



Our Lady of the Rosary
Secular Franciscan Fraternity
Williamsburg, Virginia

www.olsrfo.weebly.com



2022

April Formation

April formation will touch on a number of topics.



Fratelli Tutti, on Fraternity and Social Friendship is continuing this month as we look at chapter 6. Please read the chapter and answer the questions that can be found in the study guide. If you have misplaced your study guide, you can find a new copy at: <https://secularfranciscansusa.org/wp-content/uploads/Fratelli-Tutti-Study-Guide-1.pdf>.

Rick has signed up to give a short presentation in April.

Don't forget to bring your *Franciscan Journey* with you to the meeting.

In your red *Essential Documents of the Secular Franciscan Order* please read pages 1-4 of the General Constitutions of the Secular Franciscan Order 2000 (Section 2).

Questions to be answered:

- How is the Secular Franciscan order governed?
- What is the purpose of the Constitution?
- Who determines the correct interpretation of the Rule and the Constitutions?

Important Dates:

4/9 Theresa Krawiw – Birthday
4/17 Leo Wells – Birthday
4/17 Genni McGlynn – Birthday
4/24 Fraternity Meeting 1:00pm

Live A Life Worthy of Your Call

Secular Franciscan Order – USA
National Theme - 2021



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If you wish to mail your monthly fraternity donation please send your check to treasurer, Barbara Massey, 862 Ventnor Drive, Newport News, VA 23608-8927. **Please make checks payable to SFO. Thank you!**

More of Our Prayer Spaces



Peg Crews' prayer space



Donna Kendall's prayer space



Newsletter Coordinator Needed

Karen Coulson will be stepping down from preparing the newsletter for the fraternity as of May 1st. We need someone to step up to create the monthly newsletter. Karen will prepare the next two newsletters but after the May newsletter is sent someone will need to take over. If you are interested in this fraternity position please contact Karen. Thank you in advance for considering.

A Day of Reflection at the Shrine of St. Anthony



Genni McGlynn, Cindy Holland and Peg Crews enjoyed a day of reflection at the Shrine of St. Anthony at Ellicott City, Maryland.

The retreat focused on the words **“Yes, this is what I want.”** These words commit the candidate to live a gospel way of life as a member of the Secular Franciscan Order and they are said three times at our final profession. We were lucky to have Fr. Stephen King, OFM Conventual as the presenter for the day.

Cindy, Peg and Genni by the Marian Grotto

St. Anthony and the Donkey that Bowd to the Eucharist

The story of St. Anthony with the donkey is also a well-known one. St Anthony worked hard to convert those who did not believe in the Real Presence of Jesus in the Eucharist because he genuinely felt sorry for them. He saw that they were depriving themselves of the most precious gift of the Eucharist, and he believed that no one could long survive without this spiritual nourishment. One day, a nonbeliever told Anthony that he would believe that Christ was truly present in the Eucharist only if his mule bowed down to it. They established that the test should take place in three days. The heretic starved his mule for the next three days.



When the appointed time had arrived, Anthony stood off to one side with the consecrated host in his hands, while the heretic stood on the other side holding some fodder for the mule to eat. The mule ignored the fact that it was starving and it went over before the Eucharist and knelt down to adore the Blessed Sacrament. This is the scene portrayed in this statue.

Genni in front of the statues of St. Anthony and the donkey

Resources (Toolkit pieces from Joe M.)

Local/Diocesan resource: Catholic Charities

One way to fulfill our OFS commitment to apostolic work is to get connected to what is already going on. If the parish is not directly involved with the immigrant community, one of the surest bets is the diocesan or local office of Catholic Charities. In our case, we called them, got a list of things the immigrants needed, arranged to bring in donations, and found that the office is in the same building as the church that holds the Spanish Mass, the African choir, etc. It is the spot in Maine where new catholic immigrants form a growing family, and where there is a bounty of opportunity for connection and service.

Education for the big picture: Franciscans at the United Nations

In order to have effective responses and communication around immigration, even in Catholic circles, it is necessary to educate ourselves about the issues. This means reading beyond short broadcasts of news and political commentary. For instance, my heart tells me it was wrong to take children away from their mothers who arrived together at the border and asked for help. If I want to work with other Catholics or OFS members to make sure it never happens again, it helps to know it is also against international law. The United Nations [Convention on the Rights of the Child \(CRC\)](#)¹ requires due process for this type of separation. The Franciscan Family sponsors an organization called [Franciscans International](#) which works directly through the UN to protect all vulnerable people. FI has a [publication on immigration](#)² from a human rights perspective:

“Franciscans International underscores that States have legal obligations towards migrants’ rights that must be respected, protected, and fulfilled. Their rights, including their lives and safety, should not be subject to political currents.”

¹ Article 9, Paragraph 1, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

² https://franciscansinternational.org/fileadmin/media/2020/Global/Publications/ENG_Tearing_Down_the_Walls_01.pdf

Family sponsorship

St Elizabeth of Hungary Region has befriended a refugee family from the South Sudan since early 2016. It is a compelling story, with details on our regional web site. Initially there was a short term financial commitment from the region to assist a woman, Bakhita Sabino, (named for Saint Bakhita, of course) with the costs associated with getting her family to safety in Maine from the nightmare conditions in South Sudan. After the first year, contributions became voluntary from members and fraternities, whose generosity and prayers have sustained a significant journey with this family. It's been a human journey, with setbacks and uncertainties (including most recently the closing of the embassy in Nairobi for the pandemic) but also victories. Bakhita's mother and youngest brother are now here with her in Maine and have visited with us at our regional gatherings. She still has a brother, a sister and a twelve-year-old niece awaiting the processing of approved paperwork for their visas. We continue to walk with them in solidarity, and to pray collectively as a region. We were asked for a few "dos and don'ts" from this experience:

Don't: Jump into it without lots of prayer.

Do: Expect a miracle or two.

Don't: Expect everyone to approve of the decision.

Do: Make participation/contribution voluntary.

Don't: Complicate public messaging with too much detail.

Do: Have regular brief reports.

Do: Have the details ready for those with questions.

Don't: Pressure reluctant members to contribute.

Do: Beg cheerfully and thank them for their generosity.

Do: Incorporate formal, collective prayer that helps keep the spiritual aspects of the project visible.

Do: Include prayer related to specific goals, milestones.



Building a More Dynamic Economy: The Benefits of Immigration

Testimony Before the U.S. House Committee on the Budget

Tom Jawetz, vice president for Immigration Policy at American Progress, testified before a hearing on the benefits of immigration at the U.S. House of Representatives on June 26, 2019.

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

When I think of the contributions that immigrants—people from all over the world, of all backgrounds, skills, and levels of educational attainment—make to our country, I am reminded of something I often heard from my former boss and your colleague, Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA), who speaks of immigrants as people who have “enough get-up-and-go to get up and go.”¹ For hundreds of years, that really has been an important part of the story of America, so it is no surprise that in every state and in communities all across the country, immigrants and their children are helping to build a more dynamic economy and ensure a shared prosperity for all.

One way to look at this is through immigrant entrepreneurship. Although immigrants made up just 13.7 percent of the U.S. population in 2017,² they made up almost 30 percent of all new entrepreneurs in the United States that year.³ Immigrants continue to be nearly twice as likely as native-born people to start businesses.⁴

Frequently, we think about immigrant entrepreneurship in connection with tech giants and startups such as Amazon, Apple, Google, and Yahoo—which were founded by immigrants or their children—and Microsoft and Oracle, which are today led by immigrants. According to a recent study by New American Economy, nearly 44 percent of the companies on the 2018 Fortune 500 list were founded by immigrants or the children of immigrants.⁵ Together, these companies in fiscal

year 2017 brought in \$5.5 trillion in revenue—a figure that is greater than the gross domestic product (GDP) of every country in the world other than the United States and China.⁶

But that's not the whole picture. We know that small businesses make up nearly 70 percent of all employer firms in the country and that they help to create jobs and power local economies. It is therefore significant that immigrants own more than 1 in 5 small businesses and are more than 20 percent more likely to own such a business than a native-born person.⁷ Beyond the direct economic benefits of these businesses and the jobs they create, it's important to talk about what it means to a community to have a thriving Main Street. Immigrants own more than 60 percent of all gas stations, 58 percent of all dry cleaners, 53 percent of all grocery stores, 45 percent of all nail salons, and 38 percent of all restaurants.⁸ These are the businesses that represent the life and vitality of local communities.

Similarly, many times when people think about where immigrants live, they focus on traditional gateway places such as New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Miami. Certainly, immigrants have long played a critical role in helping cities like these become the creative, diverse, thriving places that we know them to be. But over the past several decades, as immigrants have searched for new opportunities for themselves and their families, they have increasingly moved to new gateway cities such as Atlanta, Charlotte, Nashville, and Phoenix. Even in metropolitan areas, the fastest growth has occurred in the suburbs.⁹

Immigrants and refugees also are breathing new life into rural communities around the country that have been experiencing population decline for more than two decades. Late last year, CAP found that immigrants helped to ameliorate population decline in nearly 4 out of 5 rural places in the country that experienced such losses.¹⁰ And in those rural places that experienced population growth, immigrants were entirely responsible for the growth in more than 1 in 5 places.¹¹ We know that sustained population loss contributes to hospitals shutting their doors, schools closing or being consolidated with those in neighboring towns, and businesses drying up. But in these rural places, immigrants are opening small businesses, providing essential health care services, rejuvenating downtown areas, and both filling and creating jobs.¹² They are also contributing their food, music, culture, and language and are increasingly becoming involved in local government.

Immigrants are not only helping to build a more dynamic economy right now, but we are counting on them to help ensure our continued shared prosperity in the years ahead. Most immigrants come to the United States during their prime working and reproductive years.¹³ As more and more Baby Boomers retire, immigrants will not only disproportionately work as their doctors, nurses, and home health aides,¹⁴ but immigrants and their children also will do the lion's share of the work in filling the enormous holes in the workforce that are left behind. According to a recent study by

the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, during the current decade, immigrants and their children will have accounted for virtually all of the country's growth in the working-age population; in the decade ahead, without immigrants and their children, the working-age population in the United States would decrease by more than 7 million.¹⁵ The contributions of foreign-born workers through payroll taxes are shoring up the country's social safety net for years to come and helping to ensure that we honor the commitment we made to older Americans now turning to those programs for support.¹⁶

As the current administration has made dramatic cuts to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program,¹⁷ it is worth talking about the important economic contributions of refugees¹⁸—particularly to places such as Utica, New York, Clarkston, Georgia, and Fargo, North Dakota—that have increasingly turned to refugees over the years to help revitalize local communities and, again, fight population decline.¹⁹ Although the image of a refugee that we're often presented with—and that is equally true of asylum seekers now requesting protection at our southwest border—is that of a person who comes with little more than the clothes on their backs, this fails to capture the drive and perseverance that it takes to leave your home country and everything you've ever known in order to find safety someplace else and start again. Despite the obstacles, that drive helps to explain why refugees thrive in America.²⁰ Refugees have high labor force participation rates and become a net economic positive for the country within only 8 years of arrival.²¹ According to one survey of employers, refugee employees have higher retention rates than other workers across industry sectors and geography.²² The facts are so good that when the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, at the request of the Trump administration, prepared a study in 2017 concluding that refugees generated a net fiscal impact of \$63 billion over the course of a decade, the administration led by Stephen Miller suppressed the findings.²³

Up until now, I have been speaking generally about the contributions of immigrants and refugees to our economy, but I want to speak as well to the contributions of the 7 million undocumented workers in this country,²⁴ and specifically to the hundreds of thousands of individuals whose permission to live and work in the country has been thrown into limbo as a result of the Trump administration's decisions to end Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) and terminate designations of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and Deferred Enforced Departure (DED).

Undocumented workers are fully integrated into the economic prosperity of this country. In 2016, CAP worked with two leading economists to study the economic impacts of removing all undocumented workers from the workforce.²⁵ The report found that such a policy “would immediately reduce the nation's GDP by 1.4 percent, and ultimately by 2.6 percent, and reduce cumulative GDP over 10 years by \$4.7 trillion.”²⁶ Every industry would suffer significant damage, but some would see workforce reductions of up to 18 percent or more, with long-run GDP losses

in the tens of billions of dollars annually for every industry. I have included in the Appendix to my written testimony Table 1, which shows the economic damage that removing unauthorized workers from the workforce would have in each of the states from which members of this committee come. The cumulative loss for just your states would amount to more than \$350 billion annually,²⁷ and each state would experience substantial losses in key industries, including a 13 percent loss in GDP for North Carolina's construction industry; a 12 percent loss in GDP for Texas's leisure and hospitality industry; and a 21 percent loss in GDP for California's agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry.²⁸

In 2013, the U.S. Senate passed legislation with strong bipartisan support to reform our immigration system and provide a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants who had long resided in the country. According to a series of reports prepared by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation, including a cost estimate for the bill as passed and a separate report on the broader economic impacts of the bill, the legislation would have decreased federal budget deficits by approximately \$1 trillion over 20 years, increased the nation's GDP by 3.3 percent in 10 years and 5.4 percent in 20 years, and increased average wages for all workers after 10 years.²⁹ Incidentally, at a hearing just two weeks ago, Acting U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security Kevin McAleenan also testified that the legislation would have significantly increased border security and helped to address some of the challenges that the administration is now dealing with along the border.³⁰

Earlier this month, the U.S. House of Representatives passed with bipartisan support H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, which would provide a path to citizenship for Dreamers, young immigrants who came to this country years ago as children, and individuals eligible for TPS or DED. The legislation would offer protection to people such as Donaldo Posadas Caceres, a Honduran TPS holder and member of the International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, who has worked for the past 20 years on some of the tallest bridges in the country, making needed repairs and hanging larger-than-life American flags.³¹ If the Senate were to take up this legislation and the president were to sign it, the bill would have a positive social and economic impact on states and communities all over the country. Although the legislation would directly affect up to 2.5 million individuals, those potential beneficiaries live with more than 5.6 million family members, more than 1 million of whom are U.S.-citizen children born in the United States.³² These individuals and their households own more than 215,000 homes and pay more than \$2.5 billion annually in mortgage payments; they contribute more than \$27 billion annually in federal, state, and local taxes and hold more than \$75 billion in spending power.³³ Working with the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, we have produced Table 2 in the Appendix to my remarks that shows these data as well as rental payments broken down by congressional district for each member of this committee, where available, and we would be happy to produce a similar table for your colleagues upon request. Looking at the congressional districts represented on this committee,

we estimate that the legislation would provide a path to citizenship for nearly 240,000 people who—together with their households—pay nearly \$1.7 billion in federal taxes and \$950 million in state and local taxes annually. In your congressional districts, these households hold a cumulative \$7.4 billion in spending power each year and pay more than \$220 million in mortgage payments on nearly 21,000 homes and nearly \$750 million in rental payments.³⁴

Everyone knows that our immigration system is broken. The laws governing pathways to enter the United States have not been revisited in nearly 30 years, and the system today does not adequately serve the interests of American families, American businesses, or American society. Largely as a result of the disconnect between the country's interest and need in admitting immigrants and the outdated legal system that we have, an extralegal immigration system has developed. The clearest example of that is the fact that there are today an estimated 10.5 million undocumented immigrants in the country who have been here, on average, for nearly 15 years.³⁵

But while we have been unable to reform the laws on the books to better match the legitimate needs on the ground, Congress and various administrations have layered upon this broken system additional enforcement tools and resources that have led to heightened arrests, detentions, and deportations, frequently of long-time residents, businessowners, and treasured members of families and communities. Though past administrations of both parties have used their executive authority—including through the use of prosecutorial discretion—to bring some measure of fairness and reason to our immigration system, the current administration appears to be focused on doing the exact opposite.

America is and has always been a nation of immigrants. We are also a nation of laws. And it is precisely because these two visions of America are intertwined that our laws must reflect our history and ideals as a nation of immigrants if they are to command the respect necessary for us to be a nation of laws.

Before I accepted my current position at CAP, I spent nearly seven years working for the Subcommittee on Immigration of the House Judiciary Committee. During that time, I was involved in two very substantial, bipartisan efforts to craft legislation to reform our immigration system in a way that would have lived up to our ideals as both a nation of immigrants and a nation of laws and that would have—going forward—helped to restore the rule of law in our immigration system. I think the chairman can attest to the fact that while the negotiations in 2013 were spirited, they were conducted in good faith, and the Democratic and Republican members who spent hundreds of hours involved in those discussions genuinely felt like they were doing something that was critically important for the good of the American people.

What gives me hope that we may find our way back to those conversations in the years ahead is that the American public is having a visceral, negative reaction to the relentless, daily attacks on immigrants and refugees that we are now experiencing. According

to Gallup polling, a record-high three-quarters of all Americans now say that immigration is a good thing for the country—the highest level of support in decades.³⁶ The share of the American public that believes the level of immigration to the United States should increase or should increase or stay the same are both at the highest levels recorded since Gallup first began asking the question almost 55 years ago in 1965.³⁷ And about two-thirds of the American public continues to support giving undocumented immigrants in the country an opportunity to become citizens.³⁸

Put simply, Americans want real solutions, and they want an immigration system that actually works and that works as designed. If we can do that—if we can establish a well-functioning, modernized, and humane immigration system that both lives up to the best of our nation’s past and works for our nation’s present and future—we will once again be able to honor our traditions as a nation of laws and a nation of immigrants and will have begun to restore respect for the rule of law in our system. Moreover, we will have positioned the country to truly harness the enormous positive economic benefits that immigration holds.

Tom Jawetz is vice president for Immigration Policy at the Center for American Progress.

Appendix

TABLE 1

Average annual gross domestic product (GDP) losses that result from removing unauthorized immigrant workers, by state

State	Representatives and congressional districts	Average annual GDP loss	Share of state GDP
Arkansas	Steve Womack (R-AR-3)	\$1,809,000,000	1.6%
California	Barbara Lee (D-CA-13) Ro Khanna (D-CA-17) Jimmy Panetta (D-CA-20) Scott H. Peters (D-CA-52)	\$103,299,000,000	4.7%
Connecticut	Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT-3)	\$6,029,000,000	2.5%
Georgia	Rob Woodall (R-GA-7)	\$11,132,000,000	2.5%
Illinois	Janice D. Schakowsky (D-IL-9)	\$21,866,000,000	3.1%
Kentucky	John A. Yarmuth (D-KY-3)	\$1,460,000,000	0.8%
Massachusetts	Seth Moulton (D-MA-6)	\$8,788,000,000	2.0%
Michigan	Daniel T. Kildee (D-MI-5)	\$4,041,000,000	0.9%
Minnesota	Ilhan Omar (D-MN-5)	\$4,015,000,000	1.3%
Missouri	Jason Smith (R-MO-8)	\$2,386,000,000	0.9%
Nevada	Steven Horsford (D-NV-4)	\$5,736,000,000	4.5%
New Jersey	Albio Sires (D-NJ-8)	\$25,926,000,000	4.9%
New York	Hakeem S. Jeffries (D-NY-8) Joseph D. Morelle (D-NY-25) Brian Higgins (D-NY-26)	\$40,205,000,000	3.0%
North Carolina	George Holding (R-NC-2) David E. Price (D-NC-4)	\$10,618,000,000	2.3%
Ohio	Bill Johnson (R-OH-6)	\$3,646,000,000	0.7%
Oklahoma	Kevin Hern (R-OK-1)	\$3,394,000,000	1.9%
Pennsylvania	Brendan F. Boyle (D-PA-2) Daniel Meuser (R-PA-9)	\$6,412,000,000	1.0%
South Carolina	William R. IV Timmons (R-SC-4) Ralph Norman (R-SC-5)	\$2,578,000,000	1.4%
Tennessee	Tim Burchett (R-TN-2) Jim Cooper (D-TN-5)	\$3,351,000,000	1.2%
Texas	Dan Crenshaw (R-TX-2) Bill Flores (R-TX-17) Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX-18) Chip Roy (R-TX-21) Lloyd Doggett (D-TX-35)	\$60,124,000,000	3.9%

continues

TABLE 1

Average annual gross domestic product (GDP) losses that result from removing unauthorized immigrant workers, by state

State	Representatives and congressional districts	Average annual GDP loss	Share of state GDP
Utah	Chris Stewart (R-UT-2)	\$3,271,000,000	2.4%
Virginia	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D-VA-3)	\$11,861,000,000	2.6%
Washington	Pramila Jayapal (D-WA-7)	\$11,179,000,000	2.8%
House Budget Committee total		\$353,126,000,000	N/A
U.S. total		\$434,400,000,000	2.6%

Note: The annual estimates of GDP losses are the long-run impacts on production in 2013 dollars of a policy that removes all unauthorized immigrant workers. Total GDP losses exclude public sector contributions to GDP, which the policy does not affect.

Source: Ryan Edwards and Francesc Ortega, "The Economic Impacts of Removing Unauthorized Immigrant Workers: An Industry- and State-Level Analysis" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2016), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/report/2016/09/21/144363/the-economic-impacts-of-removing-unauthorized-immigrant-workers/>.

TABLE 2

The annual economic contributions of households with immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, by congressional district

Representative and congressional district	Estimated number of eligible immigrants	Federal taxes	State and local taxes	Spending power	Homes owned	Mortgage payments	Rental payments
Steve Womack (R-AR-3)	8,400	\$43,071,000	\$30,552,000	\$229,333,000	1,900	\$11,072,000	\$16,773,000
Barbara Lee (D-CA-13)	10,300	\$72,567,000	\$38,632,000	\$312,082,000	600	\$11,871,000	\$41,854,000
Ro Khanna (D-CA-17)	8,500	\$161,348,000	\$69,206,000	\$503,406,000	500	\$9,085,000	\$34,024,000
Jimmy Panetta (D-CA-20)	17,900	\$112,235,000	\$61,454,000	\$505,268,000	800	\$11,000,000	\$54,978,000
Scott H. Peters (D-CA-52)	4,900	\$74,228,000	\$32,247,000	\$239,618,000	400	\$7,087,000	\$22,124,000
Rosa L. DeLauro (D-CT-3)	3,700	\$30,395,000	\$19,091,000	\$122,090,000	300	\$4,164,000	\$12,673,000
Rob Woodall (R-GA-7)	14,600	\$106,697,000	\$59,218,000	\$476,238,000	1,800	\$18,532,000	\$35,664,000
Janice D. Schakowsky (D-IL-9)	7,400	\$52,183,000	\$39,394,000	\$237,227,000	300	\$5,176,000	\$32,252,000
John A. Yarmuth (D-KY-3)	2,600	\$13,278,000	\$8,133,000	\$60,284,000	N/A	N/A	\$4,127,000
Seth Moulton (D-MA-6)	3,500	\$47,585,000	\$18,578,000	\$151,039,000	300	\$10,809,000	\$11,726,000
Daniel T. Kildee (D-MI-5)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ilhan Omar (D-MN-5)	5,400	\$29,992,000	\$19,600,000	\$155,094,000	N/A	N/A	\$19,233,000
Jason Smith (R-MO-8)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
George Holding (R-NC-2)	4,900	\$26,167,000	\$15,468,000	\$131,749,000	800	\$6,710,000	\$7,157,000
David E. Price (D-NC-4)	7,400	\$41,590,000	\$24,124,000	\$206,582,000	700	\$6,477,000	\$15,944,000
Albio Sires (D-NJ-8)	19,500	\$145,153,000	\$84,427,000	\$630,633,000	600	\$14,979,000	\$90,891,000
Steven Horsford (D-NV-4)	10,300	\$58,261,000	\$25,749,000	\$294,935,000	900	\$8,125,000	\$31,935,000
Hakeem S. Jeffries (D-NY-8)	10,200	\$99,699,000	\$64,054,000	\$358,375,000	300	\$7,533,000	\$41,470,000
Joseph D. Morelle (D-NY-25)	1,800	\$6,862,000	\$5,679,000	\$33,875,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brian Higgins (D-NY-26)	1,600	\$5,424,000	\$4,331,000	\$25,673,000	N/A	N/A	\$3,355,000

continues

TABLE 2

The annual economic contributions of households with immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6, the American Dream and Promise Act, by congressional district

Representative and congressional district	Estimated number of eligible immigrants	Federal taxes	State and local taxes	Spending power	Homes owned	Mortgage payments	Rental payments
Bill Johnson (R-OH-6)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kevin Hern (R-OK-1)	5,300	\$36,171,000	\$22,509,000	\$170,296,000	800	\$5,617,000	\$7,680,000
Brendan F. Boyle (D-PA-2)	4,000	\$19,417,000	\$14,839,000	\$100,596,000	400	\$3,038,000	\$11,832,000
Daniel Meuser (R-PA-9)*	600	\$6,075,000	\$3,375,000	\$23,832,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
William R. IV Timmons (R-SC-4)	3,300	\$20,574,000	\$10,261,000	\$95,759,000	400	\$2,321,000	\$6,005,000
Ralph Norman (R-SC-5)*	1,200	\$6,765,000	\$3,526,000	\$33,786,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tim Burchett (R-TN-2)	2,300	\$7,133,000	\$4,288,000	\$41,651,000	N/A	N/A	\$5,953,000
Jim Cooper (D-TN-5)	6,600	\$42,588,000	\$20,174,000	\$211,143,000	700	\$5,482,000	\$21,355,000
Dan Crenshaw (R-TX-2)	13,600	\$80,958,000	\$48,255,000	\$395,178,000	1,400	\$10,166,000	\$49,231,000
Bill Flores (R-TX-17)	8,800	\$49,582,000	\$28,958,000	\$237,415,000	600	\$3,296,000	\$20,140,000
Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX-18)	18,900	\$103,160,000	\$61,089,000	\$504,307,000	2,700	\$24,074,000	\$47,324,000
Chip Roy (R-TX-21)	6,200	\$34,160,000	\$18,840,000	\$158,966,000	600	\$6,118,000	\$15,714,000
Lloyd Doggett (D-TX-35)	11,100	\$56,013,000	\$34,531,000	\$280,955,000	900	\$7,510,000	\$26,815,000
Chris Stewart (R-UT-2)	5,900	\$32,701,000	\$17,813,000	\$170,648,000	800	\$8,086,000	\$12,997,000
Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D-VA-3)	2,200	\$13,258,000	\$7,780,000	\$62,782,000	N/A	N/A	\$5,916,000
Pramila Jayapal (D-WA-7)	6,000	\$54,355,000	\$27,404,000	\$216,322,000	300	\$4,674,000	\$28,644,000
House Budget Committee total	239,800	\$1,693,758,000	\$946,173,000	\$7,398,143,000	20,800	\$222,300,000	\$745,186,000
U.S. total	2,506,800	\$17,380,900,000	\$9,690,100,000	\$75,382,900,000	215,400	\$2,506,800,000	\$7,380,400,000

Notes: Asterisk data (*) are based on small sample sizes and may be unreliable. Spending power is defined as household income that remains after federal, state, and local tax contributions. For most districts, mortgage and rental payment data are based on small sample sizes and should be used with caution.

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**Secular Franciscan Order of the United States
National JPIC Focus Group on Immigration**

Glossary of Basic Immigration Terms

ALIEN A person who is not a citizen of the United States.

ANCHOR BABIES Derogatory term used to describe children born in the United States to non-citizens.

ARPAIO, Sheriff Joe former Maricopa County Sheriff who gained a reputation as America's Toughest Sheriff because of his enforcement of illegal immigration laws. (JA Comment: Is this has-been even worthy of mention?)

ASYLEE an alien applying to enter the U.S. because they are persecuted in their own country.

CITIZENSHIP the rights and responsibilities a person has because of being born or naturalized in a country.

DACA (DELAYED ACTION FOR CHILDHOOD ARRIVALS.) a temporary program to protect DREAMers (see below) from immediate deportation.

DEPENDENTS immediate family relatives of a migrant, i.e. spouse or children, who are reliant on the migrant for support.

DEPORTATION removing an alien from the United States, by a judge, for violating immigration or other laws.

DIPLOMATS and CONSULAR PERSONNEL Employees working in a foreign country, under a diplomatic permit, for their country's embassies or consulates.

DREAMers undocumented individuals brought to the United States as children and are now actively seeking a path to citizenship and permanent residency.

EMIGRATION (IMMIGRATION) the process of leaving one country to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence in another country. One emigrates FROM a country and immigrates TO another.

EMPLOYER SANCTIONS Penalties intended to deter employers from hiring or recruiting aliens they know are unauthorized to work in the United States.

EXCLUSION denial of an alien's entry into the United States.

EXPEDITED EXCLUSION removal without a judicial procedure.

FOREIGN-BORN Not native to the United States i.e. students, refugees, etc. (Question – does this include naturalized citizens? I am not sure this entry is necessary.)

GREEN CARD HOLDER -legal immigrants authorized to live and work permanently in the United States. (see Permanent Resident.)

UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN A foreigner who has entered the country without authorization, or overstayed the duration of a student or tourist visa. Sometimes pejoratively referred to as “illegal alien”.

IMMIGRANT any person who enters the United States with the intent of permanent residency. (JA COMMENT: If you are naturalized, you are no longer an alien.)

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES (INS) Was terminated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2003. At one time it was in other departments: Treasury-Labor-Justice). Replaced by three separate agencies: US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and US Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

LABOR CERTIFICATION a certification provided to U.S. employers to hire immigrants based on their occupational skills. Also required before employers can hire non-immigrant temporary workers for special services that no authorized worker in the United States can be found to provide.

LEGALIZED ALIENS continuously resided in the United States since 1982. Eligible for amnesty if they demonstrate a minimum knowledge of English and United States history and government. (JA COMMENT: This amnesty was a one-time event under the Reagan administration, and is no longer in place, no?)

LOTTERY Provides immigration rights to residents of countries considered underrepresented in the flow of immigrants to the United States. Distributes 55,000 annually by lottery. Also known as the diversity visa program.

MIGRANT a person who moves within a country or who leaves their country of origin to seek permanent or semi-permanent residence in another country.

MIGRANT WORKER an individual who moves within a country or leaves their country to obtain employment.

MIGRATION movement across a boundary to seek residency. Can be international or domestic.

NATIVE people residing in the United States who were born in the United States or born abroad but have one parent who is a U.S. citizen.

NATURALIZED CITIZEN an immigrant who has been sworn in as a U.S. citizen.

NATURALIZATION the process of conferring citizenship upon a person. Celebrated with an Naturalization Ceremony.

NUCLEAR FAMILY the spouses and children of a particular family. (Extended family includes all relatives)

OUT-MIGRATION The process of leaving a country and moving to another one. **Also known as Emigration.**

PERMANENT RESIDENT Any person who is not a U.S. citizen or national but is permanently legally residing in the United States as a lawfully recorded permanent immigrant. A Green Card holder.

PORT OF ENTRY a location through which aliens may enter the United States.

REFUGEE **Persons** who are unable to remain in their country of origin due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. Refugees differ from asylees in that people outside the United States apply for refugee status, but people already in the United States apply for asylee status.

REMITTANCES Money earned or acquired by immigrants that is sent back to their country of origin. It can be a sizable chunk of the economy of developing nations.

REMOVAL The expulsion of an alien from the United States based on grounds of either inadmissibility (**JA COMMENT – should define that term**) or deportation.

RESIDENT ALIEN Any person who is not a United States citizen or national but is residing in the U.S. legally. Permanent...Conditional...Returning. (**JA COMMENT: Last sentence should either be explained or stricken.**)

SAFE HAVEN temporary refuge given to migrants who left their homelands because of persecution. They **may be forced to** return to **their** country when conditions improve, or they can find permanent refuge.

SB-1070 enacted by the Arizona State Legislature in 2010 was the broadest and strictest anti-immigration law in the United States. (**JA COMMENT - Not sure this has national relevance.**)

SPONSOR a person who brings an immigrant to the United States by petitioning for them. (Form I-864, of Affidavit of Support.)

TEMPORARY WORKER an alien admitted to the United States to work for a temporary period.

TRAFFICKING the process of illegally recruiting, coercing, or moving a migrant across national or state borders.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM a program that allows citizens of certain countries to enter the United States without a visa, provided their stay does not exceed 90 days.

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