Illegal Workers Arrested In 6-State ID Theft Sweep

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Body

Federal agents targeting <u>illegal</u> immigrants raided meatpacking plants in six states yesterday, <u>arresting</u> hundreds of <u>workers</u> on the uncommon charge of identity <u>theft</u> and shutting down the world's second-largest meat processing company for much of the day.

About 1,000 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents with search warrants entered plants owned by Swift & Co., of Greeley, Colo., charging that "large numbers" of <u>workers</u> illegally assumed the identities of U.S. citizens or legal residents by using their Social Security numbers to get work, ICE officials said.

Company and union officials said agents, some dressed in riot gear, locked down six beef- and pork-processing plants early in the morning, segregating <u>workers</u> into groups of citizens and non-citizens after questioning. Some <u>illegal workers</u> were bused to detention facilities hours away, labor officials said.

ICE officials would not say how many people were <u>arrested</u>, pending a news conference today in Washington. About 90 percent of Swift's 15,000 U.S. employees work in three shifts at the plants, company officials said.

The crackdown was another step in the federal government's campaign against <u>illegal</u> immigration, and like some recent raids it targeted job sites, the magnet drawing many of the nearly 12 million <u>illegal</u> immigrants. But the move was unusual for several reasons.

U.S. authorities cast the 11-month investigation as an attack on identity <u>theft</u>, not on typical immigration violations. Swift officials were not charged, despite recent administration vows to get tough on companies as well as <u>workers</u>.

The <u>sweep</u> also highlighted flaws in the main program through which the government helps employers authenticate <u>workers'</u> identification documents, underscoring how weak government <u>ID</u> requirements and poor coordination with the Social Security Administration have frustrated enforcers for decades. Swift has been participating in the program for years.

Yesterday's raid "shows the weakness of the current system, the ways <u>illegal workers</u> have been able to find employment in the legitimate economy, and the need for enforcement efforts to focus on the work site and not just the border," said Deborah W. Meyers, senior policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute, a nonpartisan think tank in Washington.

Although many <u>illegal workers</u> by definition commit document fraud to get jobs, the government's use of identity <u>theft</u> charges could reframe the immigration debate for the public and spotlight how sharing Social Security data could fight such abuses, she said.

In a brief teleconference with reporters, Julie L. Myers, assistant secretary of homeland security for ICE, said that "the signal we're intending to send here is, 'We're serious about work site enforcement, and those individuals who steal identities of U.S. citizens will not escape action from us.' " She said the government would also pursue vendors of fake documents, former <u>workers</u> and legitimate residents who sold their Social Security numbers.

Raids took place in plants in Greeley; Grand Island, Neb.; Cactus, Tex.; Hyrum, Utah; Marshalltown, Iowa; and Worthington, Minn.

ICE spokesman Marc Raimondi said investigators will decide whether those <u>arrested</u> will face immediate deportation, prosecution or detention pending other legal proceedings. U.S. officials noted the participation of the Federal Trade Commission, which routinely shares data on identity <u>theft</u> victims with federal and state law enforcement agencies.

In 1998, similar raids at 40 meatpacking plants in and around Nebraska found that nearly 20 percent of <u>workers</u> had invalid documents. The vast majority disappeared before questioning.

<u>Worker</u> advocates condemned yesterday's raids, which came without warning. They advised detainees to remain silent and contact attorneys.

"These actions today by ICE are an affront to decency," said Mark Lauritsen, a spokesman for the United Food and Commercial <u>Workers</u> union, which sought an injunction in court to halt the raids and planned protests around the country. Federal agents essentially stormed plants "in an effort designed to terrorize" <u>workers</u>, he said.

In Grand Island, as many as 250 <u>workers</u> from a shift of more than 600 were detained as two buses and 10 ICE vans sat outside the plant gates, said Mike Mary, spokesman for UFCW 22 Local. From Worthington, Swift <u>workers</u> were bused to South Dakota, said UFCW spokeswoman Jill Cashen.

"This is not a systematic way to address the deep problems plaguing the immigration system," Cashen said.

In an interview, Swift's president and chief executive, Sam Rovit, also criticized the <u>arrests</u>. He said that his firm's practices are similar to those of its competitors and that "everyone in the whole agriculture sector should be worried."

"Swift has played by the rules and relied in good faith on a program explicitly held out by the president of the United States as an effective tool to help employers comply with applicable immigration laws," said Rovit, whose company reported \$9.4 billion in sales in 2006. "Swift believes that today's actions by the government . . . raise serious questions as to the government's possible violation of individual <u>workers</u>' civil rights."

Rovit cited promises made by the government to protect employers who voluntarily submit information about <u>workers</u> to a federal program called Basic Pilot, which confirms the authenticity of Social Security numbers against federal databases. Swift has run all new U.S. hires through the program since 1997.

Studies show that Basic Pilot suffers from data errors, has an unacceptably high false-alarm rate and cannot detect fraudulent use of borrowed or stolen Social Security numbers. Congress is hoping to expand the program as part of beefed-up enforcement.

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