



FARMWORKER JUSTICE

Rep. Allen's Agricultural Guestworker Legislation: Fewer Protections and Lower Wages for Farmworkers

On January 3, 2019, Rep. Allen (R-Ga), re-introduced the “Better Agricultural Resources Now Act” (BARN). **The bill does not have any co-sponsors.** This bill would amend the H-2A program to remove important government oversight and to slash labor protections that are needed to protect both U.S. workers and guestworkers. The proposed changes would deprive U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents of job opportunities, lower farmworkers’ already poor wages, and enable exploitative conditions for hundreds of thousands of new guestworkers. The bill lacks the solution that is needed: an opportunity for our nation’s experienced farmworkers who lack authorized immigration status to earn a green card and citizenship and reforms to address worker abuses under the H-2A program.

The BARN Act’s weakening of H-2A labor protections includes:

- **Eliminating job opportunities for U.S. workers.** One way in which the BARN Act would harm U.S. workers is by eliminating recruitment protections for domestic workers, including the longstanding “50% rule.” The 50% rule requires employers to hire qualified U.S. workers who apply for work during the first half of the season.
- **Slashing farmworker wage rates:** The BARN Act would allow H-2A employers to pay an arbitrary 115% of the applicable minimum wage even if the local prevailing wage rate for that job is higher. Currently, H-2A employers must pay the highest of three wage rates: the state or federal minimum wage, the “Adverse Effect Wage Rate” (AEWR), or the local prevailing wage. The AEWR is the regional average hourly wage rate for nonsupervisory field and livestock workers, as measured by the Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) annual Farm Labor Survey. The AEWR was created in response to depression in local prevailing wages under guestworker programs. The BARN Act would impose tremendous pay cuts. For example, in Georgia, the state with the highest number of H-2A workers last year, the Department of Labor (DOL)’s current H-2A minimum wage rate is \$11.13 per hour. Under this bill, the required wage would be lowered to \$8.34 per hour (15% more than the minimum wage). There were 32,364 H-2A jobs certified in Georgia in 2018. If there were the same number of H-2A workers this year, with the average job lasting 10 weeks at 40 hours per week, those H-2A workers would suffer a collective pay cut of approximately \$36million. At the same time, U.S. workers working alongside H-2A guestworkers would see a similar reduction in their wages.
- **Limiting worker access to judicial relief and legal assistance, leaving workers with extremely limited means to vindicate violations of their rights.** The bill would only

allow Legal Services Corporation (LSC) programs to represent H-2A guestworkers while they are in the country. It would also restrict legal services employees' ability to enter employer property, where many workers may be housed.

- **Removing DOL oversight and deterrence of abuses.** The BARN Act would move oversight of the application process from the DOL to the USDA, despite USDA's lack of experience and infrastructure for overseeing guestworker programs. Further, the BARN Act reduces the timeframes for filing and completing the applications, leaving USDA little time to review applications and providing for automatic approval if the short time frame is not met.
- **Expanding eligible jobs by not requiring that H-2A jobs be temporary or seasonal.** The H-2A bill would change the nature of the H-2A guestworker program by expanding the current H-2A definition of agriculture and by including year-round jobs in agriculture, despite the higher annual incomes such jobs yield for U.S. workers.
- **Eliminating guaranteed housing for workers:** Instead of providing housing, employers could provide workers a housing allowance (if the state's governor has certified that there is adequate farmworker housing available in that area). Workers would be forced to find their own housing despite the dire shortage of affordable, safe housing for farmworkers, and the obstacles foreign workers would face in obtaining housing.

Conclusion: America wants Congress to reform our broken immigration system in balanced ways. Rep. Allen's bill would harm the hundreds of thousands of U.S. workers employed in agriculture, provide no solution for the roughly one million undocumented farmworkers already working here, and result in a deeply flawed and exploitative guestworker program that provides agricultural employers with access to hundreds of thousands of new workers at low wages with minimal government oversight. Rather than adopt this disastrous approach, Congress should enact legislation that reforms our broken immigration system and creates a road map to citizenship for the 11 million aspiring Americans. A first step toward needed reform of our immigration system is passage of the Agricultural Worker Program Act of 2019, S. 175/H.R. 641. The Agricultural Worker Program Act would provide qualifying farmworkers a path to lawful permanent residency and citizenship. This bill would bring greater fairness to our treatment of farmworkers while also providing a stable workforce for agricultural employers.. Immigration reform should be a stepping stone toward modernizing agricultural labor practices and treating farmworkers with the respect they deserve.