



Characteristics of H-2B Nonagricultural Temporary Workers

Fiscal Year 2022 Report to Congress

Annual Submission

February 14, 2023



Homeland
Security

*U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services*



**Homeland
Security**

Foreword

February 14, 2023

On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2022 annual submission on the “Characteristics of H-2B Nonagricultural Temporary Workers.”

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

The Honorable Richard Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Lindsey Graham
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bryn McDonough". The signature is written in a cursive style and is contained within a thin black rectangular border.

Bryn McDonough
Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has compiled this Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 report on H-2B nonimmigrants from information provided by Department of State (DOS), 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 each half of FY 2022.

Highlights

- A total of 126,426¹ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status in FY 2022, with 124,687 H-2B visas issued by DOS including beneficiaries approved under the FY 2022 Supplemental Caps.
- The top five H-2B visa issuance countries in FY 2022 were:
 - Mexico – 67.8 percent
 - Jamaica – 10.3 percent
 - Guatemala – 5.0 percent
 - Honduras – 3.6 percent
 - El Salvador – 3.4 percent
- 522 requests for change of status to H-2B were approved by USCIS. In such cases, a new visa is not required.²
- 1,217 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers were processed by CBP.³

¹ This number includes H-2B workers who are exempt from the H-2B cap and those who were approved under the two FY 2022 Supplemental Caps.

² A change of status to H-2B might count against the cap unless the person is cap exempt (e.g., fish roe worker).

³ For FY 2022, all 1,217 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers came from Canada. See 8 C.F.R. § 212.1(a) for a list of nonimmigrants who are considered visa-exempt. This figure may include multiple admissions by the same individuals. Although an individual 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.

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I. Legislative Requirement

This report was prepared in accordance with section 416(d)(2) of the *American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998*, Pub. L. 105-277, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681-641, as amended by section 406 of the *REAL ID Act of 2005*, Pub. L. 109-13, div. B, 119 Stat. 302, enacted May 11, 2005, which requires that:

Beginning in fiscal year 2007, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall submit, on an annual basis, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate –

- (A) information on the countries of origin of, occupations of, and compensation paid to aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act [(INA)] (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)) during the previous fiscal year;
- (B) the number of aliens who had such a visa or such status expire or be revoked or otherwise terminated during each month of such fiscal year; and
- (C) the number of aliens who were provided nonimmigrant status under such section during both such fiscal year and the preceding fiscal year.

Section 3.5 of this report on H-2B Top 15 petitioners fulfills the requirement set forth in the House Report 117-87, and accompanies the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103):

H-2B Visa Program Reporting - Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall report to the Committee on the distribution of visas granted through the H-2B program, including a tabulation of the percentage of overall visas issued to the top 15 employers.

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 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 peak load need, or an intermittent need;⁴
- qualified workers in the U.S. are not available to perform 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.

See Title 8 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B) and (iv)(A). Generally, before filing a petition with USCIS for H-2B workers, the employer must obtain a valid temporary labor certification from DOL or, if the worker(s) will be employed in Guam, from the Governor of Guam. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) and (C). H-2B petitions may include multiple workers if the workers will be performing the same service, for the same period of time, and in the same location. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(ii). An H-2B worker must also be from a list of “Eligible Countries,” as designated by DHS in a notice published in the Federal Register, unless it is determined to be in the U.S. interest that a foreign worker from any country not on this list be granted H-2B status. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E).

Effective November 10, 2021, DHS, in consultation with DOS, added Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mauritius, and Saint Lucia to the list of countries eligible to participate in the H-2B visa program.⁵ DHS maintains its authority to add countries to the eligible countries list at any time, and to remove any country at the time it publishes a new list, should DHS and DOS determine that a country fails to meet the requirements for continued designation. Examples of factors that could result in the exclusion of a country or the removal of a country from the list include, but are not limited to: fraud (*e.g.*, fraud in the H-2 petition or visa application process by nationals of the country, the country's level of cooperation with the U.S. government in addressing H-2 associated visa fraud, and the country's level of information sharing to combat immigration-related fraud), nonimmigrant visa overstay rates for nationals of the country (including but not limited to H-2A and H-2B nonimmigrant visa overstay rates), and non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the H-2 visa programs by nationals of the country.

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 semiannually, 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). USCIS will announce that it will no longer accept further H-2B petitions upon determining that it has received a sufficient number of petitions to ensure that the

⁴ The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2018 created a time-limited exemption from the temporary need requirement for certain H-2B workers performing services or labor related to the military realignment on Guam and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). See Section 1049 of the FY 2018 NDAA, [Pub. L. 115-91 \(PDF\)](#), 131 Stat. 1283, 1558 (December 12, 2017), as amended by Section 1045 of the FY 2019 NDAA, [Pub. L. 115-232 \(PDF\)](#), 132 Stat. 1636, 1959 (August 13, 2018) and as further amended by Section 9502 of the FY 2021 NDAA, [Pub. L. 116-283 \(PDF\)](#) (January 1, 2021).

⁵ Identification of Foreign Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible To Participate in the H-2A and H-2B Nonimmigrant Worker Programs, [86 FR 62559](#) (Nov. 10, 2021).

statutory caps will not be exceeded. In making this determination, USCIS takes into account historical data related to approvals, denials, revocations, and other relevant factors.⁶

In accordance with Public Law 117-70, which extended the authority provided in section 105 of Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (FY 2021 Omnibus) to increase the number of H-2B visas available to U.S. employers, DHS and DOL jointly published a temporary final rule (TFR) on January 28, 2022 to increase the H-2B cap by up to 20,000 additional visas.⁷ These supplemental visas were available for positions with start dates in the first half of FY 2022 (on or after October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022) and were available only to U.S. businesses that attested that they were suffering irreparable harm, or would suffer impending irreparable harm, without the ability to employ all the H-2B workers requested in their petition. [The January 28, 2022 TFR also contained provisions that required U.S. businesses to conduct additional recruitment of U.S. workers dependent on the filing date for the supplemental visa\(s\) and to comply with document retention requirements to demonstrate irreparable harm and to verify that additional recruitment was conducted upon an audit.](#) Of the 20,000 additional visas, 13,500 were available only for returning workers (workers who received an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in one of the last three fiscal years, [FY 2019, 2020, and 2021](#)). The remaining 6,500 visas were set aside for nationals of Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, who were exempted from the returning worker requirement. As of September 30, 2022, there were 2,481 visas issued for the countries of Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, and 11,308 visas issued to returning workers under the FY 2022 first half supplemental cap.

Additionally, in accordance with section 204 of Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (FY 2022 Omnibus), DHS and DOL jointly published a TFR on May 18, 2022 to increase the H-2B cap by up to 35,000 additional visas.⁸ [The May 18, 2022 TFR also contained provisions that required U.S. businesses to conduct additional recruitment of U.S. workers dependent on the filing date for the supplemental visa\(s\) and to comply with document retention requirements to demonstrate irreparable harm and to verify that additional recruitment was conducted upon an audit.](#) These supplemental visas were for positions with start dates in the second half of FY 2022 (on or after April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022) and were available only to U.S. businesses that attested that they were suffering irreparable harm, or would suffer impending irreparable harm, without the ability to employ all the H-2B workers requested in their petition. Of the 35,000 additional visas, 23,500 were available only for returning workers in FY 2019, 2020 and 2021. The remaining 11,500 visas were set aside for nationals of Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, who were exempted from the returning worker requirement. As of September 30, 2022, there were 7,304 visas issued for the countries of Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, and 20,696 visas issued to returning workers under the FY 2022 second half supplemental cap. The number of visas issued under the set aside increased more than 200 percent from FY 2021. In FY 2021, there were 3,079 visas issued to nationals of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. In FY 2022, 9,785 total visas were issued under the set aside to nationals of Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador.

Exemptions from the H-2B Cap

⁶ See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(vii).

⁷ Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Fiscal Year 2022 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program and Portability Flexibility for H-2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers, [87 FR 4722](#) (Jan. 28, 2022).

⁸ Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Numerical Limitation for Second Half of FY 2022 for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program and Portability Flexibility for H-2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers, [87 FR 30334](#) (May 18, 2022).

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

- H-2B workers in the United States or abroad who have been previously counted toward the cap in the same fiscal year;
- Fish roe processors, fish roe technicians, and supervisors of fish roe processing;⁹ and
- From November 28, 2009, until December 31, 2029, certain workers performing labor or services in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or Guam.¹⁰

Spouses and children of H-2B workers fall under a separate visa classification (H-4) and are not counted against the H-2B cap. *See* INA § 214(g)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(2); 8 C.F.R. § 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 petition approvals on behalf of nonimmigrants who are exempt from the H-2B cap are generally 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 CBP at a port of entry after issuance of an H-2B nonimmigrant visa by DOS;
- admission as an H-2B worker by CBP at a port of entry without a visa, such as in the case of certain Canadian and Bermudian citizens, Bahamian nationals, and British subjects residing in certain islands;
- change of nonimmigrant status to H-2B granted by USCIS; or
- a worker already in the United States that is approved for an extension of stay.

⁹ *See* Pub. L. No. 108-287, § 14006, 118 Stat. 951, 1014 (2004).

¹⁰ *See* 48 U.S.C. § 1806(a)(2) as amended by sec. 3 of Pub. L. 115-218; 48 U.S.C. 1806(b).

III. Data Report and Analysis

Section 3.1 – Countries of nationality for workers who were issued H-2B visas by the Department of State in FY 2022

Based on information provided by DOS, the nationalities of workers who were issued H-2B visas in FY 2022 are as follows:

Table 1. Number of H-2B workers who were issued H-2B visas by the Department of State, by Nationality, FY 2022

Nationality	Number	Nationality	Number
Albania	D	Jamaica	12,791
Antigua and Barbuda	10	Japan	158
Argentina	156	Kyrgyzstan	D
Australia	17	Latvia	D
Austria	D	Lithuania	80
Barbados	184	Mauritius	17
Belarus	D	Mexico	84,495
Belgium	D	Mongolia	261
Belize	55	Montenegro	53
Bosnia-Herzegovina	D	Namibia	D
Brazil	73	Netherlands	16
Bulgaria	324	New Zealand	14
Canada	D	Nicaragua	40
Chile	27	North Macedonia	124
Colombia	247	Panama	93
Costa Rica	283	Peru	92
Croatia	15	Philippines	2,746
Czech Republic	143	Poland	203
Dominican Republic	202	Portugal	106
Ecuador	115	Romania	911
El Salvador	4,274	Serbia	1,645
Estonia	D	Slovakia	33
Fiji	D	Slovenia	D
France	D	South Africa	1,918
Georgia	D	South Korea	62
Germany	D	Spain	D
Gibraltar	D	Suriname	D
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	143	Sweden	D
Greece	20	Switzerland	D
Guatemala	6,289	Taiwan	D
Haiti	D	Thailand	D
Honduras	4,558	Turkey	182
Hungary	81	Ukraine	1,085
Iraq	D	United Arab Emirates	D
Ireland	119	Uruguay	D

Israel	D	Yemen	D
Italy	93	Grand Total	124,687
Note: Per USCIS best practices, units of less than 10 beneficiaries are masked so as to limit the possibility of the de-anonymization of data and replaced with the letter D. However, the total includes the values of all countries, including those marked “D”.			

Section 3.2 – Occupational information on, and wage offered to, workers who were issued H-2B visas or otherwise provided H-2B status in FY 2022

DOL posts data about the H-2B applications for temporary labor certification which it adjudicates, including occupational information, the pay rate offered to H-2B workers, and the location of job opportunities on its website at <http://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/performance>.¹¹ The data also includes information about the certification, partial certification,¹² withdrawal, and denial of temporary employment certification applications.

Guam Department of Labor (Guam DOL) collects similar information, but does not routinely publish this information on its website. Please see the Appendix for a chart displaying occupational and compensation data for all H-2B applicants in FY 2022.

Section 3.3 – H-2B visas or status revoked or otherwise terminated

From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, USCIS revoked or otherwise terminated 38 approved H-2B petitions covering a total of 572 H-2B positions.

Table 2. Number of H-2B petitions revoked by USCIS and corresponding beneficiaries by month, FY 2022

Month	Number of Petitions	Number of Beneficiaries	Month	Number of Petitions	Number of Beneficiaries
Oct. 2021	2	20	Apr. 2022	2	50
Nov. 2021	3	35	May 2022	3	65
Dec. 2021	10	145	Jun. 2022	3	11
Jan. 2022	5	174	Jul. 2022	3	27
Feb. 2022	1	4	Aug. 2022	2	24
Mar. 2022	0	0	Sep. 2022	4	17
			Total	38	572

¹¹ The legislative requirement described in Section I calls, in part, for occupational information on and compensation paid to nonimmigrants. The occupational information includes the position ~~sought being petitioned for~~ and the corresponding ~~wage offer compensation~~ information. DHS relies on DOL to electronically capture such data, including ~~wage offered compensation paid~~ to H-2B workers. DOL routinely publishes such information online at the link provided.

¹²A “partial certification” occurs when the DOL Certifying Officer who issues the temporary labor certification (TLC) reduces either the period of need and/or the number of H-2B workers being requested. The employer will then receive an amended ETA Form 9142 and a Final Determination letter that includes the reasons for the partial certification.

During this same period, CBP denied admission to 53 nonimmigrants who were found inadmissible at ports of entry,¹³ and ICE removed 44 nonimmigrants who were found removable after admission to the United States.¹⁴

During FY 2022, DOS reported refusing the visa applications of a total of 6,712 H-2B workers.

CBP and or ICE may have the authority to revoke (i.e., physically cancel) a visa, per 22 CFR 41.122(e), even though they do not have the authority to issue visas, but the cancellation of a visa typically only goes into effect after the affected individual departs from the United States, thereby precluding him/her from seeking readmission on the basis of the cancelled visa. The cancellation (visa revocation) and visa refusal data from CBP, ICE, and DOS are not available on a month-to-month basis.

Section 3.4 – Number of nonimmigrants who were provided H-2B nonimmigrant status during FY 2021 and FY 2022

In FY 2021, a total of **97,268**¹⁵ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or acquired H-2B status absent issuance of an H-2B visa.¹⁶ This includes:

- 95,192 H-2B visas issued by DOS;
- 735 requests for change of status to H-2B approved by USCIS, which are cases in which a visa is not required; and
- 1,341 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers processed by CBP.¹⁷

In FY 2022, a total of **126,426**¹⁸ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or acquired H-2B status absent issuance of an H-2B visa. This includes:

- 124,687 H-2B visas issued by DOS;
- 522 requests for change of status to H-2B approved by USCIS, which are cases in which a visa is not required; and
- 1,217 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers processed by CBP.¹⁹

Section 3.5 – Top 15 H-2B Petitioners

¹³ This number is for beneficiaries who had received an H-2B visa. Of note, no visa-exempt beneficiaries were found inadmissible by CBP in FY 2022.

¹⁴ ICE defines “removed H-2B workers” as those individuals removed with a most recent admission class code of “H2” or “H-2B.” As such, this figure may include individuals admitted in the H-2A classification as temporary or seasonal nonagricultural workers who could also have a most recent admission class code of “H2.” ICE also indicates that admission class code is not a mandatory field, so this figure could be incomplete.

¹⁵ This number includes H-2B workers who are exempt from the H-2B cap and those who were approved under the FY 2021 Supplemental Cap.

¹⁶ The term “acquiring” H-2B status does not include persons who are the beneficiaries of an approved extension of stay application.

¹⁷ For FY 2021, all 1,341 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers came from Canada. See 8 C.F.R. 212.1(a) and (b) for a list of nonimmigrants who are considered visa-exempt. This figure may include multiple admissions by the same individuals. Although an individual may cross the border numerous times, he or she only counts against the H-2B cap on his or her first admission based on an approved petition.

¹⁸ This number includes H-2B workers who are exempt from the H-2B cap and those who were approved under the FY 2022 Supplemental Cap.

¹⁹ For FY 2022, all 1,217 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers came from Canada. See 8 C.F.R. 212.1(a) and (b) for a list of nonimmigrants who are considered visa-exempt. This figure may include multiple admissions by the same individuals. Although an individual may cross the border numerous times, he or she only counts against the H-2B cap on his or her first admission based on an approved petition.

Table 3 below shows the top 15 companies that submitted petitions for H-2B workers in FY 2022 by the number of approved workers. In total, the top 15 petitioners were approved for 18,819 workers or about 10.1 percent of the total of 185,690 workers approved on H-2B petitions in FY 2022. Note, the number of approved beneficiaries in Table 3 does not reflect the number of beneficiaries ultimately employed or the number of visas issued by DOS as some positions may not be filled and some approved workers may not receive a visa or travel to the United States, among other reasons.

Table 3: Top 15 H-2B Employers, FY 2022

Last Four Digits of the Tax ID Number	Petitioner (Company) Name	Petitioner's State²⁰	Number of Approved Beneficiaries
2463	TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORP	WA	2,476
2371	PHC CORP	GU	1,829
6297	ABC PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES INC	VA	1,648
4330	OBI SEAFOODS LLC	WA	1,582
7036	PROGRESSIVE SOLUTIONS LLC	AR	1,538
4616	BLACK CONSTRUCTION CORP	GU	1,403
4313	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPES LLC	VA	1,278
0454	CORE TECH CONSTRUCTION CORP	GU	1,271
5520	ROTOLO CONSULTANTS INC	LA	942
1201	ASHLEY FURNITURE INDUSTRIES LLC	NC	930
9115	STRONGWOOD FORESTRY INC	MS	860
2025	SILVER BAY SEAFOODS LLC	WA	850
8395	GENUINE BUILDERS INC	SD	760
1541	BVLS3706 BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE SVCS	VA	738
2350	WATERLOO HOSPITALITY INC	FL	714
All Other Companies			166,871
Grand Total			185,690

Source: USCIS. Data as of November 2022.

²⁰ "Petitioner's State" is the state provided for the petitioner's mailing address and in which the petitioner claims its primary office (per the Instructions for Form I-129 instructions) but may not be the state in which any approved beneficiaries will perform the requested services or labor.

Appendix – Guam DOL chart displaying occupational and compensation data for all H-2B applicants in FY 2022

FY 2022 H 2B Characteristics Report Guam				
O*Net Code	Job Title	No. of Positions Certified	Rate of Pay on Cert	Unit of Pay on Cert
17-3011.02	Auto CAD Drafter	3	\$24.49**	Hour
17-3011.02	Auto CAD Drafter	1	\$23.86	Hour
19-5011	Health, Safety & Environmental Specialist	1	\$27.49	Hour
29-2061	Licensed Practical Nurse	2	\$18.85**	Hour
29-9012	Occupational Health & Safety Officer	12	\$17.24	Hour
31-9091	Dental Auxiliary	4	\$17.00	Hour
31-9091	Expanded Functions Dental Assistant	2	\$22.94	Hour
35-2012	Camp Cook	47	\$11.78*	Hour
35-2012	Camp Cook	21	\$13.07	Hour
35-2012	Camp Cook	3***	\$13.07	Hour
37-3011	Landscape Gardener	29	\$10.46**	Hour

37-3011	Landscape Gardener	20***	\$10.74	Hour
43-5061	Planning Clerk	2	\$20.10**	Hour
43-5061	Planning Clerk	2	\$20.56	Hour
45-2021	Electric Motor Rewinder	10	\$19.37**	Hour
45-2021	Electric Motor Rewinder	10	\$20.41	Hour
47-1011	Construction Supervisor	23	\$21.86**	Hour
47-1011	Construction Supervisor	14	\$23.89	Hour
47-1011	Field Supervisor	8	\$21.86**	Hour
47-1011	Field Supervisor	9	\$23.89	Hour
47-1011	Foreman		\$21.86**	Hour
47-2031	Carpenter	102	\$15.48*	Hour
47-2031	Carpenter	2319	\$15.58	Hour
47-2031	Carpenter	173***	\$15.58	Hour
47-2031	Leadshipwright Carpenter	2	\$15.58**	Hour
47-2031	Leadshipwright Carpenter	2	\$16.48	Hour
47-2031	Shipwright Carpenter	9	\$15.58**	Hour
47-2031	Shipwright Carpenter	9	\$16.48	Hour
47-2044	Tile Setter	20	\$23.31	Hour

47-2051	Cement Mason	53	\$14.92*	Hour
47-2051	Cement Mason	1765	\$15.66	Hour
47-2051	Cement Mason	64 ***	\$15.66	Hour
47-2073	Heavy Equipment Operator	24	\$16.58**	Hour
47-2073	Heavy Equipment Operator	322	\$18.06	Hour
47-2073	Heavy Equipment Operator	19 ***	\$18.06	Hour
47-2111	Electrician	24	\$18.52*	Hour
47-2111	Electrician	567	\$18.41	Hour
47-2111	Electrician	72 ***	\$18.41	Hour
47-2141	Painter	128	\$14.87	Hour
47-2152	Pipefitter	8	\$18.93 **	Hour
47-2152	Pipefitter	146	\$17.05	Hour
47-2152	Pipefitter	3 ***	\$17.05	Hour
47-2152	Plumber	18	\$16.52 *	Hour
47-2152	Plumber	373	\$17.05	Hour
47-2152	Plumber	65***	\$17.05	Hour
47-2171	Reinforcing Metal Worker	15	\$15.61 **	Hour
47-2171	Reinforcing Metal Worker	1202	\$16.73	Hour
47-2171	Reinforcing Metal Worker	52 ***	\$16.73	Hour
47-2211	Sheet Metal Worker	11	\$16.73 **	Hour
47-2211	Sheet Metal Worker	212	\$17.66	Hour

47-2211	Sheet Metal Worker	44 ***	\$16.73	Hour
47-2221	Structural Steel Worker	120	\$15.63	Hour
47-2221	Structural Steel Worker	8	\$15.63	Hour
47-2011	Boiler Mechanic	26***	\$33.21	Hour
49-1011	Crew Leader	1	\$24.95	Hour
49-3031	Automotive Mechanic	16	\$19.60	Hour
49-3042	Construction Equipment Mechanic	68	\$19.60	Hour
49-3042	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	67	\$19.60	Hour
49-3042	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	18***	\$19.60	Hour
49-3051	Marine Mechanic	17	\$21.87**	Hour
49-3051	Marine Mechanic	17	\$22.43	Hour
49-9021	Air Conditioning Technician	1	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Technician	10	\$18.81	Hour

49-9021	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanic	10	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanic	3	\$18.32**	Hour
49-9021	HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanic	150	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanic	8***	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC Mechanic	30	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC Mechanic	7***	\$18.81	Hour
49-9098	Equipment Technician	13	\$11.09	Hour
51-3011	Baker	3	\$10.68 **	Hour
51-3011	Baker	2	\$11.24	Hour
51-4121	Welder	4	\$18.49 **	Hour
51-4121	Welder	248	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder	10***	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder/Fitter	30	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder/Fitter	15	\$19.65	Hour
51-4121	Welder/Fitter	10***	\$18.87	Hour
51-9081	Dental Laboratory Technician	2	\$22.00	Hour

51-9122	Lead Transportation Equipment Painter	2	\$13.76 **	Hour
51-9122	Lead Transportation Equipment Painter	2	\$21.11	Hour
51-9122	Painter/Blaster	12	\$13.76 **	Hour
51-9122	Painter/Blaster	12	\$21.11	Hour
51-9061	Quality Control Inspector	3	\$21.43**	Hour
51-9061	Quality Control Inspector	3	\$19.99	Hour
53-7021	Crane Operator	8	\$25.34**	Hour
53-7021	Crane Operator	3	\$25.64	Hour

Note: * Rate on certification was effective until 10/13/2021. ** Rate on certification was effective until 06/30/2022. *** Occupations are pending Governor's certification as of 11/04/2022.