Farmworker Justice seeks to empower migrant and seasonal farmworkers to improve their wages, working conditions, immigration status, occupational safety, health, and access to justice. We accomplish our mission through litigation, advocacy, policy analysis, public education, training, coalition building, and support for farmworker organizing.

Farmworker Justice
1126 16th Street N.W, Suite 270
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 293-5420
Website: www.farmworkerjustice.org
Blog: www.harvestingjustice.org
Twitter: FarmrkrJustice
Facebook:
www.facebook.com/FarmworkerJustice
About Farmworker Justice

Farmworker Justice has provided vigorous and effective advocacy for farmworkers in our nation’s capital since 1981. Our mission is to empower migrant and seasonal farmworkers to improve their wages and working conditions, immigration status, health, occupational safety, and access to justice.

We advocate and build coalitions for stronger labor protections, a more humane immigration system, and more vigorous enforcement of existing laws; we bring lawsuits to challenge injustices in the fields and in federal agencies; we help establish worker education programs to improve occupational safety and health; and we use the media to raise awareness of effective solutions among lawmakers and the public.

Our vision is a nation where farmworkers are organized and their organizations are equipped with the tools to: End discrimination against agricultural workers in labor laws and demand effective enforcement so that farmworkers enjoy the same workplace rights that protect employees in other occupations and exercise them without retaliation.

Promote higher wages, better working conditions, and comprehensive immigration reform that will improve farmworkers’ lives and stabilize the agricultural labor force.

Access health and job safety information to address HIV/AIDS within farmworker communities, limit exposure to toxic pesticides, and reduce preventable workplace injuries.

We believe that the myriad problems that agricultural workers, their families and their communities encounter require a multifaceted approach. Our work is carried out primarily in five areas:

On Capitol Hill
We work in Congress to educate lawmakers about the plight of our nation’s agricultural workers, defend against harsh proposals, and advocate for meaningful solutions.

In Administrative Agencies
We help farmworkers voice their concerns in federal administrative agencies to advocate for sensible policies, effective implementation of programs and vigorous enforcement of labor-protection laws.

In The Courts
We represent workers and their organizations in lawsuits challenging illegal actions by government and private employers.

With Farmworkers & Farmworker Organizations
We provide legal advocacy, policy analysis, training and technical assistance to farm labor unions, other farmworker organizations, attorneys, migrant health centers, job training programs, and immigrant advocacy groups. We provide capacity building to community-based programs that serve farmworkers, particularly groups that work to prevent HIV/AIDS and occupational injuries.

In The Public Eye
We conduct media campaigns, internet advocacy, and other effective communications strategies to educate the public and policymakers about farmworkers’ issues and promote meaningful solutions.
Farmworker Justice increased its impact during 2010 thanks to the support of our many generous supporters, partners, Board of Directors, and Advisory Council. The positive results on policy, labor law enforcement, farmworkers health, and public awareness highlighted in this report do not adequately reveal the extraordinary dedication and day-to-day effort by all those associated with this organization. I am privileged to be part of the leadership as Farmworker Justice entered its 30th year serving farmworkers.

The year 2010 offered several important opportunities. We met with many officials of the Obama Administration who appreciate the contribution that farmworkers make to this country and recognize the inadequacy of farmworkers’ living and working conditions. We continue to shape government policy and practice on occupational safety, health promotion, labor law enforcement, implementation of the H-2A guestworker program, research, and other issues.

We are expanding our capacity-building assistance to community-based organizations, by helping them develop effective promotores de salud programs. We strategically use culturally and linguistically appropriate ways to educate marginalized populations. We deliver effective messages about prevention of injury and illness, including, pesticide poisoning, heat-related illnesses and HIV/AIDS. Throughout these projects, we are empowering farmworkers, especially the many women who volunteer as promotoras to gain knowledge, leadership skills, connections to resources and greater control over their destinies.

As the year ended FJ settled, along with co-counsel, litigation regarding human pesticide testing; our litigation coordinator is always working to seeking out new ways to use litigation. Farmworker Justice has played an important role in successful advocacy regarding the H-2A temporary foreign agricultural worker program and has been seeking to improve the Department of Labor’s implementation of the program’s procedures and protections. FJ is a national resource on this troubled program. We will continue our longstanding vigilance over employer abuses under the H-2A program.

FJ continues to play a prominent and strategic role in public debate on immigration policy. Assisting the leadership of the United Farm Workers, which negotiated the AgJOBS compromise with major agribusiness groups, FJ is counted upon for policy analysis, media outreach, public speaking, and advocacy. We are very disappointed that Congress did not pass the AgJOBS bill, the DREAM Act or comprehensive changes that are needed to fix our broken immigration system. FJ closely monitors state and federal immigration proposals to prevent legislation that will harm farmworkers. FJ will be at the forefront of these debates.

In collaboration with farmworker unions and other organizations, Farmworker Justice has also been exploring how to bring a greater sense of corporate responsibility in the food industry and provide consumers with meaningful choices at the supermarket so that they may select fruits and vegetables from farms where workers have a voice at work, good wages, and safe working conditions.

Farmworker Justice’s growth during 2010 brought it to its largest size ever in terms of budget and staff. We are especially grateful to the members of the campaign committee and supporters of the Shelley Davis Memorial Fund for helping FJ raise a quarter of a million dollars to carry on Shelley’s legacy. As we ended 2010, our staff had grown to 14 people and we expected to grow by several more during 2011.

Thank you for your past, present and future support.

Sincerely,
Bruce Goldstein
Farmworker Justice is an extraordinary organization with a strong commitment to improving the lives of migrant farmworkers. It is my pleasure to serve as the Chair of the Board of Directors.

Farmworkers need advocates like Farmworker Justice. Although farmworkers are often victims of systematic abuses—some of which you will read about in this report—they make enormous contributions to the agricultural industry and our local communities. Farmworker Justice fights against the disempowerment of farmworkers precisely because the organization recognizes and honors the contribution these men and women make to our daily lives. As you read through this annual report I hope you will be as impressed, as I am, in Farmworker Justice’s achievements and the progress we are making to securing justice for farmworkers nationwide.

To help strengthen our programs, we are expanding our communications activities through the traditional and new media, including our blog and social networking.

You can sign up to receive our blog update directly to your email via our website. We are in the process of building a new website to take advantage of new technologies to achieve social change. We look forward building an engaged farmworker advocate community with your participation in our online groups.

Of course none of our work could have been accomplished without the support of our many donors and partnering organizations. We are truly grateful to the many individuals and organizations who believe in our efforts.

Sincerely,
Grizelle Apodaca
PRO MOTING LABOR AND IMMIGRATION RIGHTS FOR FARMWORKERS

Why we work on labor issues:
Agricultural workers are particularly dependent upon their weekly wages and often become victims of wage theft along with enduring other workplace abuses. Farmworker Justice helps farmworkers have a voice in federal government to guarantee they receive fair wages and protection of their labor rights. Our litigation against systemic violations of employment laws restores workers’ stolen wages and warns employers that there are consequences to schemes to violate the law.

Why we work on immigration issues:
Our immigration system is broken. Many of our nation’s farmworkers lack immigration status, making them vulnerable to exploitation. Farmworker Justice supports comprehensive, humane solutions to fix our immigration system and advocates for securing immigration status for agricultural workers. Currently the H-2A visa program is used to bring in a small percentage of farm workers. The program, however, is fraught with abuses and provides a negative model for how our country should fill labor shortages. Farmworker Justice’s immigration work is closely tied to defending against any proposed changes to the H-2A program which pose dangers to farmworkers’ dignity and rights. Farmworker Justice works in coalition with other organizations to reform the current H-2A program and pass the Agricultural Job Opportunities, Benefits, and Security Act (AgJOBS) legislation.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010

Organized the National Farmworker Law Conference in collaboration with National Legal Aid and Defender Association. Legal services attorneys, outreach workers, paralegals and other farmworker advocates from across the country attended the biannual conference. It is one of the only opportunities for these communities to network and learn from each other.

Published a report with Oxfam America titled Weeding Out Abuses that advocates for improvements to the way the Department of Labor enforces minimum wage and other laws that employers violate regularly. The report was released at a Congressional briefing.

Helped organize and accompanied farmworkers on visits to House and Senate offices in support of AgJOBS and DREAM Act.

Supported the United Farm Workers during the Congressional hearing on Immigration and Agriculture where Steven Colbert testified about his one-day experience as a farmworker in response to the UFW Take Our Jobs Campaign.

Worked with the Department of Labor to identify and remedy illegal job terms in H-2A orders that are aimed at discouraging U.S. workers from applying for farm jobs. This practice allows employers to gain access to a more vulnerable guest worker labor force by creating a false agricultural labor shortage.

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Farmworker Justice played a critical role in the advocacy which influenced Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis to reverse the 2009 Bush-Chao Administration’s harmful changes to wage rates, benefits and other labor protections under the H-2A program.

The Bush Administration’s changes reduced government oversight and diminished the program’s protections for farmworkers, including cutting U.S. and foreign farmworkers’ wages on average by $1.00 but in many places by $2.00 per hour. Secretary Solis restored the longstanding formulas for the wage rates and transportation cost reimbursements, the job preference for U.S. workers, the minimum work guarantee, and the oversight of employer applications.

Secretary Solis also strengthened some of the few positive changes made in the Bush regulations such as the requirement that farm labor contractors provide a surety bond. Solis added several new protections, including a requirement that foreign workers be informed of the job terms by the time they apply for a visa and a requirement that H-2A applications be posted on an electronic job registry so that US workers can learn about the jobs.

H-2A issues will continue to be at the forefront of Farmworker Justice’s policy analysis, media work, coalition-building and advocacy as guestworker programs remain a central component in the debate over immigration and agriculture.

AgJOBS: Immigration Reform for Farmworkers

Throughout 2010, Farmworker Justice continued as a key source of information and strong advocate for immigration reform in Congress. Farmworker Justice and other coalition members continued to build support for the Agricultural Job Opportunities, Benefits, and Security Act (AgJOBS). AgJOBS would offer undocumented farmworkers an opportunity to earn legal immigration status and would revise the H-2A program in balanced ways.

As the immigration debate heats up in 2011, Farmworker Justice will be defending against the expansion of immigration enforcement that does not provide undocumented farmworkers an opportunity to earn permanent-resident status. Specifically, we will be fighting guestworker proposals that would create a massive disposable temporary workforce with limited or no rights as the answer to labor shortages that may result from increased immigration enforcement. The current H-2A program is fraught with abuses and systematically disempowers farmworkers. We have been collecting stories from legal advocates and farmworkers about their experiences under the program and the story on the following page is one of many abuses suffered under the program.
Juan, 30, lives in Hidalgo, a state in central Mexico, and is the father of two young children, ages four and one and a half. In 2008, he began working in Kentucky tobacco on an H-2A visa. Because he speaks some English, Juan became the leader of his crew, serving as the liaison between his employer and the other workers. Still, Juan's leadership position did not protect him from the poor housing and working conditions faced by H-2A workers on his employer's farm.

In the summer of 2010, Juan's crew was housed by his employer in dilapidated trailers near the fields. The trailers had holes in the roofs, leaky pipes, and rodent infestation. He and his coworkers were given dirty second-hand mattresses, blankets, and sheets. When it rained, water would leak in from the roof and moisture would infiltrate from below, leaving the trailers damp and moldy.

Juan and his fellow H-2A workers spent their own money and time trying to fix up the leaking trailers, but the conditions deteriorated. “Even after we fixed it, water would get in,” Juan explained. They were also illegally required to pay for utilities, including electricity and water.

Conditions in the fields were not much better. Juan and his coworkers were exposed to pesticides, but did not receive any training or protective equipment to help them reduce the risks to their health. Some workers became sick from pesticide exposure, and many suffered from nausea and dizziness.

All the while, Juan wasn’t paid adequately for his work. Though Juan and his coworkers had been promised $8.00 an hour, they were often paid only about $6.00. A recruitment fee of $800 was deducted from Juan’s paycheck. Many weeks they only were needed for three days of work. During these idle times they were forced to seek work with neighboring farms to make money.

In August, 2010, Juan was fired. He says his employer was not satisfied by the workers' pace and demanded they work faster. But it’s clear that the employer wasn't keeping up his side of the bargain – providing livable housing, honest wages, and decent working conditions. “[The H-2A contract] had no enforceability,” said Juan.

*Interview conducted in April 2011 by Etan Newman, Farmworker Justice Fellow*
HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010

Farmworker Justice along with the Natural Resources Defense Council and Earthjustice settled a lawsuit against the Environmental Protection Agency that challenged the testing of pesticides on human beings. The proposed changes would discourage the use of human subjects by widening the rules to encompass all EPA studies, prohibiting testing on children, and incorporating language from the Nuremburg Code.

Authored report Building Bridges to Promote Pesticide Safety, that provides recommendations to increase collaboration around pesticide safety between growers and farmworker organizations in southeast and central Florida. Excerpts from the field notes taken by Virginia Ruiz, principal investigator and FarmworkerJustice Senior Attorney, are featured on the following page.

ADVOCATING FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH FOR FARMWORKERS

To help farmworker organizations prevent occupational injuries and illnesses, Farmworker Justice has developed and is conducting workplace safety training for farmworkers using the promotores de salud (lay health educator) model. We are partnering with Centro Binacional para el Desarrollo Indígena Oaxaqueño (CA), Campesinos Sin Fronteras (AZ), and Alianza de Mujeres Activas (FL) and supporting the development of a network of farmworker educators over the course of 3 years.

Successfully requested and testified at an Occupational Safety and Health Administration hearing where we urged the agency to include agricultural workers as part of the upcoming revisions to the regulations containing fall protection standards. In addition to scientific evidence, we submitted information on the experiences of farmworkers.

Why we do this work:

Agricultural workers deserve safe working conditions. Their occupation should not endanger their lives. Farmworker Justice is working to win greater protections for farmworkers against preventable work-related hazards and eliminating exposure to toxic pesticides. Agricultural work is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States and yet agricultural work is often excluded from safety protections afforded other occupations. Farmworker Justice seeks to end such discrimination in safety standards. We also provide technical assistance and capacity building training to help farmworkers and their organizations avoid injuries and illnesses.
While picking oranges, I climbed almost to the top of the ladder. I was about to fill the sack with oranges. I think I had about 60 lbs in the sack. I was using an old folding type aluminum ladder provided by the employer. The ladder was wobbly.

With the weight of my body and the weight of the oranges, the ladder twisted at the point where it folds. I fell among the branches of the orange tree and landed straddled on a thick branch of the tree that was not very high from the ground. With my weight and the weight of the sack of oranges which was tied to my body, I was able to get to the ground and lay down. I had a lot of pain in my scrotum. The pain was so strong I could hardly walk.

I couldn't climb a ladder any more after that. I was peeing blood for two weeks. The doctor gave me some medicine, but it still kept happening for another week. The employer refused to take me again to the doctor to find out the results of the test they ran. After those three weeks, I stayed another two weeks out of work. The employer told me that in that condition I was of no use to him. He told me to go back to Mexico. He said he would keep my last checks for rent since I did not finish the contract. When I got to Mexico, I had to ask for loans from friends and family to see the doctors here. I spent 15,000 Mexican pesos going to doctors in Mexico. The doctors said it was not a prostate problem but a severe contusion. I still have some pain today.

The aluminum ladder I used was too old and wobbly. The wooden ladders are firmer but heavier to carry. The rivets on the aluminum ladders get loose with age and use. If the rivets were not loose, I do not think I would have had this accident. I think the ladder would be better if it had more rivets by the hinges would make the ladder firmer. Also, employers need to have better ladders for all the workers because the first workers pick the best ladders and the last always have to use the ones in dangerous conditions. There should be a reserve of new ladders at the work site.
We drove through several neighborhoods in Hastings, in Central Florida, where Dewayne Pearson, a volunteer helping us, pointed out houses where many African American farmworkers live. The houses he showed us were substandard, at best. Most appeared condemned from the outside, with windows that were either boarded-up or broken. Yards and porches were strewn with trash. I would be surprised if any of these houses had running water or functioning electricity. Dewayne explained that farm labor contractors (FLCs) arrange for workers to rent rooms/space in these houses, deducting the rent from their paychecks.

Dewayne described the current and long standing debt peonage scheme imposed by FLC’s on a group of primarily African American farmworkers. FLCs recruit workers from the local African American community, often going to homeless shelters, drug and alcohol rehab clinics, and halfway houses, etc. to find vulnerable workers. In many cases, FLCs exploit their own extended family members. Rent and other fees are deducted from wages. On days when paychecks are distributed, alcohol and drug dealers are on hand to offer their products, on credit. Often, workers are required to cash their checks at a local convenience store that also takes a cut. Workers end up with little or no wages after all the deductions are made. Many workers live in fear for their lives and physical safety if they speak out or try to ‘get out’ of the system.

We spoke with one former farmworker who was injured at work. A tractor ran over his foot and he was unable to work for months. He is still unemployed but was grateful for the opportunity to ‘get out’ of farm work and vowed never to return. He worked for his cousin, a FLC. He eventually sued his cousin to get him to pay for his medical costs. He spoke to us confidentially, confirming the conditions that Dewayne had described. He said that he made very little money working in agriculture, and that his paychecks were often just a few dollars. Sometimes his paycheck was $0. I asked him, if he ever received any kind of pesticide or other worker safety training during his years as a farmworker. He just looked at me and laughed.

Even retired and disabled workers are unable to break free of the system of fraud and corruption. We spoke with one man who was with a group of workers standing near the convenience store. He was an older African American man, probably younger than he looked. When he ‘stood’, he was bent over, resting his hands on his knees. He appeared to have cataracts in at least one eye. He spoke quietly and with great effort. He explained that he hadn’t been able to work since he was injured on the job 8 years ago. An employee of a local social service agency ‘helped’ him to fill out the paperwork for disability insurance, making herself the recipient of his checks. When she receives the checks each month, she has the old man sign them over to her. She deducts money for rent and food, leaving him with a few dollars. She gives him junk food and cigarettes. He spends his days sitting outside the convenience store in an old office chair.
Farmworkers & Growers Talk Pesticide Safety in the Work Place

Most farmworkers in the focus group felt that the pesticide training they received, if any, was inadequate to understand the dangers of pesticides and protect themselves to their best ability. Many said the federally required video training they received was ineffective. They wanted more information on the particular products they are exposed to at work, the risks they are taking, and how to minimize these risks. They were not comfortable with crew leaders' or employers' “trust me, it's safe” response to questions about pesticides being applied. According to some workers, the video does not give information about where workers can go if they believe their rights have been violated.

Though farmworkers and growers are often thought to hold conflicting interests which lead to an adversarial labor-management relationship, the research team at Farmworker Justice found areas of possible agreement around pesticide safety. These areas of common concern/joint interest could form the foundation for further improvement of pesticide education and safety anchored in conflict resolution processes.
HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010

Developed a 3-day community mobilization and media training curriculum for community-based organizations and health departments working to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in rural, Latino communities. The training will be delivered in 5 cities in 2011 and was developed in part with Hispanic Communications Network.

Among many speaking engagements, Farmworker Justice staff presented on HIV prevention in farmworker communities at the US Conference on AIDS, the HIV Prevention Leadership Summit, and Vision y Compromiso Conference.

Became a partner with Centers for Disease Control on the Act Against AIDS Leadership Initiative (AAALI). AAALI is a multifaceted communications campaign designed to refocus national attention on the HIV crisis and reduce HIV incidence in the United States.


Delivered three webinars on Fotonovelas as an effective HIV/AIDS education tool for rural Latino communities. See an example of a fotonovela on the next page.

Supporting and Helping Build Healthier Farmworker Communities

Why we work on farmworker health issues:
Health is a basic need and right for everyone. Unjust disparities exist in the levels of physical, psychological and emotional well-being farmworkers and their families experience. Farmworker Justice works to empower farmworkers with the information, skills, and resources necessary to reduce and eliminate health disparities, improve their physical and mental health and well-being, and support farmworker efforts to create and sustain healthy communities.

Why do we do this work?
Farmworker Justice recognizes that farmworkers and the largely rural Latino communities in which they live are at elevated risk for a variety of health problems. Farm work, poor living conditions, migration, poverty, social isolation, and cultural and language barriers are stressors found to increase negative health outcomes and risk behaviors. For this reason, we have developed a variety of initiatives to help build capacity among health service and community providers to better respond to the health needs and wishes of farmworkers. In 1991, Farmworker Justice convened the first National Farmworker Women’s Conference where farmworker women expressed concern about the health of their family members, and identified HIV/AIDS as a particular problem. Since that meeting, we have enhanced our health promotion activities and focused special efforts on HIV/AIDS. Because of our history, proven technical capacity and capabilities and our relationship with a broad and active network of national and local public and private sector organizations and partners, Farmworker Justice is uniquely positioned and qualified to lead efforts to address health disparities in farmworker communities nationwide.
Practicing What We Preach: A Reflection on FJ’s 2010 Health Promotion Work

By Carlos Ugarte, Director of Health Programs

At Farmworker Justice, we place equal emphasis on using evidenced-based approaches to health promotion with approaches that are socially, culturally, linguistically, and economically appropriate for farmworker communities. We tackle issues ranging from farmworker occupational safety and health challenges, such as heat stress and pesticide exposure, to health promotion and disease prevention priorities, such as prevention of HIV/AIDS. We strive to create an environment that will effect positive behavior and bring about desired social change. Our health promotion work is grounded in local concerns and energy. It empowers and ensures local ownership which leads to greater sustainability and impact.

We aim to improve farmworker health at four levels: the advancement of knowledge and skills among service providers; the expansion of support, capacity, and infrastructure for health promotion in organizations; the development of cohesive partnerships for health in farmworker communities; and strategic involvement of individuals to influence decision making at the national, organizational, and local levels.

As we look to increase our contribution to improving the health and lives of farmworkers and their families in future years, Farmworker Justice will continue to improve our own capacity to help the development of knowledge, skills, commitment, systems, and leadership within the farmworker community and partner organizations. This work will enable effective and efficient health promotion and thereby reduce— even eliminate—health disparities among farmworkers.

Fotonovelas: A Creative Approach to Health Literacy

Farmworker Justice recognizes that health disparities among farmworkers go beyond differences in the incidence and prevalence of diseases and health problems. Among farm workers, health literacy is a major challenge. Lack of access to relevant, timely, culturally competent and linguistically appropriate health education materials contributes to and exacerbates health disparities. Many diseases and conditions can be managed and even prevented by good health communications.

Health literacy—the ability to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services to make appropriate health decisions—is essential to promote healthy people and communities.

People obtain health information through many different sources, including printed media such as newspapers, magazines, books and brochures. But for the estimated 65% of Latinos in the U.S. who demonstrate low levels of literacy and/or limited English-language proficiency, traditional forms of written information sources are of little or no use.

Fotonovelas are a proven health education tool overcome literacy barriers. Fotonovelas are traditional print medium found in Latin America and the Caribbean. Fotonovelas, also known as novelas or novelitas, are similar in format to that of a comic book. However, rather than illustrations, sequential photographs are used accompanied by dialogue bubbles. Fotonovelas typically depict a simple, dramatic story (or soap opera) that contains a moral message. An English-language sample is below.

Farmworker Justice has partnered with the Rural Women’s Health Project for over 10 years, presenting workshops and developing community-based fotonovelas that support HIV prevention, encourage positive behaviors, and present realistic situations. Fotonovelas on Women and HIV, Farmworker Men and HIV, and Latino Youth and HIV are available for download on our website.
Honorees in past years included:

Rep. Howard Berman (D-CA)

Linda Chavez
Thompson, former AFL-CIO Executive VP

Maria Echaveste
Co-founder, Nueva Vista Group & Professor, University of California-Berkely, and chair of Farmworker Justice Advisory Council

Dolores Huerta
Co-founder of United Farm Workers and President, Dolores Huerta Foundation

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA)

Jim Leonard
Volunteer lawyer at Farmworker Justice

Rep. George Miller (D-California)

Arturo S. Rodriguez
President of United Farm Workers

Baldemar Velasquez
President of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO

Ellen Widess
Former program officer Rosenberg Foundation, currently chief California OSHA

Raul Yzaguirre
Former NCLR President, current Ambassador to Dominican Republic

FARMWORKER JUSTICE

ANNUAL AWARDS

Farmworker Justice holds an award reception where we gather to re-commit ourselves to the mission of empowering farmworkers and to honor several people who have made important contributions in the quest for farmworker justice. The event is a very enjoyable evening where many public-interest people gather.

In 2010 we honored

Hilda Solis, Secretary of Labor: Farmworker Justice Award
Patti Goldman, Vice President of Earthjustice: Shelley Davis Memorial Award
Joel Davis: Irma Flores Gonzales Award
In September, Farmworker Justice held its First Socially Responsible Wine Tasting in New York City at the Astra Restaurant in midtown. Actor Tony Plana graced the event as a special guest. He regaled attendees with stories about his personal connections with the farmworker movement dating back to his early acting career. He gave our organization a rousing welcome to the Big Apple. Wine expert Michael Green enthusiastically guided the gathering through a fine selection of wines from unionized vineyards.

In December, the 9th annual Washington DC Socially Responsible Wine Tasting once again paired the wit and expertise of wine-expert Michael Franz with wines from vineyards where workers are unionized and receive better wages and working conditions.

Watch our website for announcements of upcoming events and join us for an educational and entertaining evening.
AUDITOR’S STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2010 and 2009

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<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
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<td>OTHER ASSETS</td>
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<td>Deposits/ Pledges</td>
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<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>$1,530,365</td>
<td>$1,095,676</td>
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LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

| CURRENT LIABILITIES                         |            |            |
| Total current liabilities                   | 106,226    | 103,542    |

| LONG-TERM LIABILITIES                       |            |            |
| Deferred rent                               | 5,144      | 7,665      |
| Total liabilities                           | 111,370    | 111,207    |

| NET ASSETS                                  |            |            |
| Unrestricted                                | 935,262    | 718,496    |
| Temporarily restricted                      | 483,733    | 265,973    |
| Total net assets                            | 1,418,995  | 984,469    |

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS              | $1,530,365 | $1,095,676 |
AUDITOR’S STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGE IN NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>In-kind contribution</td>
<td>33,810</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation fees</td>
<td>88,585</td>
<td>114,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue</strong></td>
<td>$1,829,588</td>
<td>$1,662,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                          |            |            |
| **EXPENSES**             |            |            |
| Total program services   | 1,292,109  | 1,237,093  |
| Core Operations and Administrative | 102,953     | 123,920    |
| **Total expenses**       | 1,395,062  | 1,361,013  |

Change in net assets       | 434,526    | 301,435    |
Net assets at beginning of year | 984,469   | 683,034

**NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR**

|                      | $1,418,995 | $984,469 |

2010 EXPENSES FOR PROGRAMS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

- Program Costs 92%
- Core/Administrative Costs 8%
Farmworker Justice would like to thank the following philanthropic organizations for their grants and donations:

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www.farmworkerjustice.org

Leave a legacy of farmworker justice when you prepare your will.

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In the past thirty years, Farmworker Justice has:

**Helped pass the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act of 1983 (AWPA), the main federal employment law for farmworkers.**

- In 2009, FJ and co-counsel settled a class action for victimized workers against the nation’s largest reforestation contractor.
- Today we are advising the Department of Labor on the most effective methods of enforcing AWPA to reduce abuses under the farm labor contracting system and we are bringing high-impact litigation to change employer practices nation-wide.

**Played a leading role in winning the OSHA Field Sanitation Standard in 1987 and strengthening the EPA Worker Protection Standards regarding pesticides in 1992.**

- We recently resolved several lawsuits against the EPA on pesticide safety.
- Today we are helping farmworkers have a voice in EPA’s advisory committees to improve the Worker Protection Standard and ban toxic pesticides and are providing OSHA with scientific evidence and legal arguments to protect farmworkers with the same occupational safety standards afforded other occupations.

**Championed a legalization program as part of the Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986, resulting in legal status for 1.1 million undocumented farmworkers.**

- In 2009-10, our advocacy played a major role in Secretary Hilda Solis’s reversal of the Bush Administration’s slashing of wages and labor protections under the H-2A guestworker program.
- Today, we assist the United Farm Workers and others in the campaign for fair immigration reform and against harsh changes to the H-2A agricultural guestworker program.

**In 1991, sponsored the first-ever National Conference of Farmworker Women, who prioritized the need for promotores de salud (lay health promoters) programs.**

- Since then, Farmworker Justice’s capacity-building work helped dozens of organizations establish training programs and hundreds of farmworkers as promotores for HIV prevention, pesticide safety and other health promotion work.
- Most of the promotores are women, whose training has helped them develop the confidence and skills to take additional leadership roles in community organizations.
- Today, we are collaborating with community-based groups throughout the country and advising federal agencies on the most effective health promotion strategies.
FARMWORKER JUSTICE