

White House Moves to Ease Guest Worker Program

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Body

The Bush administration announced plans on Wednesday to overhaul the notoriously inefficient federal quest worker program for agriculture, seeking to provide more legal workers to American farmers who now rely primarily on illegal immigrants.

Since legislation to give legal status to illegal immigrant farm workers failed last year in Congress, the administration is now taking action that does not require Congressional approval to streamline the existing quest worker program.

Most farmers have shunned the program, known as H2A for the type of visa the foreign farm workers receive, because it was too cumbersome to meet their fast-moving harvest labor needs.

Growers cautiously welcomed the proposed changes, saying they would be helpful but would fall far short of solving the shortage of legal workers. Advocates for farm workers warned that the measures would lower wages for those who are already in the United States.

After Congress last year rejected several immigration bills that President Bush supported, he first sought to move forward on the divisive issue by stepping up enforcement against employers who hire illegal immigrants. Now the administration is seeking to help farm employers hire immigrant workers legally.

The changes were announced at a news conference Wednesday morning in Washington by Michael Chertoff, secretary of homeland security; Elaine L. Chao, labor secretary; and Chuck Conner, deputy agriculture secretary. They unveiled proposed rule revisions that will be open for public comment for 60 days. Administration officials said they hoped to have the final rules in place in time for the summer harvest.

Under the proposed rules, the Labor Department would accept farm employers' statements that they had tried to recruit local workers and had found none who were qualified and available. Currently, farmers must repeatedly go to state employment offices to show that they have conducted the required search for American workers. The new application process would allow employers to bypass those state agencies and apply directly at two federal centers.

"We want to substantially reduce that time-consuming, cumbersome back-and-forth with multiple government offices for employers," said Leon R. Sequeira, assistant secretary of labor.

The Labor Department would also start random audits of H2A employers, and would greatly increase the fines if farmers failed to meet required conditions.

Fines for employers found to have displaced American workers by hiring foreign ones would increase to \$15,000 from \$1,000. Fines for violating the terms of an H2A quest worker's contract would increase to \$5,000 from \$1,000.

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The new rules would increase the time allowed for employers to conduct required inspections of housing they must provide for guest workers. Labor officials would use a different, more localized survey to determine the wages that employers must pay quest workers.

The Department of Homeland Security would allow employers to request numbers of workers without specifying names of individuals they wanted to hire, and would also make it easier for immigrant farm workers to move from one job to another without leaving the United States, officials said. Ms. Chao said that as many as 800,000 current farm workers, or about two-thirds of the agricultural work force, were illegal immigrants. "There simply are not enough U.S. workers to fill the hundreds of thousands of agricultural jobs" in the country, she said.

Farmers have avoided the current H2A program because it is so sluggish. It currently supplies only about 75,000 foreign workers out of 1.2 million farm workers employed at peak harvest, or less than 2 percent.

"We welcome any reforms that will help family farmers hire people who are legally able to work in the United States," said Doug Mosebar, president of the California Farm Bureau, a growers' organization.

Mr. Mosebar said Congress should pass legislation known as AgJobs, which would provide a path to legal status for illegal immigrants, to resolve farm labor instability.

Advocates for farm workers said the wage rates proposed under the new rules would be lower than current pay.

"We're concerned this proposal will allow thousands of agricultural employers to bring in cheap foreign labor from poor countries and undermine the standards of farm workers in this country, which already are too low," said Bruce Goldstein, executive director of Farmworker Justice.

Ira Mehlman, a spokesman for the Federation for American Immigration Reform, which calls for reducing immigration, said, "It looks as though the government is relaxing the rules to make it easier for agricultural employers to hire workers at whatever wages they want to dictate."

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