can take back from the U.S. those traits they love so much and help their homelands achieve the same. There it would no longer be necessary for them to sneak into a country that has problems enough without them!

William "Mick" Topal, Des Moines

AREA 1000

Denison
Bulletin
129 years of service to Crawford County

DENISON
REVIEW
138 years of service to Crawford County



1410 Broadway • P.O. Box 550 • Denison, Iowa 51442 • Phone 712-263-2122 • Fax 712-263-8484

Bulletin • Review • Today's Action • Ad-Visor

September 21, 2005

Luis Navar

Dear Mr. Navar,

We are in receipt of your letter dated September 14, 2005, which demands a retraction with regard to "certain libelous statements in a letter from William F. Toal, printed on page 2 of the Denison Review" on Friday, September 9, 2005.

Because of the legal nature of your retraction request, we are required to consult the newspaper's attorneys. They advise that under Iowa law any retraction request must specify in writing the statements claimed to be libelous. In other words, you must specifically identify the statements you claim are libelous, as opposed to referring to them in a general manner.

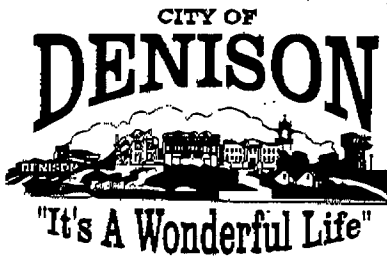
Your letter does not identify any specific statements which you claim to be libelous. Therefore, for us to properly consider your retraction request please supplement your letter and identify the specific statements which you claim to be libelous. To the extent you do furnish us with a supplemental letter, we presume that any statements that you claim to be libelous will be factual statements as opposed to opinion statements. As you are aware, opinion statements are not actionable. Moreover, Mr. Toal's opinions are just that and not the opinions of the newspaper.

Should you wish to discuss this, please call me.

Very truly yours,



Greg Wehle



(712) 263-3143
P.O. Box 668
111 North Main Street
Denison, Iowa 51442
www.denisonia.com

September 22, 2005

Mr. Phil Taylor, General Manager
The Daily Nonpareil
535 West Broadway, Suite 300
Council Bluffs, Ia 51503

Dear Mr. Taylor:

After the lengthy meeting with you and Greg Wehle a few months back, I felt that some progress was being made on some of the issues we discussed. While I disagree completely with a policy that allows people to call in statements about others without being responsible for their comments by not giving their names, at least we began to see the removal of personal names in the attacks. In response, I took out a new subscription.

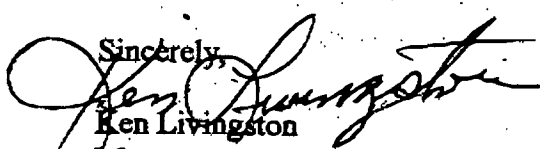
Recently your paper published a letter to the editor by a Mr. Toal of Denison attacking a Mr. Luis Navar, comparing him to Lucky Luciano, calling him a criminal and other inflammatory remarks.

Since that publication, I understand the paper has refused to retract that letter and I just wanted you to know that I deem this position despicable.

Recently the Nonpareil published a very positive article about Denison. I asked Mr. Gordon Wolf why this was not reproduced locally since the Denison Bulletin & Review has published negative articles they have seen in other papers. He thought that it could be published. Not seeing it I inquired about it yesterday and was told that the request was passed on to Mr. Wehle who has not responded. I have had inquires from some who have seen the article. This solidifies your position as a "negative influence in Denison", a point that both you and Mr. Wehle seemed to miss.

Your paper was the subject of a heated discussion by the Denison Cultural Committee in our city as inciting disharmony. Many negative comments have surfaced since the publication of this article. I personally know Mr. Navar and find the letter you published offensive and potentially damaging to him and his business. You and your editor and publisher at the Denison news should be ashamed.

Sincerely,


Ken Livingston
Mayor

Copy: Denison Bulletin & Review
Mr. Luis Navar

HEARINGS NEW IOWANS

There is a urgent need for certified teachers that speak Spanish and are Hispanic in our district. The regular procedure to get the Work permit is okay but for Residency it takes too long. Why not having a speed procedure and exceptional procedures such as nurses are contemplated?

Every immigrant arrives with the willing to learn English. Yes, we do. There is an ESL program offered free for adults of the community. The instructor work their best out of their hearts but they do not have a year long contract with benefits. The community needs some serious programs with structure and teachers with ESL endorsements to deliver a serious graded program to assist the different needs of the new lowans.

Esther Vieira
105 E. 9th street
Storm lake IA 50588
Phone 712-732-1082
evieira@storm-lake.k12.ia.us

JOB CREATION (Outreach Efforts):

- **Widespread Focus on Bilingual and Multilingual skills on the current Economy**

Considering this numbers:

Spanish workers at Tyson: Over 80%

Spanish workers at Sara Lee: Over 50 %

Spanish kids at SL Schools: Over 40%

We really NEED Bilingual people with different skills to better serve this growing Spanish community

- **Efforts by the Iowa Department of Economic Development**

Not heard about this in Storm Lake

- **Impact of the New Iowans Centers (Department of Workforce Development)**

Office at 824 Flindt Drive, Suite 106

It has an office here but most Latin people don't know about it or what kind of specific services they offer to Spanish's speaking people– it's Storm Lake Webpage is outdated and has no Spanish information.

Other Efforts needed to Improve Job Creation – IMPROVE JOB QUALITY!

1. Find a way to make that Employer (plants) considers the “immigrants” education, background, experience and abilities developed on their countries of origin when promoting/scoring.
2. An organization should look to develop programs for specific groups of immigrants with a professional background working in low level jobs to help them become US professionals in their specialization's fields; this means more than provide English Classes and Information brochures.
2. My case: I'm an Alien Worker under work permit (**H1B visa**) and my wife's H4 visa H4 JUST allow he to stay here and travel in/out not to WORK; this doesn't make any sense, we both are legally here. Why an H1's spouse won't have the right to work, be productive, pay more taxes and help with their Family's home support? Regulations should change this situation.

MIGUEL MEJIA
910 Hyland Dr.
Storm Lake, IA-50588
712-7328225

I have some topics related with health that I want to emphasize:

- * Depression
- * Health insurance for undocumented children

Depression:

Major depression is common and serious medical illness that affects mood, behavior, thinking and health. And usually do not get better without medical treatment.

Some people with major depression do not understand that they are ill. In this community are many women at this time that are affected by this matter and due to lack of information and language barrier they can't help themselves. (Need confidential translators, bilingual psychotherapist. Etc.)

Health insurance:

Health problems are a big concern in our community but is very sad that our children can't have insurance coverage for been illegal aliens.

Uninsured children are more likely to receive no care or delayed care. This greater the risk of been for conditions like asthma that could have been treated on outpatient basis.

Condition such ear infection or anemia can affect a child's language development that will affect at school and ultimate success in life.

Our children need someone to notice if they need glasses, if can hear properly and if their physical and mental growth is on track.

Uninsured population includes people from all social and economic groups. But there are many families that have income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

I am sure, families are willing to pay low cost medical health insurance in stead-off ends with their children in the emergency room just because they don't have enough money to pay a doctor's visit when it's needed.

That's the reason I think the Government should authorize HWK-I program to bring the services to those children.

HAWK-I emblem is "Healthy kids are Iowa's future" lets help the future be healthy.


TO : THE NEW IOWANS INTERIM STUDY COMMUNITTEE
FROM : HUGO A. CRUZ
REF : Asking For Help.
SEPT.22,2005.

My name is Hugo A Cruz. I have eighteen years living in the United States.Eight years living in Storm Lake Iowa. Ten years in California. I am from Nicaragua..I was Lawyer in my Country. Medical Assistant, and Computer programming in Los Angeles California. In 1998 I worked in I.B.P.When we moved here. The job was difficult,and hard.I have never done a job like this. A pig fell on me and broke my knee. Today I have an artificial knee.I am Studying English in I.C.C.C. My wife and I are Leader of the Latinos Americanos Community. We have seven years helping.

Today I would like to ask you a big favor to help us.

- 1) More help for the E.S.L. program.
- 2) More Teachers.
- 3) Better Wage for the teachers and office personal.
- 4) Medications and clinic appointment free.
- 5) We would like .Doctors,Medical Assistant,nurses. Latinos Americanos.
- 6) Translators.
- 7) Job training.
- 8) A line of buses.
- 9) The library have differents type of books. In Spanish.Literatures,Paint,History, Geography.and other more.

Thank you.
Sincerely,
Hugo A. Cruz



To: The New Iowans Interim Study Committee

My name is Bounthanom Khamvilay. I have lived in Iowa for two years. Here is a list of things I would like in Iowa to help New Iowans. I would like to have more English classes and also I would like to have a translator to translate in my language. I would like to have computer skills taught in our class, because it is very important in every job. You need computer skills to get a better job. We also need a free clinic because it is very expensive to go to the hospital. If it cost less money it will be better for everyone.

Sincerely,

Bounthanom Khamvilay

Bounthanom Khamvilay

September 21, 2005

To: The New Iowans Interim Study Committee.

My name is Daniel Lopez. I have lived in Iowa for 2 years. There are some things that I would like for you to consider to improve the newcomers' lives and, therefore, the society in general. First, the basic services; second the creation of daycares; third, the regulation legal of students in High School.

The newcomers are people and they need to receive the basic services such as education and health care in equal opportunities than every people. I mean they could get these services if they could find forms in their native languages, and available translators in every public office.

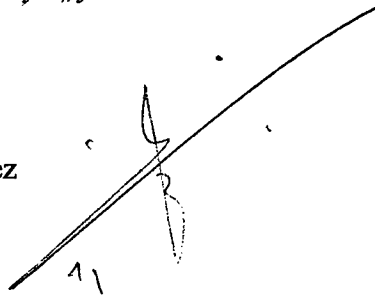
The daycare's creation would help a lot of people because they will go to work calmer and with the confidence that their children are in a good and secure place.

There are many students attending school in this country for more than 10 years who are now in High School, but with irregular migratory status. I think that it is a good idea to transact their legal status in this country, so they could have a secure future. This would allow them to choose a profession and to integrate this country's productive workforce.

These are the aspects that would help to improve the newcomers' life in this country. Please think about them and remember that all the people living here make this country stronger every day.

Sincerely,

Daniel Lopez

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Daniel Lopez', written over a diagonal line. The signature is somewhat stylized and includes a small mark resembling the number '11' at the bottom left.

September 25, 2005

To: The New Iowan Interim Study Committee,

My name is Diego Memije. I have lived in Iowa for two years. I am from Mexico. I am taking my citizenship test on October 31. I am studying English.

I would like to have better health care. We need more doctors. We need cheap medicine. We need free medical care for people who don't have jobs.

We also need better jobs. We need equal opportunities for all people. We need to end discrimination.

Sincerely,

Diego Memije

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Diego Memije', written in a cursive style.

The New Iowans Interim Study Commite of the Iowa General Assembly,

My name is Miguel Anegel Bautista Padilla, I'm a student at Iowa Central Comunity College, at ESL classes and at Buena Vista University. However it's dificult, not just for me, to find a job according to my profile in this state or this country.

Nowadays, I'm working as a full time worker at Tyson in Storm Lake and some friends are working as dish washers or waitresses because there are no other places where you can go and use your knowledge from schools.

I think that a good help for foreign, young students of Colleges or Universities is to bring them opportunities for getting a job or a better job for those who don't have it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Miguel B. Padilla', written in a cursive style.

Miguel Angel Bautista Padilla

To: The New Iowans Interim Study Committee

My name is Mao Yao. I have lived in Iowa for two months. Here is a list of things I would like in Iowa to help New Iowans.

First, I would like to talk about Health Care. I hope it will have a Free Clinic in Iowa ----If it is in Storm Lake, it will be better. We came from different countries, and we have our families to take care of. Maybe they are in America, maybe they are still in our own country. We need to work hard and to save money for them. So we don't have too much extra money to see a doctor. You know, if you go to see a doctor, you will spend much money there. And if they are cheaper, we can accept it, too. I think we need some people who could speak some native languages.

Thank you for listening to me. I look forward to your changes.

Sincerely,

Mao Yao

mao yao

September 25, 2005

To: The New Iowan Interim Study Committee,

My name is Guillermina Zamundio. I have lived in Iowa for ten years. I work at Sara Lee in Storm Lake. I am studying English.

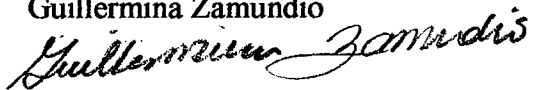
I would like a better job.

We need public transportation. Many people can't drive. Some don't have money so they can't get cars.

I always try to talk to my children's teachers. They do not speak Spanish. It is hard! I want my children to study computers.

Sincerely,

Guillermina Zamundio

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Guillermina Zamundio".

To: The New Iowans Interim Study Committee

My name is Genaro Cruz. I have lived in Iowa for 3 years and 10 months. Since I came here in Storm Lake. I know what is the most important thing to people who do not speak English. They need a translator in the Buena Vista hospital. The translator helps all the people who go to visit a doctor in Buena Vista hospital.

Sincerely,

Genaro Cruz

September 25, 2005

To: The New Iowan Interim Study Committee,

My name is Jesus Hurtado. I have lived in Iowa for two years. I am from Jalisco, Mexico. I work at Sara Lee. I am studying English.

We need nurses and doctors who speak Spanish. We need health care. We need a free clinic.

Sincerely,

Jesus Hurtado

September 25, 2005

To: The New Iowan Interim Study Committee,

My name is Awatif Haile. I am an American citizen. There are many people coming to the United States from everywhere. We need to take care of everybody. We need good health care. We need more doctors and we need help paying.

Thank you for providing English classes—it is important for us. The first time I could go to school was in the United States. I would like to study computers.

God Bless America.

Awatif Haile

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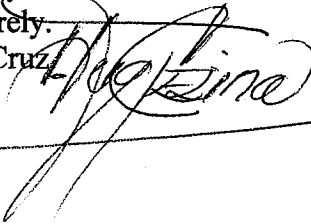
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- 4) Medications and clinic appointment free.
- 5) We would like .Doctors,Medical Assistant,nurses. Latinos Americanos.
- 6) Translators.
- 7) Job training.
- 8) A line of buses.
- 9) The library have differents type of books. In Spanish.Literatures,Paint,History, Geography.and other more.

Thank you.

Sincerely.

Hugo A. Cruz



MYTH AND REALITY ABOUT IMMIGRATION TO THE US

Thanks to Alexandra Bradbury, Hate Free Zone Campaign of WA

Immigration and Population

MYTH: The United States today has a higher percentage of immigrants than ever before.

REALITY: The percentage of immigrants among United States residents was higher at the beginning of the 20th century than it is now.

- The number of immigrants really is bigger than ever before, but the whole population of the United States is also much bigger than it used to be. The percentage of immigrants in the U.S. population has actually gone down.
- This percentage was highest around the turn of the twentieth century, a period of major industrial and agricultural expansion. During the peak immigration period from 1870 to 1920, nearly 15% of the United States population was foreign-born; today that figure is around 12%.
- The myth of high immigration rates may be due in part to the uneven distribution of immigrants—75% of foreign-born people in the U.S. live in California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, or Illinois, and 93% live in urban areas.

Sources:

> American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained."

<http://www.aila.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>

> Streefland, Elizabeth M. "The Changing Nature of US Immigration." 1995. <http://www.streefland.com/myths.htm>

> PBS. "The City - La Ciudad, Myths and Realities." <http://www.pbs.org/itvs/thecity/immigration1.html>

MYTH: The United States has a higher percentage of immigrants than any other country.

REALITY: Although the United States numerically has the largest immigrant population of any country in the world, it takes in only 1% of the world's immigrants, and the U.S. is not even among the top ten countries when immigrant population is counted as a percentage of total population.

- Immigrants are not flocking to any single country. Even though a greater number of immigrants come to the United States than to any other single country, the U.S. still takes in fewer than 1% of the world's immigrants each year. In fact, North America and Western Europe combined take in only 55% of the world's immigrants and fewer than one third of the world's refugees.
- Also, when expressed as a percentage of the total population of the country, the number of immigrants living in the United States is not especially impressive—it does not even put us in the top ten. In 2000, the United States had an immigrant population of about 35 million, or about 12% of the country's total population. The top ten countries range from 25% to 74% composed of immigrants.

Sources:

> UNESCO. "Information Kit on the United Nations Convention on Migrants Rights."

<http://www.unesco.org/most/migration/convention/#Facts>

> American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained."

<http://www.aila.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>

> Streefland, Elizabeth M. "The Changing Nature of US Immigration." 1995. <http://www.streefland.com/myths.htm>

MYTH: Most immigrants to the United States come from poor countries in Latin America.

REALITY: Immigrants to the United States come from all over, and no single continent represents the majority.

- In 2002, according to the Office of Immigration Statistics, 45% of all immigrants to the United States—a little less than half—were from the Americas, including 3% from Canada & Newfoundland, 20% from Mexico, 9% from the Caribbean, 6% from Central America, and 7% from South America.
- The remaining 55% of immigrants to the U.S. were from elsewhere—31% from Asia, 17% from Europe, 5% from Africa, and the remainder from Oceania or unidentified countries.

Source:

> "TABLE 2. IMMIGRATION BY REGION AND SELECTED COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE: FISCAL YEARS 1820-2002." 2002 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Office of Immigration Statistics, Office of Management, Department of Homeland Security (DHS). <http://www.bcis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/IMM02yrbk/IMM2002list.htm>

MYTH: Immigrants bring huge extended families to the United States through "chain migration."

REALITY: So-called "chain migration" is not a real legal loophole, and studies show it doesn't really happen.

- The term "chain migration" is sometimes used by those who fear that a single immigrant may sponsor large numbers of extended family members to come to the United States in a short period of time. In fact, however, current U.S. immigration laws do not allow people to sponsor extended family members such as aunts, uncles, and cousins.
- Studies show that an average of twelve years passes between an immigrant's arrival in the U.S. and the time when he or she sponsors a close relative. Therefore, by the time the second person in turn sponsored a close relative, about a quarter of a century would have passed. The idea that each immigrant is immediately followed by dozens of relatives is simply a myth.

Source:

> Moore, Stephen and Stuart Anderson. "Cutting Immigration Myths Down to Size." Cato Institute. April 22, 1997. <http://www.cato.org/dailys/4-22-97.html>

MYTH: The United States has too many people and too few economic resources to accommodate more immigrants.

REALITY: The United States is still very wealthy and relatively uncrowded.

- • The United States has plenty of wealth to go around—we have the third largest per capita Gross Domestic Product in the world, \$34,788 per person as of 2001.
- • As big as its area is, North America has just 4.9% of the world's population in 2003. According to 2003 statistics, Western Europe has more than five times as many people per square mile as the United States has.
- • Most of the world's population growth is occurring in the less developed countries, while population growth in the more developed countries is relatively low. More developed countries have less than half the population density of less developed countries.

Sources:

> UN Statistics Division. "Indicators on income and economic activity." Demographic, Social, and Housing Statistics. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/inc-eco.htm>

> Population Research Bureau. "2003 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau: Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World." http://www.prb.org/pdf/WorldPopulationDS03_Eng.pdf

Immigration and Economics

MYTH: Immigrants take jobs from United States citizens.

REALITY: Most studies agree that immigrants create more jobs than they fill.

- Studies have consistently shown that immigrant workers do not hurt U.S.-born workers; instead, immigrants stimulate economic growth by spending on consumer goods, starting small businesses, and investing capital. Authors of such studies include the U.S. Department of Labor, the Rand Corporation, the University of Maryland, the Council of Economic Advisors, Ohio University, the National Research Council, and the Urban Institute.
- A study by the U.S. Department of Labor reported that the idea that immigrants take jobs away from U.S.-born workers is "the most persistent fallacy about immigration in popular thought." The myth is based on the false belief that the economy has only a fixed number of jobs.
- Immigrants are three times as likely as U.S.-born residents to start small businesses, and small businesses account for up to 80% of new jobs in the U.S.
- Most industrialized countries depend on immigrant workers to do the jobs considered most dirty, demanding, or dangerous, including many jobs in construction and domestic services.

Sources:

- > American Civil Liberties Union. "IMMIGRATION: MYTHS AND FACTS." *ACLU Briefing Paper: The Rights of Immigrants. NUMBER 20, Updated Fall 1997.* <http://archive.aclu.org/library/bbp20.html>
- > American Civil Liberties Union. "Immigrants and the Economy." <http://archive.aclu.org/library/aaimmig.html>
- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. *Center for Campus Organizing.* <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html> :
- > Streefland, Elizabeth M. "The Changing Nature of US Immigration." 1995. <http://www.streefland.com/myths.htm>
- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained." <http://www.aila.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>
- > UNESCO Information Kit on the United Nations Convention on Migrants Rights <http://www.unesco.org/most/migration/convention/#Facts>

MYTH: Immigrants make such heavy use of social services that they are a burden on the United States treasury.

REALITY: Immigrants are a net gain for the national treasury, because they pay significantly more in taxes each year than they receive in services.

- Most studies have shown that immigrants pay at least \$28 million more in taxes than they receive in services. Over their lifetimes, an average immigrant and his or her children are estimated to pay about \$80,000 more in taxes than they receive in services.
- Most immigrants arrive in the United States already old enough to work, so the U.S. gets instant adult workers, whose education is already paid for by another country.
- Only 3% of arriving immigrants are over age 65, compared to 12% of the overall U.S. population, so immigrant workers make a disproportional net contribution to Social Security and Medicare. Many experts believe that the contribution of immigrants is critical to keeping these programs afloat.
- Undocumented immigrants are already ineligible for most social programs, except for public education, emergency health care, and nutrition assistance for poor women and children. According to census data, the percentage of immigrants who receive welfare is lower than the percentage of U.S.-born citizens who do.
- Anti-immigrant advocates often cite studies showing that immigrants receive more in services than they pay in taxes on a state or local level. What they do not tell you is that this is just as true of

- U.S.-born citizens as it is of immigrants. Overall, most taxes are paid to the federal government, not the state or local government.
- Undocumented immigrant workers pay taxes but rarely receive refunds because many are afraid to file. According to an IRS estimate, undocumented immigrants pay more than \$300 million in federal taxes alone each year.

Sources:

- > Cole, David. "THE NEW KNOW-NOTHINGISM: Five Myths About Immigration." *The Nation*. October 17, 1994. <http://www.seattlecentral.org/faculty/dloos/ESLAwareness/FiveMythsAboutImmigration.htm>
- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. Center for Campus Organizing. <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html>
- > Kamath, A P. "New Study Blows Up Many Myths About Immigrants." *The National Immigration Forum*, via Rediff on the Net. New York. <http://www.rediff.com/news/1999/jul/06us.htm>
- > PBS. "The City - La Ciudad, Myths and Realities." <http://www.pbs.org/itvs/thecity/immigration1.html>
- > Coalición de Derechos Humanos/Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras. "COMMON IMMIGRANT MYTHS." www.derechoshumanosaz.net/Wall_info/COMMON%20IMMIGRANT%20MYTHS.doc
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MYTH: Immigrants drain the United States economy and are partly responsible for our current economic woes.

REALITY: The contributions of immigrant workers, taxpayers, and business-owners are vital to economic growth.

- Immigrants contribute more than \$400 billion to the U.S. economy every year, according to a UCLA study.
- Immigrants raise the incomes of U.S.-born workers by at least \$10 billion each year, according to a study by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences. This figure does not even include the effects of skilled workers on productivity and the jobs created by immigrant-owned businesses.
- Since immigrants have to prove they can provide for themselves before entering the country, they are more likely than U.S.-born citizens to be employed, to save, and to start businesses.
- Immigrant communities revitalize urban areas.
- Immigrants can bring high-tech skills, international connections, and global perspectives to U.S. businesses.
- According to Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan, immigration plays a vital role in relieving "inflation pressures."

Sources:

- > Streefland, Elizabeth M. "The Changing Nature of US Immigration." 1995. <http://www.streefland.com/myths.htm>
- > Coalición de Derechos Humanos/Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras. "COMMON IMMIGRANT MYTHS." www.derechoshumanosaz.net/Wall_info/COMMON%20IMMIGRANT%20MYTHS.doc
- > Kamath, A P. "New Study Blows Up Many Myths About Immigrants." *The National Immigration Forum*, via Rediff on the Net. New York. <http://www.rediff.com/news/1999/jul/06us.htm>
- > Southern Poverty Law Center. "The Immigrants: Myths and Reality." *Intelligence Report*. Issue No. 101, Spring 2001. <http://www.splcenter.org/cqi-bin/goframe.pl?refname=/intelligenceproject/ip-4q1.html>
- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained." <http://www.aiala.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17,142>
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Immigration and Culture

MYTH: Immigrants have nothing to contribute to American society.

REALITY: In addition to making major economic contributions, immigrants contribute to society as workers in diverse fields and as responsible community members.

- • People who come to the United States from other countries sometimes nationally known figures. Intel founder Andrew Grove and his family first arrived in the U.S. as poor refugees. Just a few of the many notable immigrants to the U.S. include dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov (Russia), Old Navy CEO Jenny Ming (Macau - China), baseball player Sammy Sosa (Dominican Republic), model and actress Iman (Somalia), Columbia University professor Jagdish Bhagwati (India), former Secretary of State Madeline Albright (Czechoslovakia), author Isabel Allende (Peru - Chilean descent), and scientist Albert Einstein (Germany).
- • Of course, most immigrants—just like most non-immigrants—never become famous. Nonetheless, the country depends upon their work. Immigrants work in every area, from education to medicine to service work to business to the arts. Outside of their jobs, immigrants participate in the cultural, political, social, and economic lives of their communities in as many ways as non-immigrants do.
- • Immigrants' values and goals have always played an important role in shaping the United States. For instance, today immigration may be read as a cultural force supporting the institutions of family and marriage, since immigrants are more likely than U.S.-born citizens to be and remain married, to live in families, and to have children. Immigration may also be seen to support education. Immigrants are just as likely to hold college degrees as U.S.-born citizens are, even though many immigrants lack a high-school education. Immigrants are twice as likely as non-immigrants to hold Ph.Ds.

Sources:

- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained."
<http://www.aila.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17,142>
- > Kamath, A P. "New Study Blows Up Many Myths About Immigrants." *The National Immigration Forum*, via Rediff on the Net. New York. <http://www.rediff.com/news/1999/jul/06us.htm>
- > Arizona Africa Society. "MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES."
<http://www.azafrika.org/Myths%20About%20Immigrants.html>

MYTH: Immigrants fragment the culture of the United States by refusing to assimilate to an American way of life.

REALITY: There is no one American way of life. Immigrants coming to the United States are changed by the experience and simultaneously help to change the United States; this process has built and shaped the country for as long as it has existed.

- In various periods of United States history, anti-immigrant advocates have accused Irish Catholic, Jewish, Chinese, Italian, Eastern European, and Latin American immigrants of being separatist and unwilling to assimilate to mainstream U.S. culture. Today, we understand all of these people to be important players in the very definition of the culture of the country. Indeed, most Americans are descended from immigrants. American culture has always been created and redefined by the diverse influences of people from many backgrounds and traditions.
- Most immigrants—and children most of all—want to become part of American society. There is no necessary contradiction between preserving one's own cultural heritage and taking part in a new

culture. Immigrants become citizens of the U.S. at very high rates. One-third of all immigrants and refugees—and one-half of the children of immigrants—marry people from outside of their groups.

Sources:

- > Cole, David. "THE NEW KNOW-NOTHINGISM: Five Myths About Immigration." *The Nation*. October 17, 1994. <http://www.seattlecentral.org/faculty/dloos/ESLAwareness/FiveMythsAboutImmigration.htm>
- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained." <http://www.aifa.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>
- > Kamath, A P. "New Study Blows Up Many Myths About Immigrants." *The National Immigration Forum*, via Rediff on the Net. New York. <http://www.rediff.com/news/1999/jul/06us.htm>
- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. *Center for Campus Organizing*. <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html>

MYTH: These days, immigrants to the United States will not learn English unless forced to by "English Only" laws.

REALITY: Already, more immigrants already want to learn English than can find space in English classes. "English Only" laws simply make life more difficult for those who are still learning English.

- "English-Only" laws are unnecessary. Even without them, most immigrants learn English. By the time they have spent fifteen years in the United States, 75 percent of Spanish-speaking immigrants regularly speak English. Only 4% of people in the U.S. over age five do not speak English.
- "English Only" laws violate the First Amendment right to petition or communicate with the government, as well as the right to equality. Sometimes such laws go so far as to prohibit the use of languages other than English in assistance to recipients of government benefits, applications for drivers' licenses, and even bilingual education.
- Around the country, there are waiting lists for English classes—even in areas without "English Only" laws. According to the King County Literacy Association, 3,000 adults were on such a waiting list in Seattle in 1996.

Sources:

- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained." <http://www.aifa.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>
- > American Civil Liberties Union. "IMMIGRATION: MYTHS AND FACTS." *ACLU Briefing Paper: The Rights of Immigrants*. NUMBER 20, Updated Fall 1997. <http://archive.aclu.org/library/obp20.html>
- > Wiley, Terrence G. "Myths about Language Diversity and Literacy in the United States." *National Center for ESL Literacy Education*. California States University, Long Beach. May 1997. <http://www.cal.org/ncle/diqests/Myths.htm>

Immigration & Fear

MYTH: Many immigrants are dangerous criminals.

REALITY: Most immigrants are responsible, law-abiding people seeking a better life in a new country.

- The stereotype of the drug smuggler accurately represents very few immigrants to the United States. Even the U.S. Border Patrol says that drug smugglers make up just 1% of immigrants of the United States.
- Statistically, immigrants are no more likely to be criminals than non-immigrants are. In fact, immigrants are less likely than non-immigrants to be held in state prisons.
- Undocumented immigrants are no more likely to be criminals. All too often, undocumented immigrants are themselves the victims of crime, since many fear to report incidents to the police.

Sources:

- > Coalición de Derechos Humanos/Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras. "COMMON IMMIGRANT MYTHS." www.derechoshumanosaz.net/Wall_info/COMMON%20IMMIGRANT%20MYTHS.doc
- > American Immigration Lawyers Association. "Five Immigration Myths Explained." <http://www.aila.org/contentViewer.aspx?bc=17.142>
- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. Center for Campus Organizing. <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html>

MYTH: Immigrants hurt the environment when crossing the borders to enter the country.

REALITY: There is no correlation between immigration and environmental degradation. Borders themselves have negative environmental impacts through the border guards and factories that cluster near them.

- The very existence of borders is harmful to the environment. Government agents enforcing the borders create a great deal of litter as well as destroying habitats.
- Meanwhile, preying on the limits that borders impose on workers, corporations build poisonous factories near the borders. Chemicals from these factories threaten the health of people living in nearby communities, not to mention the local flora and fauna.

Sources:

- > Southern Poverty Law Center. "The Immigrants: Myths and Reality." *Intelligence Report*. Issue No. 101, Spring 2001. <http://www.splcenter.org/cqi-bin/goframe.pl?refname=/intelligenceproject/ip-4q1.html>
- > Coalición de Derechos Humanos/Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras. "COMMON IMMIGRANT MYTHS." www.derechoshumanosaz.net/Wall_info/COMMON%20IMMIGRANT%20MYTHS.doc

MYTH: Immigrants bring disease.

REALITY: Recent immigrants and babies born to immigrants are actually slightly healthier, on the average, than people born in the U.S. and babies born to U.S.-born mothers.

- Although immigrants tend to come from countries poorer than the U.S., most indicators show that recent immigrants are slightly healthier than people born in the U.S.
- Studies have also found that rates of birth weight and infant mortality are slightly better among babies born to immigrants in the U.S. than those born to non-immigrants.

Sources:

- > Southern Poverty Law Center. "The Immigrants: Myths and Reality." *Intelligence Report*. Issue No. 101, Spring 2001. <http://www.splcenter.org/cqi-bin/goframe.pl?refname=/intelligenceproject/ip-4q1.html>

Immigration and U.S. Policy

MYTH: The U.S. Constitution doesn't apply to immigrants.

REALITY: The Supreme Court has ruled that everyone in the United States—regardless of immigration status—is entitled to the fundamental constitutional rights. However, the executive and legislative branches of the federal government sometimes fail to uphold these essential legal principles.

- Even undocumented immigrants facing deportation are entitled to constitutional rights under the law. These include legal guarantees such as a hearing before a judge with federal review, representation by a lawyer (although the government may not pay for one), the opportunity to examine the evidence against them, language interpretation, and clear proof of the validity of the government's case.
- At various points in history, branches of the United States government have tried to deny immigrants their fundamental rights. The Clinton administration argued in federal court that legal permanent resident immigrants should not be guaranteed the First Amendment rights that U.S. citizens enjoy. Today, the Bush administration threatens immigrants' civil liberties through mass registration policies and provisions of the USA Patriot Act.
- Around the world, too often immigrants are denied their basic rights. The United Nations takes on this issue in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which entered into force on July 1, 2003.

Sources:

- > American Civil Liberties Union. "IMMIGRATION: MYTHS AND FACTS." *ACLU Briefing Paper: The Rights of Immigrants*. NUMBER 20, Updated Fall 1997. <http://archive.aclu.org/library/pbp20.html>
- > Cole, David. "THE NEW KNOW-NOTHINGISM: Five Myths About Immigration." *The Nation*. October 17, 1994. <http://www.seattlecentral.org/faculty/dloos/ESLAwareness/FiveMythsAboutImmigration.htm>
- > UNESCO Information Kit on the United Nations Convention on Migrants Rights <http://www.unesco.org/most/migration/convention/#Facts>

MYTH: It is not the fault of the United States that people want to leave other countries.

REALITY: United States policies, designed with United States interests in mind, have a long history of hurting the peoples and economies of other countries.

- • The more that U.S. economic and military policies damage the standard of living in developing countries, the greater the pressure becomes on people from those nations to emigrate in search of means to support their families.
- • When U.S. economic policies pit United States workers against workers in other countries, wages go down all over and all workers lose. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement went into effect in 1994, Mexico has lost one million manufacturing jobs and seen one million workers forced off of their farms.

Sources:

- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. Center for Campus Organizing. <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html>
- > Coalición de Derechos Humanos/Alianza Indígena Sin Fronteras. "COMMON IMMIGRANT MYTHS." www.derechoshumanosaz.net/Wall_info/COMMON%20IMMIGRANT%20MYTHS.doc

MYTH: Most immigrants come to the United States illegally.

REALITY: Most immigrants are documented under strict legal requirements. Fairly few people enter the country illegally.

- Most immigrants in the U.S. are here legally. In the 1990 U.S. census, only about 15% of the immigrants recorded were in the United States illegal.
- Illegal immigrants are so few that they have very little numerical impact on the population of the country. The INS has estimated that the number of people illegally entering or staying in the U.S. in a given year amounts to less than one-tenth of one percent of the total U.S. population.
- Most immigrants enter the country under the rules of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The largest number of those admitted under this Act come to the U.S. to be reunited with close family members. Others come to fill jobs for which no U.S. workers are available (as determined by the Department of Labor); as refugees from persecution in their former countries; or under a small "diversity lottery," which admits mostly young immigrants from Europe and Africa.
- Increased enforcement at the borders would do little to decrease illegal immigration. Most of the undocumented enter the country legally and then overstay visas.

Sources:

- > PBS. "The City - La Ciudad, Myths and Realities." <http://www.pbs.org/itvs/thecity/immigration1.html>
- > Cole, David. "THE NEW KNOW-NOTHINGISM: Five Myths About Immigration." *The Nation*. October 17, 1994. <http://www.seattlecentral.org/faculty/dloos/ESLAwareness/FiveMythsAboutImmigration.htm>
- > American Civil Liberties Union. "IMMIGRATION: MYTHS AND FACTS." *ACLU Briefing Paper: The Rights of Immigrants*. NUMBER 20, Updated Fall 1997. <http://archive.aclu.org/library/pbp20.html>

MYTH: United States immigration policy is fair and just.

REALITY: The laws governing immigration to the United States tend to favor people likely to be white and wealthy over those likely to be poor or people of color. Such policies run counter to the fundamental ideals of equality upon which the United States is based.

- U.S. immigration laws impose the strictest limits on the numbers of immigrants from countries where most people are poor and of color. Only very wealthy people from these countries can even visit the United States.
- A recent report by the National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights found racial bias in immigration enforcement as well. Immigrants who are African, Asian, Latino, or Caribbean are more likely than white immigrants to be detained, deported, or denied legal protections. The report argues that this kind of governmental racism promotes a climate of racist and anti-immigrant hostility throughout U.S. culture, including in civil society and on the job.

Sources:

- > Cowan, Rich, Michelle Persard, and Jesse Hahnel. "13 Myths About Immigration." 12 April, 1996. *Center for Campus Organizing*. <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/45/110.html>
- > National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. *Executive Summary. From the Borderline to the Colorline: A Report on Anti-Immigrant Racism in the United States*. http://www.nnirr.org/projects/border_color.html

MYTH: Americans oppose immigration.

REALITY: Americans, most of whom are descended from immigrants themselves, generally favor laws that would offer the same opportunities their ancestors enjoyed to people from all over the world, regardless of country of origin.

- Americans support reuniting families. According to Republican pollster Vince Breglio, U.S. voters agree two to one that U.S. citizens should be allowed to continue sponsoring close adult relatives.

- Americans want to abandon country quotas. According to the Grass Roots Research firm, 61% of Americans agree that "Anyone, from any country in the world, should be free to come to America if they are financially able to provide for themselves and their families."

Source:

Moore, Stephen and Stuart Anderson. "Cutting Immigration Myths Down to Size." *Cato Institute*. April 22, 1997.
<http://www.cato.org/dailys/4-22-97.html>

The New Iowan Centers

The New Iowan Center offers workforce development services to people who are new to the state of Iowa. Services provided are designed to support workers, businesses, and communities with information about the resources available in Iowa.



Services Available



Education

Individuals

- IWD Trainings on interview techniques
- Information on Job search
- Information on civic / community participation
- Information on the immigration process
- Resume assistance
- Assist people with immigration, civil and worker's rights
- ESL: voice activated software, as well as through partnerships with Eastern Iowa Community College, Indian Hills Community College, and WIT College
- Educational improvement through EICC, IHCC, and WIT programming

Employers

- Cultural diversity in the workplace
- Training for new employees (in Spanish)
- Employers / Employees rights
- Alien labor regulations
- In conjunction with other agencies: assistance to recruit and manage human relations most effectively. Work Keys. I-9 forms.

Community

In conjunction with other agencies, we will provide:

- Public meetings—USCIS issues
- Housing—for people new to Iowa
- Job placement
- Computer access
- Relocation
- Referrals
- Maps and community directory (information about the community to assist those involved in relocation and make the decision to move to this area, school system transportation, services, etc.)
- Cooperation with local school systems to register students.

Job Placement

Individuals

- Computer access for internet search
- Iowa Bank to match their needs
- Referral to IWD office, area temporary agencies

Employers

- Match potential qualified employees
- Marketing to generate potential employment opportunities
- Retention programming
- Management development programming

Immigration Assistance

Individuals

- USCIS forms available
- Work Authorization Documents
- TPS Workers
- Referral to appropriate agencies to fill out USCIS application or USCIS attorneys in complicated cases
- Referrals to citizenship classes

Employers

- Updates on USCIS laws and regulations (work related issues)
- Alien Labor Relations
- Compliance with the I-9 requirements
- USCIS hiring regulations
- Statewide referrals

Community

- Public meetings to discuss new regulations or to hear public concerns
- Info about new USCIS procedures.

Others services provided by the New Iowan Centers

- Translations
- Interpretation
- Outreach
- Emergency referrals

Barbara K. Bobb, Targeted Services Bureau Chief
150 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
515-242-6240

Iowa Center Locations

128 E Second St Suite B
Muscatine, IA 52761
563-264-6014

IWD 430 E. Grand Ave
Des Moines, IA 50309
515-281-9606

IWD 2508 4th St.
Sioux City, IA 51101
712-233-9037

IWD 310 West Main
Ottumwa, IA 52501
641-684-0279

IWD 800 7th St. S.E.
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401
319-365-9474

IWD 925 E 4th St.
Waterloo, IA 50703
319-235-9672



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Documentation In Support of New Iowans Interim Study Committee of the Iowa General Assembly

IWD's New Iowan Centers

Iowa has piloted the establishment of what we call "New Iowan Centers" in three communities, based on demographic data available. Through single physical locations in areas of each state where immigrant populations are residing, New Iowan Centers provide job placement, community services referrals, translation, language and occupational training, resettlement assistance, supportive services, and technical and legal assistance concerning documentation, civic responsibilities and other appropriate services. Through state and local partnerships, these local Centers provide One-Stop workforce investment and community services to operate as part of the state's workforce investment system. Iowa has chosen communities based on the high influx of immigrants, and the challenges that communities experience with it. The strategy that is used is to simultaneously work with both sides – assisting with adjustment issues of both the newcomers and the established community in its entirety.

The New Iowan Centers have already fueled economic growth and expansion in Iowa. We have three successful New Iowan Centers located in Muscatine, Sioux City and Ottumwa. We have partnered with the local Community Action agency in Sioux City and local Chambers of Commerce in Muscatine and Ottumwa to bring these services to Iowa. All of these offices provide assistance to new Iowans with a multitude of services. We will also expand the economy through the current growth of New Iowan Centers services and programming in Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and Council Bluffs.

Many communities are becoming more accepting of newcomers and that feeling is growing as a result of the New Iowan Center efforts. Because the changes brought on by relocation are so dramatic and abrupt, making the transition to a new community is often difficult for newcomers. However, communities throughout the state are implementing practical ideas provided by our program to make that transition easier for both parties. Communities have been organizing diversity groups, diversity coalitions, study groups and many other approaches to make their towns and cities a place where newcomers are welcomed and accepted. These and many other specific projects and services have been the core of the New Iowan Centers program since its establishment in 2000.

These partnerships associated with the three pilot New Iowan Centers have already provided diversity training and workshops to more than 20,000 people representing companies and other private and public organizations. The result is that many newcomers find employment in places that were almost impossible for them to apply before. Serving as part of Iowa Workforce Development we provide access to employers with all sorts of job opportunities.

These services are open and available to anyone, whether they are from France or California. These efforts have assisted over 7,000 individuals obtain employment.

Other services available to new lowans in the Centers include information and assistance with financial, insurance, housing/real estate, food, legal and many other issues. We have provided hundreds of consultations and provide immigration paperwork for those needing immigration updates and/or to apply to change their status. In addition, we provide business information, citizenship preparation classes, computer access, discrimination information, sensitivity trainings, ESL classes, health/housing issues, and unemployment insurance benefits information. We try to coordinate what the community has to offer by collaborating with as many local organizations as possible.

The New lowan Centers have created economic development; communication and understanding, making these newcomers feel welcome and appreciated. By responding directly to the lead of the local economy, these initiatives have experienced opportunities to contribute to the economy in innovative ways that will be reinforced in the new Centers developed. Examples in the first three pilots:

- Staff have worked with volunteers from the Senior Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) to provide training and technical assistance to 23 New lowan Center customers who have established their own businesses.
- Staff have developed relationships with nearly 100 financial institutions (including FDIC and the Bank of Chicago) to develop financial education for customers, and supports them by including diverse Americans in their labor force.
- Through partnerships with high growth Iowa industries, such as Wells Fargo and Hon, the New lowan Centers have developed experience in service as a resource to support the success of Iowa's economic development and enhance their ability to support other targeted industry in Iowa.

The Centers enhance economic development by providing qualified workers to meet the needs of high growth industries. The New lowan Centers have provided numerous business seminars in conjunction with Wells Fargo, SBA, SCORE groups, FDIC and The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The efforts of the three pilot centers have provided well over a hundred diversity and sensitivity trainings.

Good customer service in the areas identified through these proposed centers will impact established and new lowans alike. The health of any community can be measured by the degree to which all of its members are engaged in the industry of the community. The healthier the industry of a community, the more newcomers will be attracted to the community. The clients who receive these services will be better equipped to thrive in our communities. Business will have a larger pool of candidates for employment, communities will

have more active citizens, our schools will receive more aid and have higher test scores because the parents of students will be able to assist their children with schoolwork and take a more active role in the classroom. Ultimately more people will choose to put down roots in Iowa as our programs reach out to individuals and the communities, showing newcomers that they are not only wanted but truly welcome to participate in the vibrant lives of our towns and cities.

Nationally, we are faced with an influx of new Americans and this phenomenon can be a heavy burden on those communities that are not prepared for it. In those communities where the business climate and service system are prepared with cultural education, navigation services for new Americans to services that will support their successful emigration and community planning are an opportunity to enhance the economy and industry of the community.

Labor Market Information:

POPULATION:

The population of Iowa increased 28,127 from 2000 to 2004.

- In 2000 Iowa actual population was 2,926,324
- Iowa population in 2004 was 2,954,451
- U.S. Census Bureau is projecting that the population of Iowa will increase 1% through 2030.

The Hispanic population increased 22,215 from 2000 to 2004.

- In 2000 the Hispanic population was 82,473
- In 2004 the Hispanic population was 104,688
- Because Hispanics gained population in Iowa at a more rapid pace than did other groups in the 1990's, their proportion of the population increased from 1.2% in 1990 to 2.8% in 2000. Percentages were higher than the state figure in 17 counties. Eight counties showed the Hispanic population exceeded 5 percent. Buena Vista (12.5%), Crawford (8.7%), Dallas (5.4%), Franklin (6.0%), Louisa (12.6%), Marshall (9.0%), Muscatine (11.9%), and Woodbury (9.1%) in 2000. In the two previous censuses, only Muscatine had at least 5 percent of its population accounted for by residents of Hispanic origin.

Iowa has an aging population:

- In Census 2000, Iowa ranked 10th in median age, 4th in population age 65+, and 2nd in population age 85+
- The Census Bureau projects that the population under age 18 will slowly decline while population age 65+ will increase sharply. Working age population will decline as a percentage of total population.

Components of Population Change:

- Births and Deaths

- Natural change is births minus deaths
- Natural change in Iowa has been hovering around 10,000 over the last 10 years
- Birth rates have fallen while death rates have remained unchanged
- Domestic Immigration
 - Historically Iowa has had domestic out-migration. NOTE: it offsets the 10,000 gain in natural change
 - Between 1995 and 2000, Iowa experienced an out-migration of 18,943 individuals between 22 to 29 with an associate degree or higher
 - Projected change in Iowa's population of 18 to 24 year olds through 2025 will decrease 13.8% while the U.S. expects an increase of 11.9%.
- International Immigration
 - This is where the state's slow, steady growth is coming from
 - The state's population would not have grown in the 2000 Census except with the in-migration of the immigrant population
 - In 2000, there were 91,085 individuals in Iowa who were foreign born. Of those, 52,335 stated that they entered the U.S. between 1990 to March 2000. The majority of those who were foreign born are from Latin America (36%), followed by Asia (33.1%), Europe (22.3%) and Africa (4.0%).

LABORFORCE:

- For the first eight months of 2005, Iowa's labor force averaged 1,640,500. The state's labor force is expected to grow slowly to the year 2010. Between 2010 and 2020, the labor force will drop slightly.
- Iowa first began to experience labor shortages during the 1994-1999 period. Employers began to tap into previously underutilized groups to meet some of their labor needs (disabled, retirees, immigrants, minorities, and welfare recipients).
- The baby boomers represent the largest proportion of Iowa's labor force. Employers are concerned about acute labor shortages occurring between 2015 and 2025.
- Industries that will be most affected by baby boomers include: manufacturing, public administration, education, transportation, health services, and construction.

Occupations that will be most affected by baby boomers include:

- Airline Pilots & Navigators
- Management Analysts
- Special Education Teachers
- Photographers
- Teachers Aides
- Industrial Engineers

- Eligibility Clerks, social welfare
 - Personnel & Labor Relations Managers
 - Postal Clerks
 - Police & Detectives Supervisors
 - Plumbers, Pipefitters & Steamfitters
 - Financial Managers
 - Psychologists
 - Social Workers
 - Lawyers
 - Education Administrators
 - Elementary School Teachers
 - Registered Nurses
- The supply of young workers is shrinking in Iowa. This situation will be exacerbated by the increasing number of retirements. Companies are beginning to focus on leadership transitioning as the older baby boomers approach retirement age.
 - Iowa's labor force has become more diverse since 1990. Minorities account for roughly 7.3 percent of the state's current labor force.
 - A major strength for Iowa has been its high labor force participation rate. The state's 2003 labor force participation rate of 70.5 percent surpassed the U.S. rate of 66.2 percent and was also one of the highest in the nation when compared to other states.
 - The influx of females and youth into the state's labor force over the past thirty-five years has greatly contributed to its economic growth. Labor force participation rates for these two groups has reached the point where they will be leveling off.
 - Iowa's unemployment rate for August 2005 was 4.3 percent. Current Population Survey data for August show that the unemployment rate for Hispanics 20 and over was 7.9 percent.

The top 15 industries in Iowa will create 217,000 of the 417,000 (52%) jobs in Iowa's economy for the 2002 to 2012 time period.

- The 15 industries in Iowa expected to create the most jobs over the period are primarily in the health care and social assistance (3 of 15) and finance and insurance (2 of 15) industries.
- 53% of the fastest growing 15 industries are in the manufacturing, retail trade, information and health care and social assistance industries. (each has 2 of 15)

Between 2002 and 2012, Iowa's economy is expected to generate 60,600 job openings annually.

- Fifteen occupations will comprise 30 percent of the total job openings annually for Iowa.
- Over one-third (40%) of the 15 occupations are concentrated in the sales and the office and administrative support occupational groups.
- Thirty-six percent of the openings will be new jobs, which represent a 13 percent growth rate as compared to a 15 percent growth rate nationally.
- Twenty-one percent of Iowa's new jobs will be in the office and administrative support and the sales and related occupations.
- A larger percentage of job openings will occur to replace workers who leave existing jobs due to retirement, death or similar reasons that cause workers to leave the labor force on a more permanent basis. Nearly two-thirds of total annual openings in the occupations (64%) are due to annual replacements.

The top 50 occupations with the most annual openings for the 2002-2012 period:

- 10% will require a bachelor degree or above, 20% will require a postsecondary degree, 24% will require a high school education or equivalent and 46% will require less than a high school education or equivalent.
- 30% will require a postsecondary degree or above
- 31% are in the service occupations, 18% in the office and administrative support occupations, 10% sales and related occupations, 10% transportation and material moving occupations

The top 50 occupations with the fastest growth for the 2002-2012 period:

- 56% will require a bachelor degree or above, 26% will require a postsecondary degree, 12% will require a high school education or equivalent and 6% will require less than a high school education or equivalent.
- 50% are in the professional and related occupations, 16% in the service occupations

The more education and skills obtained the wider the range of career options and the greater the earning potential. When comparing Iowa's average mean hourly wages, individuals with less than a high school education will earn \$9.96 per hour, which is 72 percent of the \$13.85 per hour earned by individuals who complete high school or its

equivalent. The same group will earn 58 percent of the \$17.28 per hour earned by those who complete postsecondary education, and will earn a meager 37 percent of the \$26.70 per hour wage of baccalaureate and graduate degreed people.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR BILINGUAL SKILLS:

- In 2000, 94.2% of those in Iowa speak English as their primary language. While 160,022 individuals (5.8%) say that they speak other languages at home. Of those 68,108 stated that they speak English less than 'very well'.
- Over 100 different languages being spoken in Iowa schools. More companies are recruiting bilingual employees. There are two primary trends that have increased the need for these workers: 1) Iowa has a growing immigrant population that is not fluent in English, and 2) Iowa companies are becoming more global, which has accelerated the need for people with multiple language skills. The economy is now international, and different cultures are interconnected by telephone, satellite, and computer terminal.
- In general, the need for bilingual employees in Iowa is growing in banking and finance, education, healthcare, retailing, public safety, and in telecommunications.
- Spanish is usually the first choice for companies requesting a bilingual employee.

IN CONCLUSION:

Based on changing demographics, Iowa is faced with three critical challenges:

--Iowa must find a way to: 1) increase the size of its labor force, 2) upgrade the skills of its labor force, and 3) improve the methods that match workers with jobs.