H-2A Agricultural Worker Program: Trends in Health Care Access and Employer Visa Certification

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> Migrant and Community Health Forum March 2021



AGENDA

- Introductions
- H-2A Program Overview and Trends
- Effect of COVID-19 on Farmworker Communities
- Strategies for Outreach to H-2A Communities
- Questions



FARMWORKER JUSTICE

Farmworker Justice is a nonprofit organization that seeks to empower farmworkers to improve their living and working conditions, immigration status, health, occupational safety, and access to justice

www.farmworkerjustice.org



The National Center for Farmworker Health (NCFH) is a private, not-for-profit corporation located in Buda, Texas dedicated to improving the health status of farmworker families. We provide information services, training and technical assistance, and a variety of products to community and migrant health centers nationwide, as well as organizations, universities, researchers and individuals involved in farmworker health.

http://www.ncfh.org/

PARTICIPATION POLL

- Have you heard of the H-2A program?
- Have you served or worked with H-2A workers?
- Do you think the number of H-2A workers in your state is increasing, decreasing or about the same?

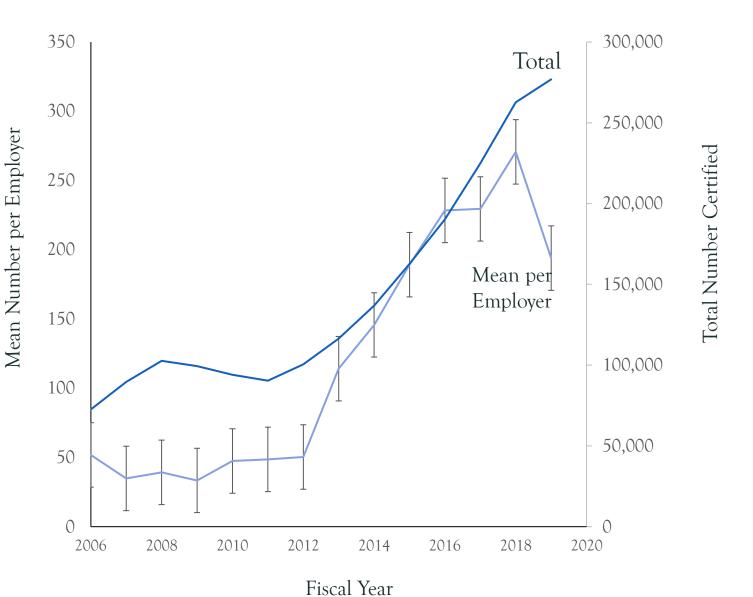


What is the H-2A Program?

- Permits temporary employment of foreign agricultural workers, provided:
 - Insufficient number of U.S. workers available
 - Wages and working conditions of workers in the U.S. will not be "adversely affected"
- Job offer ("clearance order") listed in the agricultural recruitment system
- H-2A temporary non-immigrant visas:
 - Position certified by the U.S. Dept. of Labor
 - Tied to employers who sponsored them
 - Require employer provide: a wage at or above a minimum rate, housing, transportation to and from country of origin and workers' compensation insurance



H-2A Positions Certified



H-2A PROGRAM GROWTH (2006 - 2019)

- Over 2 million positions certified since 2006
- Total positions certified increasing since 2010
- Mean number per employer increasing up to 2018
- FY 2020, 275,430 H-2A positions were certified

Data Source: Office of Foreign Labor Certification⁽¹⁾

WHO ARE H-2A FARMWORKERS?

- 96% from Mexico⁽²⁾
 - Other top sending countries: Jamaica, Canada, South Africa, Guatemala
- 94% men⁽³⁾
 - Women often told H-2A jobs only available to men⁽⁴⁾



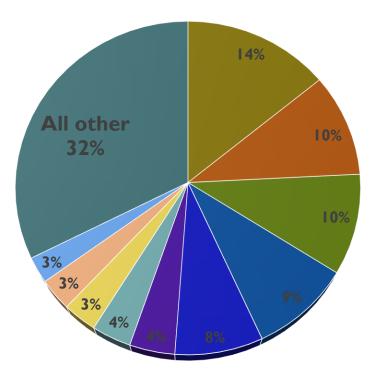
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



Source: Department of Homeland Security.⁽⁵⁾ (Range of workers per country: 3 – 277,340)

WHERE ARE H-2A WORKERS?

Positions Certified (FY 2020)



State	Positions Certified (FY 2020)				
Florida	39,064				
Georgia	27,614				
Washington	26,832				
California	25,453				
North Carolina	22,052				
Louisiana	11,332				
Michigan	9,912				
Arizona	8,602				
New York	8,482				
Kentucky	6,952				

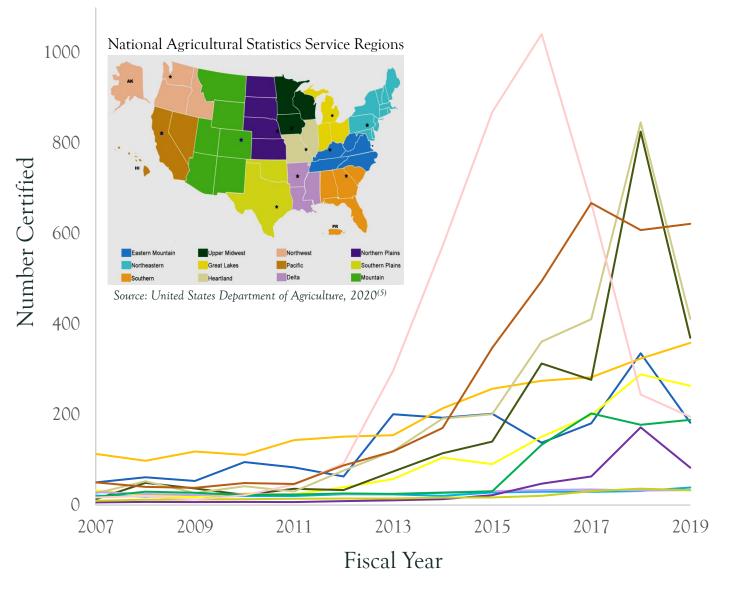
Data Source: Office of Foreign Labor Certification⁽¹⁾

TRENDS IN H-2A CERTIFICATION BY EMPLOYER

- Higher mean numbers of visas certified per employer in Northwest and Pacific before 2017
- Recent increase in mean number visas per employer in Heartland and Upper Midwest

Preliminary means

Employer Annual Mean H-2A Certifications by Worksite Region



Data Source: Office of Foreign Labor Certification⁽¹⁾

H-2A AGRICULTURAL GUESTWORKER PROGRAM PROTECTIONS⁽⁷⁾

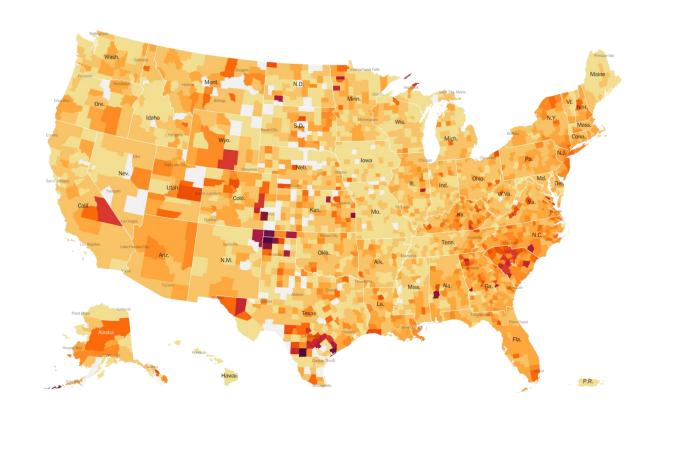
- Wage Floor
 - Highest of:
 - Adverse Effect Wage Rate,
 - Prevailing Wage,
 - Federal or State Minimum Wage, or
 - Collective Bargaining Wage
- Protections for Domestic Workers
 - Recruitment Obligations
 - 50% Rule
- Recruitment Protections
 - 3/4th Guarantee
 - Travel Reimbursements
- Housing Guarantee

H-2A WORKERS' LABOR RIGHTS

- Federally funded legal aid programs can serve H-2A workers.⁽⁸⁾
- H-2A workers are protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act and state contract & employment laws.⁽⁹⁾
- The Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division can enforce the H-2A protections.⁽¹⁰⁾
- H-2A workers are not currently covered by AWPA (the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act).⁽¹¹⁾

FEDERAL STANDARDS: OSHA'S UPDATED GUIDANCE⁽¹²⁾

- No new legal obligations
 - Reminds employers that they are "responsible for providing a safe and healthy workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm."
- Best Practices
 - Hazard assessment to identify where and how workers might be exposed to COVID-19 at the workplace
 - Measures to limit the spread of COVID-19
 - Reasonable accommodations for high-risk workers
 - Communication in a language workers understand
 - Non-punitive policies to allow workers to stay home if they are sick
 - Paid Sick Leave
 - Enhanced cleaning
 - Reporting
 - Protection from retaliation
 - Vaccine distribution



STATE STANDARDS

- California
- Michigan
- Oregon
- Virginia
- Washington



WHAT MAKES H-2A WORKERS PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO COVID-19?

- Overcrowded Housing
- Transportation
- Lack of PPE
- Language

BARRIERS TO GENERAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS

- Workers have limited access to clinics
 - More isolated than general farmworker population
 - Reliance on employer for transportation
 - Fears of increased immigration enforcement
- Workers may be reluctant to go to a doctor or to access medical care
 - Concern about cost of visit or treatment
 - Fear of employer retaliation (especially for work-related injuries)
 - May not trust health care provider or outreach worker
 - Use of traditional medicine and home remedies
- Workers may find it hard to communicate with or understand health care providers
 - Language barriers
 - Education/literacy levels

EFFECTS OF THE PANDEMIC ON Farmworkers

- Excess Mortality⁽¹⁷⁾
 - 39% increase in mortality among food/agricultural workers
 - 59% increase in mortality among Latino food/agricultural workers
- Financial Consequences⁽¹⁸⁾
 - 52% reported decreased work time, resulting in lost income
 - 69% reported increased difficulty paying for food during the pandemic
 - 50% reported extra burdens paying for childcare
 - 59% reported cost/lack of insurance as a significant barrier to accessing healthcare

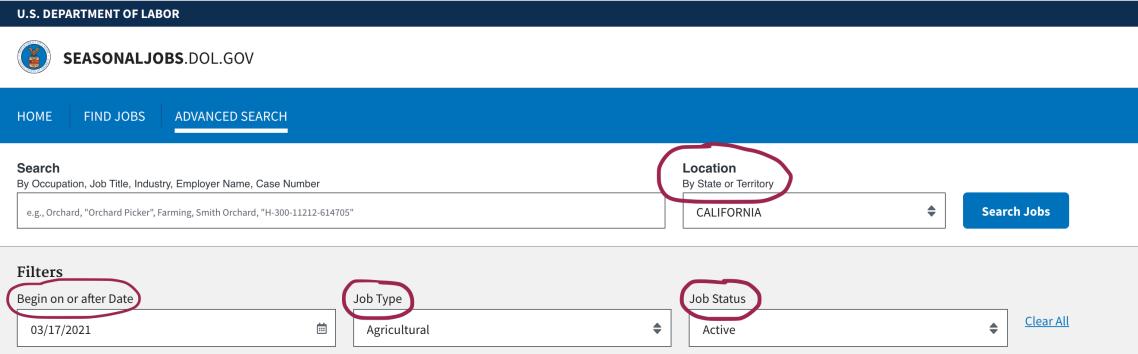
OUTREACH To H-2A Workers

SEASONALJOBS.DOL.GOV	
FIND JOBS ADVANCED SEARCH	
YOUR ONE-STO	P SOURCE FOR
SEASONAL AND T	EMPORARY JUBS
Have a seasonal job or location to work in m	ind? Enter them below and we'll help get you job that's right for you.
Have a seasonal job or location to work in m	ind? Enter them below and we'll help get you

To find data on H-2A certifications, including where H-2A workers are located in your state, you can go to the Department of Labor's Seasonal Job database at seasonaljobs.dol.gov

HOW TO SEARCH FOR A JOB ORDER

An official website of the United States government <u>Here's how you know</u>



howing 10 of 184 Results SORT BY:	Relevancy -	Farmworkers and Labo	rers. Crop
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop	Begin date: 03/18/2021 End date: 12/31/2021	Boavista Farms	Begin date: 03/18/2021
Boavista Farms Santa Maria, CA		Santa Maria, CA	End date: 12/31/2021
\$14.77 per hour	ACTIVE	\$14.77 per hour	View Job Order

H-2A Agricultural Clearance Order Form ETA-790A **U.S. Department of Labor**



A. Job Offer Information

. Work	ors	a. Total	b. H-2	2A		Pe	yment			
Need		35	35	3. В	3. Begin Date * 3/18/2021 4. End Da			ate *12/31/2021		
5. Will this job generally require the worker to be on-call 24 nours a day and 7 days a week? If "Yes", proceed to question 8. If "No", complete questions 6 and 7 below.										
6. Anticipated days and hours of work per week * 7. Hourly work schedule										
48		a. Total Hours	8	c. Monday	8	e. Wednesday	8	g. Friday	a. <u>7</u> : <u>00</u>	🗹 AN
0		b. Sunday	8	d. Tuesday	8	f. Thursday	8	h. Saturday	b. <u>3</u> : <u>30</u>	
	Temporary Agricultural Services and Wage Offer Information									
 8a. Job Duties - Description of the specific services or labor to be performed. *										

C. Place of Employment Information							
1. Address/Location * 4630 Orcutt Road							
2. City *	3. State *	4. Postal Code *	5. County *				
Santa Maria	California	93455	Santa Barbara				
6. Additional Place of Employment Information (NONE	lf no additional inf	formation, enter " <u>NONE</u> " b	elow) *				
 7. Is a completed Addendum B providing additional information on the places of employment and/or agricultural businesses who will employ workers, or to whom the employer will be providing workers, attached to this job order? * D. Housing Information 							
 Housing Address/Location * 907 N. Miller Street 							
2. City *	3. State *	4. Postal Code *	tal Code * 5. County *				
Santa Maria	California	93454	Santa Barbara				
6. Type of Housing *	7. Total Units *	8. Total Occupancy *					
One-Story Home	1	18					
9. Housing complies or will comply with the following applicable standards: *							
10. Additional Housing Information. (If no additional information, enter " <u>NONE</u> " below) * House has four (4) bedrooms with 18 beds, two (2) full bathrooms, living room, dining room with enough tables and chairs, laundry room with washer and dryer, and a fully equipped kitchen with cooking and eating utensils. Kitchen has two(2) stoves/oven combo and three (3) refrigerators. House has been inspected and approved for 18 workers by HCD.							

POTENTIAL QUESTIONS TO ASK H-2A WORKERS

- How many years have you worked as an H-2A worker? What is your home country?
- Did you have to pay someone in your home country in order to receive this job?
- Did you receive your contract or work order?
- Are you paid by hour or by piece rate? Are you making the promised wage?
- How many hours of work per week were you promised? How many hours per week are you currently working?
- Did you receive a safety training?
- What happens if you're injured at work? Do you know who to report an injury to?
- Are you working with pesticides?
- Do you have free kitchen facilities or is your employer providing meals? How often do you get to go to the grocery store? Does your employer offer you transportation there?

Expect it to take time to build trust with H-2A workers - return visits are important!

IDENTIFYING LOCAL PARTNERS

Workforce Development and Foreign Labor Certification Office

• Can help connect domestic workers to H-2A jobs, and Foreign Labor Certification Office can clarify questions about H-2A job orders, as well as take complaints

Migrant Education

• Provide ESL and/or additional education classes to H-2A workers.

Religious Groups

• Visit H-2A workers to provide emotional and spiritual support

Farmworker Law Offices

• Educate and empower workers about their legal rights, in order to prevent exploitation and abuse

COMMUNITY-BASED STRATEGIES

- Addressing "specialized needs" improves overall health
- Medical providers may be the only contact H-2A workers have outside of their employment while they are in the U.S.
 - H-2A workers do not qualify for public benefits, except for emergency Medicaid.
- In Michigan, community health workers and Farmworker Legal Services work together to visit camps, make referrals, and educate workers on both medical and legal issues.
 - Presence of medical services can be good "cover" for legal aid outreach workers to speak with H-2A workers, if worried about retaliation.



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- 2) Department of Homeland Security. 2021. Nonimmigrant admissions 2019 data tables. Retrieved from <u>https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/nonimmigrant</u>
- 3) Need source from FJ
- 4) Centro de los Derechos del Migrante and U of Penn. L. Sch. Transnational L. Clinic, Engendering Exploitation: Gender Inequality in U.S. Labor Migration Programs (2018), <u>https://cdmigrante.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Engendered-Exploitation.pdf</u>.
- 5) Source: Nonimmigrant Admissions by Selected Classes of Admission and Sex and Age. Department of Homeland Security. <u>https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/readingroom/NI/NonimmigrantCOAsexage</u>
- 6) U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). (2020). Regional Offices. Accessed December, 2020. https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/RFO/index.php#skipnav.
- 7) 29 CFR § 501
- 8) Legal Services Corporation. Program Letter 2000-02, Part 1626 Eligibility for H-2A Workers Temporarily Outside the U.S.. Retried from https://www.lsc.gov/program-letter-2000-02.
- 9) 29 CFR § 501
- 10) 29 CFR § 501.15
- 11) 29 U.S.C. §§ 1802(8)(B)(ii) and 1802(10)(B)(ii)
- 12) U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Protecting Workers: Guidance on Mitigating and Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in the Workplace. Retrieved from https://www.osha.gov/coronavirus/safework.
- 13) COVID-19 Prevention, §3205 (2020), https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3205.html (California's Emergency Temporary Standards, adopted by the California Department of Industrial Relations)
- 14) Temporary Rule Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Risks, 437-001-0744 (2020), <u>https://osha.oregon.gov/OSHARules/div1/437-001-0744.pdf</u> (Oregon's rule establishing mandatory guidance for workplaces adopted by the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division)
- 15) General Coronavirus Prevention Under Stay Safe Stay Healthy Order (December 22, 2020), <u>https://lni.wa.gov/dA/36e85758be/DD170.pdf</u> (Washington's directive for enforcing workplace safety requirements adopted by the Department of Labor and Industries)
- 16) Emergency Temporary Standard Infectious Disease Prevention, §16VAC25-220 (July 15, 2020), https://www.doli.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/COVID-19-Emergency-Temporary-Standard-FOR-PUBLIC-DISTRIBUTION-FINAL-7.17.2020.pdf (Virginia's emergency temporary standard adopted by the Safety and Health Codes Board).
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- 18) Always Essential, Perpetually Disposable: California Farmworkers and the COVID-19 Pandemic, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR RURAL STUDIES (2020), covid19 farmworkerstudy.org (reporting data from quantitative surveys and in-depth interviews with farmworkers)