Poultry Firm to Help INS Monitor Workers

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Body

An Eastern Shore <u>poultry</u> producer fined <u>in</u> the past for knowingly using illegal <u>workers</u> has signed a first-of-its-kind agreement with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to cooperatively control undocumented <u>workers in</u> its plants.

Under an arrangement to be announced today, Allen Family Foods Inc., a Seaford, Del.-based company that operates three plants on the Eastern Shore, no longer will be subject to disruptive <u>INS</u> raids. <u>In</u> return, the company has promised to allow the <u>INS</u> to make unannounced spot checks, have access to complete payroll lists and conduct random interviews of employees.

The agreement is the first between the <u>INS</u> and a company <u>in</u> an industry where "illegal employment of unauthorized <u>workers</u>... has been one of our greatest enforcement challenges," said Baltimore district <u>INS</u> Director Benedict J. Ferro.

The \$ 1.6 billion **poultry** industry on the Delmarva peninsula makes it the sixth largest broiler production area **in** the country, processing about 12 million chickens each week, according to the Delmarva **Poultry** Industry, a trade group. About a dozen Delmarva processing plants employ 14,000 to 21,000 **workers**, according to industry estimates.

<u>In</u> recent years, companies have found that many local <u>workers</u> balk at taking jobs they see as difficult labor for relatively low pay. Two years ago, Bill Satterfield, executive director of the <u>poultry</u> trade group, was quoted as saying Latino <u>workers</u> are now "essential to the industry's sustained growth."

At the same time, use of undocumented <u>workers</u>, most of them Latino, has grown into a major problem, according to the *INS*.

Since 1992, Allen's two plants <u>in</u> Maryland have lost 190 <u>workers in INS</u> raids. The plants employ approximately 1,300 <u>workers</u>, roughly 40 percent of whom are Latino, according to the company. The Allen company also has been fined \$ 42,000 for knowingly employing undocumented <u>workers</u>.

Although some industry experts welcomed the inspection agreement as a good first step, they questioned whether it would stop the flow of undocumented <u>workers</u> to an industry with severe labor shortages and increased demand for production.

"There's such an abundance of false documents . . . that aliens will continue to circumvent the law," said Mark J. Miller, a University of Delaware political science professor who has studied the issue.

Greg Denier, a spokesman for the United Food and Commercial <u>Workers</u> Union, which represents a fraction of the <u>poultry workers</u>, welcomed the move but said the only way to resolve the problem of "undocumented and

Poultry Firm to Help INS Monitor Workers

exploited <u>workers</u>" was for major producers such as Tyson and Perdue to "pay adequate wages, provide safe working conditions and attempt to create stable work forces." Tyson and Perdue are among the five companies that operate most of the Delmarva plants.

<u>In</u> the past, raids by the <u>INS</u> have severely disrupted production at various plants. Most plants have several production lines operating, and if one is shut down, productivity -- and profits -- fall dramatically, according to Roger Horowitz, a <u>poultry</u> industry expert.

"When we go into the plant, you just can't say 'excuse me' to the guy taking heads off chickens -- the whole place closes down, which is extremely costly for the chicken industry," Ferro, of the *INS*, said.

Ferro negotiated the agreement with Charles "Chick" Allen III, Allen's president. As part of the agreement, the <u>INS</u> will provide extensive training to Allen personnel to *help* them spot fraudulent documents.

Ferro said he hoped the agreement with Allen will encourage other companies to engage <u>in</u> the "same kind of agreement so we can leave them alone and they can process chickens, and we can do other things."

Allen said the deal amounts to textbook cooperation between government and industry. "We feel we've always done a good job with them, but who better to show you how to do it than those people who enforce," he said.

Allen said he approached the <u>INS</u> office <u>in</u> Baltimore about a cooperative venture after a pair of raids on the company's Maryland processing plants <u>in</u> August 1996.

"I was tired of the animosity," Allen said. "This was the best effort we could find to bring that animosity to a close and convince them we're serious about doing it right."

<u>INS</u> spokesman John Shallman said <u>in</u> response to the agreement: "Perdue doesn't allow us to come into their shop without notice and do a document inspection. Perdue does not allow us to talk to employees on a random basis. Allen is giving us that."

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Poultry Firm to Help INS Monitor Workers

CHICKEN FARMING (78%); FACTORY <u>WORKERS</u> (78%); FOOD INDUSTRY (78%); FOOD & BEVERAGE (78%); FOOD SALES & REVENUES (77%); COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS (50%)

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