**Employment Advertising Rule Hurts the American Worker**

Proposed changes to an advertising requirement for employers in the U.S. could mean that soon, many eligible American workers will not learn about available job opportunities.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) are proposing to eliminate the requirement that employers inform U.S. workers of available job opportunities through publishing job listings in the local print newspaper. Instead, they are proposing to allow employers to simply place an ad on a website that is “widely available.” While this solution may seem acceptable, it will practically guarantee that fewer eligible U.S. workers will know about job opportunities.

U.S. employers are required to make every possible attempt to hire U.S. workers before receiving a visa to hire a non-U.S. worker for the same job. (In early April, the DHS and the DOL announced they would issue up to 30,000 H-2B visas through the end of the government’s fiscal year – this is in addition to the 66,000 visas that are already granted each year).

Under the current policy, which has been in place since the 1980s, employers must place two advertisements in Sunday newspapers in the local market in which the job opening is available. Now, that could change. Last fall, both the DHS and DOL set forth proposals that would weaken this long-standing policy.

While an online ad may seem to offer the most reach, there are two critical reasons a website placement requirement alone would fail to reach many local U.S. residents:

1. An ad on a single, local website doesn’t come close to the reach of employment ad in a printed newspaper ad. Why? The newspaper, in effect, serves as a local ad agency to ensure the broadest possible delivery of an employment ad in a local market. In addition to helping employers meet the requirement for a print ad appearing in Sunday print editions, the newspaper provides added reach by distributing the ad across all of its platforms — its own website, social media and on recruitment websites such as Monster.com and CareerBuilder. More platforms mean more people reached.
2. Not everyone in the U.S. is connected to the internet, leaving many citizens in the dark when it comes to job opportunities posted solely on the web. According to the Federal Communications Commission, nearly 40 percent of Americans living in rural areas lack access to fixed broadband internet. The print newspaper continues to be the primary way Americans — particularly those living in rural areas — learn about their communities, including available job opportunities. In their proposal to eliminate the print requirement, the DHS and DOL acknowledged that nearly one-third of American workers learn of job opportunities in print publications.

Not only is the current requirement to post employment listings in the print newspaper good for the U.S. worker, it is good for the employer who wants to legally hire a non-U.S. citizen. Many industries need – and rely upon – non-U.S. workers to operate their businesses. With the current policy, the government is simply asking that the employer make an effort to hire a U.S. citizen first. The local newspaper offers a trusted, verifiable means of doing so, as well as the supporting documentation to prove that the employer made every attempt to comply with the law.

Fortunately, it is not too late for the Trump Administration to protect the U.S. worker. Instead of eliminating the print ad requirement, DHS and DOL should simply require employers to use both print and digital ads for letting U.S. workers know of available job opportunities. This is one of those situations where more is more – and good government policy.

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