

workers would be adversely affected must be established. (The regulations in this subpart establish such minimum levels for wages, terms, benefits, and conditions of employment). Second, the wages, terms, benefits, and conditions offered and afforded to the aliens must be compared to the established minimum levels. If it is concluded that adverse effect would result, the ultimate determination of availability within the meaning of the INA cannot be made since U.S. workers cannot be expected to accept employment under conditions below the established minimum levels. *Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc. v. Uery*, 531 F. 2d 299 (5th Cir. 1976). Once a determination of no adverse effect has been made, the availability of U.S. workers can be tested only if U.S. workers are actively recruited through the offer of wages, terms, benefits, and conditions at least at the minimum level or the level offered to the aliens, whichever is higher. The regulations in this subpart set forth requirements for recruiting U.S. workers in accordance with this principle.

(d) *Construction*. This subpart shall be construed to effectuate the purpose of the INA that U.S. workers rather than aliens be employed wherever possible. *Elton Orchards, Inc. v. Brennan*, 508 F. 2d 493, 500 (1st Cir. 1974); *Flecha v. Quiros*, 567 F.2d 1154, 1156 (1st Cir. 1977). Where temporary alien workers are admitted, the terms and conditions of their employment must not result in a lowering of the wages, terms, and conditions of domestic workers similarly employed. *Williams v. Uery*, 531 F. 2d 305, 306 (5th Cir. 1976), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 1000, and the job benefits extended to any U.S. workers shall be at least those extended to the alien workers.

§ 655.92 Authority of the Regional Administrator.

Under this subpart, the accepting for consideration and the making of temporary alien agricultural labor certification determinations are ordinarily performed by the Regional Administrator (RA) of an Employment and Training Administration region, who, in turn, may delegate this responsibility to a designated staff member. The Director of the United States Em-

ployment Service, however, may direct that certain types of applications or certain applications shall be handled by, and the determinations made by USES in Washington, DC. In those cases, the RA will informally advise the employer or agent of the name of the official who will make determinations with respect to the application.

§ 655.93 Special circumstances.

(a) *Systematic process*. The regulations under this subpart are designed to provide a systematic process for handling applications from the kinds of employers who have historically utilized non-immigrant alien workers in agriculture, usually in relation to the production or harvesting of a particular agricultural crop for market, and which normally share such characteristics as:

- (1) A fixed-site farm, ranch, or similar establishment;
- (2) A need for workers to come to their establishment from other areas to perform services or labor in and around their establishment;
- (3) Labor needs which will normally be controlled by environmental conditions, particularly weather and sunshine; and
- (4) A reasonably regular workday or workweek.

(b) *Establishment of special procedures*. In order to provide for a limited degree of flexibility in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities under the INA, while not deviating from the statutory requirements to determine U.S. worker availability and make a determination as to adverse effect, the Director has the authority to establish special procedures for processing H-2A applications when employers can demonstrate upon written application to and consultation with the Director that special procedures are necessary. In a like manner, for work in occupations characterized by other than a reasonably regular workday or workweek, such as the range production of sheep or other livestock, the Director has the authority to establish monthly, weekly, or bi-weekly adverse effect wage rates for those occupations, for a Statewide or other geographical area, other than the rates established pursuant to § 655.107 of this part, provided that the Director

uses a methodology to establish such adverse effect wage rates which is consistent with the methodology in § 655.107(a). Prior to making determinations under this paragraph (b), the Director may consult with employer representatives, appropriate RAs, and worker representatives.

(c) *Construction.* This subpart shall be construed to permit the Director to continue and, where the Director deems appropriate, to revise the special procedures previously in effect for the handling of applications for sheepherders in the Western States (and to adapt such procedures to occupations in the range production of other livestock) and for custom combine crews.

§ 655.100 Overview of this subpart and definition of terms.

(a) *Overview—(1) Filing applications.* This subpart provides guidance to an employer who desires to apply for temporary alien agricultural labor certification for the employment of H-2A workers to perform agricultural employment of a temporary or seasonal nature. The regulations in this subpart provide that such employer shall file an H-2A application, including a job offer, on forms prescribed by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), which describes the material terms and conditions of employment to be offered and afforded to U.S. workers and H-2A workers, with the Regional Administrator (RA) having jurisdiction over the geographical area in which the work will be performed. The entire application shall be filed with the RA no less than 45 calendar days before the first date of need for workers, and a copy of the job offer shall be submitted at the same time to the local office of the State employment service agency which serves the area of intended employment. Under the regulations, the RA will promptly review the application and notify the applicant in writing if there are deficiencies which render the application not acceptable for consideration, and afford the applicant a five-calendar-day period for resubmittal of an amended application or an appeal of the RA's refusal to approve the application as acceptable for consideration. Employers are encouraged to file their applications in advance of

the 45-calendar-day period mentioned above in this paragraph (a)(1). Sufficient time should be allowed for delays that might arise due to the need for amendments in order to make the application acceptable for consideration.

(2) *Amendment of applications.* This subpart provides for the amendment of applications, at any time prior to the RA's certification determination, to increase the number of workers requested in the initial application; without requiring, under certain circumstances, an additional recruitment period for U.S. workers.

(3) *Untimely applications.* If an H-2A application does not satisfy the specified time requirements, this subpart provides for the RA's advice to the employer in writing that the certification cannot be granted because there is not sufficient time to test the availability of U.S. workers; and provides for the employer's right to an administrative review or a *de novo* hearing before an administrative law judge. Emergency situations are provided for, wherein the RA may waive the specified time periods.

(4) *Recruitment of U.S. workers; determinations—(1) Recruitment.* This subpart provides that, where the application is accepted for consideration and meets the regulatory standards, the State agency and the employer begin to recruit U.S. workers. If the employer has complied with the criteria for certification, including recruitment of U.S. workers, by 20 calendar days before the date of need specified in the application (except as provided in certain cases), the RA makes a determination to grant or deny, in whole or in part, the application for certification.

(ii) *Granted applications.* This subpart provides that the application for temporary alien agricultural labor certification is granted if the RA finds that the employer has not offered foreign workers higher wages or better working conditions (or has imposed less restrictions on foreign workers) than those offered and afforded to U.S. workers; that sufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, and qualified will not be available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which H-2A workers are being requested; and