

# H-2B Nonagricultural Temporary Worker Visa and Status

Fiscal Year 2011 Semiannual Report to Congress Part 2: October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011





October 3, 2012

## Foreword

On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security, I am pleased to present the second of two semiannual reports for Fiscal Year 2011 on "H-2B Nonagricultural Temporary Worker Visa and Status."

Pursuant to statutory requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee

The Honorable Charles Grassley Ranking Member, Senate Judiciary Committee

The Honorable Lamar Smith Chairman, House Judiciary Committee

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr. Ranking Member, House Judiciary Committee

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 447-5890.

Sincerely,

Nelson Peacock

Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

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## **Executive Summary**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has compiled this report on H-2B nonagricultural temporary workers from information provided by the Department of State (DOS), the Department of Labor (DOL), and three components within DHS: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

This report includes data for both halves of Fiscal Year (FY) 2011. The data is accurate as of November 2011.

#### Highlights

- The numerical limitation of 33,000 H-2B workers (the H-2B "cap") was not reached during the first half of FY 2011, nor was the annual numerical limitation of 66,000 H-2B workers reached by the end of FY 2011.
- During the first half of FY 2011, a total of 32,464 workers were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status. (This number may include visas issued to workers who are not subject to the semi-annual cap.)
- During the second half of FY 2011, a total of 25,020 workers were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status.
- This report revises DOS, CBP, and ICE data from the previous semiannual report to Congress. The DOS and CBP revisions slightly change overall statistics for the first half of FY 2011 but do not impact the cap.

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# I. Legislative Requirement

This report was prepared in accordance with section 416(d)(1) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-277, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681-641, as amended by section 406 of the REAL ID Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-13, div. B, 119 Stat. 231, which requires that:

Beginning not later than March 1, 2006, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall notify, on a semiannual basis, the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the number of aliens who during the preceding 1-year period--

- (A) were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)); or
- (B) had such a visa or [had] such status be revoked or otherwise terminated.

## II. Background

#### **Overview**

The H-2B program allows U.S. employers to bring foreign workers to the United States to fill temporary nonagricultural jobs. *See* Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b). To petition successfully for this nonimmigrant classification, the employer must establish that:

- its need for the prospective worker's labor or services is temporary in nature that is, based on a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need;
- there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available to do the temporary work; and
- the employment of the H-2B nonimmigrant worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers.

Generally, before filing a petition with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for H-2B workers, the employer must obtain a single, valid temporary labor certification from the U.S. Department of Labor or, in the case where the workers will be employed in Guam, from the Governor of Guam. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) and (C).

#### The H-2B Cap

The Immigration Act of 1990 limits the number of workers who may be granted H-2B classification in a fiscal year (the H-2B "cap") to 66,000. *See* INA § 214(g)(1)(B), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(1)(B). Subsequently, section 405 of the REAL ID Act of 2005 mandated that the H-2B cap be allocated semi-annually, allowing for up to 33,000 H-2B workers in the first half of the fiscal year (October 1 – March 31), and for the remaining H-2B visas to be allocated to workers during the second half of the fiscal year (April 1 – September 30). *See* INA § 214(g)(10), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(10).

#### Exceptions to the H-2B Cap

Generally, a worker whose stay in H-2B status is extended will not be counted against the H-2B cap again. The following workers are exempt from the H-2B cap:

- Fish roe processors, fish roe technicians, and supervisors of fish roe processing; and
- From November 28, 2009 until December 31, 2014, workers performing temporary labor or services in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or Guam.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Pub. L. No. 108-287, § 14006, 118 Stat. 951, 1014 (2004).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Section 6(b) of A Joint Resolution to Approve the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, Pub. L. No. 94-241, 90 Stat. 263, 48 U.S.C.

Spouses and children of H-2B workers fall under a separate visa classification (H-4) and, therefore, are not counted against the H-2B cap. *See* INA § 214(g)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(2); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(ii)(A). Once the H-2B cap is reached, USCIS may only accept petitions for H-2B workers who are cap-exempt.

H-2B visa issuances to aliens who are exempt from the H-2B may be included in the data provided in this report.

### Obtaining H-2B Status

After USCIS approves an H-2B petition, a worker may be granted H-2B status through:

- admission as an H-2B worker by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at a port of entry after issuance of an H-2B nonimmigrant visa by the Department of State (DOS);
- admission as an H-2B worker by CBP at a port of entry without a visa, in the case of certain Canadian, Bermudan, and Bahamian residents; or
- change of status to H-2B granted by USCIS.

<sup>§ 1801</sup> note (1976), as added by section 702 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-229, 122 Stat. 754, 856.

# III. Data Report and Analysis

## Section 3.1 – H-2B visas issued and status provided

#### First Half of Fiscal Year 2011

During the first half of FY 2011 (the period from October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011), 32,464 workers were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status. This includes:

- 31,871 H-2B visas that were issued by DOS;<sup>3</sup>
- 284 workers that USCIS approved for a change of status to H-2B classification; and
- 309 crossings<sup>4</sup> of visa-exempt H-2B workers that were processed by CBP<sup>5</sup> (309 Canadians, 0 Bermudans, and 0 Bahamians).

#### Second Half of Fiscal Year 2011

During the second half of FY 2011 (the period from April 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011), 25,020 workers were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status. This includes:

- 24,788 H-2B visas that were issued by DOS;
- 92 workers that USCIS approved for a change of status to H-2B classification; and
- 140 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers that were processed by CBP (140 Canadians, 0 Bermudans, and 0 Bahamians).

Table 1: H-2B Workers Approved from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011

	1st Half of FY 2011	2nd Half of FY 2011	FY11 Total
Total H-2B Workers Approved	32,464	25,020	57,484
Visas Issued by DOS	31,871	24,788	56,659
Changes of Status Approved by USCIS	284	92	376
Visa-Exempt Admissions by CBP	309	140	449

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This statistic represents a revision from the previous semiannual report to Congress. The previous report indicated that in the first half of FY11, DOS issued 33,273 visas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> This statistic represents a revision from the previous semiannual report to Congress. The previous report indicated that in the first half of FY11 CBP processed 47 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers, all of whom were Canadian. <sup>5</sup> This figure may include multiple admissions by the same individuals. Although some individuals may cross the border numerous times (e.g., a Canadian residing in Windsor, Ontario and commuting daily to work in Detroit, Michigan), he or she only counts against the H-2B cap on his or her first admission based on an approved petition.

#### Section 3.2 – H-2B visas or status revoked or otherwise terminated

#### First Half of Fiscal Year 2011

During the first half of FY 2011, USCIS revoked or otherwise terminated 31 approved petitions, which would have authorized the admission of 1,012 H-2B workers. During this same period, CBP canceled the H-2B visas of 116 aliens<sup>6</sup> who were found inadmissible at ports of entry, and ICE removed 28 H-2B aliens<sup>7</sup> who were found deportable after admission to the United States.

DOS reported that it refused a total of 6,212 H-2B visa applications. However, since 2,405 of these visa refusals subsequently overcame the reason for visa denial and the affected aliens were granted H-2B visas, DOS refused<sup>8</sup> the visa applications of a net total of 3,807 H-2B workers in the first half of FY 2011. The visa refusals cited in this section are not included in the figure for total H-2B visas issued reported in Section 3.1 above.

#### Second Half of Fiscal Year 2011

During the second half of FY 2011, USCIS revoked or otherwise terminated 23 approved petitions, which would have authorized the admission of 574 H-2B workers. During that period, CBP canceled the H-2B visas of 144 aliens who were found inadmissible at ports of entry, and ICE removed 36 H-2B aliens who were found deportable after admission to the United States.

DOS reported that it refused a total of 6,559 H-2B visa applications. However, since 3,437 of these visa refusals subsequently overcame the reason for visa denial and the affected aliens were granted H-2B visas, DOS refused the visa applications of a net total of 3,122 H-2B workers in the second half of FY 2011.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This statistic represents a revision from the previous semiannual report to Congress. The previous report indicated that, in the first half of FY11, CBP canceled the H-2B visas of 109 aliens who were found inadmissible at ports of entry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> This statistic represents a revision from the previous semiannual report to Congress. The previous report indicated that in the first half of FY11, ICE removed 22 H-2B aliens who were found deportable after admission to the United States.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Reasons for visa refusal may include matters outside of the scope of USCIS adjudication. The USCIS adjudication process focuses primarily on the validity of the employer-employee relationship, the nature of the job being offered, and the petitioner's temporary need. Issues involving admissibility of alien beneficiaries and possible waivers of inadmissibility are addressed on an individual basis during the consular visa-issuance process or the port-of-entry inspection. Additionally, in instances when DOS believes there is an error of law or derogatory information affecting the approvability of an underlying petition, DOS may return the approved petition to USCIS for additional review and possible revocation. In the event USCIS revokes the petition, DOS will refuse to issue the H-2B visa.

Table 2: H-2B Revocations and Terminations from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011

Type of Revocation or Termination	1st Half of FY 2011	2nd Half of FY 2011	FY11 Total
DOS (visa refusals)	3,807	3,122	6,929
USCIS (beneficiaries of revoked petitions)	1,012	574	1,586
CBP (cancelled visas)	116	144	260
ICE (removals)	28	36	64