



Characteristics of H-2B Nonagricultural Temporary Workers

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress

Annual Submission
July 3, 2024



Homeland
Security

*U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services*

Foreword

July 3, 2024

On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), I am pleased to present the Fiscal Year 2023 report 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
Chair, 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

Questions may be directed to me at (202) 447-5890.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zephra Buetow', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Zephra Buetow
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has compiled this Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 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 2023.

Highlights

- A total of 133,164¹ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or otherwise acquired H-2B status in FY 2023, with 131,704 H-2B visas issued by DOS including beneficiaries approved under the FY 2023 Supplemental Cap.
- The top five countries with the most H-2B visas issued in FY 2023 were:
 - Mexico – 64.5 percent
 - Jamaica – 9.0 percent
 - Guatemala – 7.1 percent
 - El Salvador – 5.4 percent
 - Honduras – 5.1 percent
- 407 requests for change of status to H-2B were approved by USCIS. In such cases, a new visa is not required.²
- 1,053 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 FY 2023 Supplemental Cap. This number may also include H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the preceding fiscal year but were not issued a visa by DOS until the relevant period; and H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the next fiscal year but were issued a visa by DOS up to 10 days before such start date and during the relevant period.

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 2023, all 1,053 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 years 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, which accompanies the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 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 the following facts:

- 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

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.

- 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 8 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 (TLC) 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, 2022, DHS, in consultation with DOS, added the Kingdom of Eswatini to the list of countries eligible to participate in the H-2A and H-2B visa programs.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 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

1636, 1959 (August 13, 2018) Section 9502 of the FY 2021 NDAA, [Pub. L. 116-283 \(PDF\)](#) (January 1, 2021), and Section 5901 of the FY 2023 NDAA, [Pub. L. 117-263 \(PDF\)](#)[Pub. L. 117-263 \(PDF\)](#) (December 23, 2022).

⁵ Identification of Foreign Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible To Participate in the H-2A and H-2B Nonimmigrant Worker Programs, [87 FR 67930](#) (November 10, 2022).

⁶ See 8 CFR § 214.2(h)(8)(vii).

Supplemental Visas for FY 2023

In accordance with Section 101(6) of Division A of Public Law 117-180, Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023, which extended the authorization previously provided in Section 204 of Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Public Law 117-103, on December 15, 2022, DHS and DOL jointly published a temporary final rule (TFR) increasing the cap on H-2B nonimmigrant visas by up to 64,716 additional visas for FY 2023.⁷ This TFR authorized the maximum number of H-2B supplemental visas and then made them available for all of FY 2023.

The supplemental visas were distributed in several allocations to assist U.S. businesses that need workers to begin work on different start dates. Of the 64,716 additional visas:

- 18,216 H-2B visas were made available for returning workers (workers who received an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2020, FY 2021, or FY 2022) with start dates from October 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023;
- 16,500 H-2B visas were made available for such returning workers with start dates from April 1, 2023, to May 14, 2023;
- 10,000 H-2B visas were made available for such returning workers with start dates from May 15, 2023, to September 30, 2023; and

20,000 visas were set aside for nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti, who were exempt from the returning worker requirement, and were available for the entirety of FY 2023.⁸

These supplemental visas were available only to U.S. businesses that attested that they suffered irreparable harm or would suffer impending irreparable harm without the ability to employ all the H-2B workers requested in their petition. The 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.

In total, 60,163 additional H-2B visas were issued under the supplemental cap in FY 2023. This includes 16,770 H-2B visas for nationals of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, or Haiti, and 43,393 H-2B visas for returning workers.

Portability Rules

A portability provision in the FY 2023 TFR allows H-2B workers to begin work immediately with a new H-2B employer through the end of January 24, 2024.⁹ Under this provision, all H-2B petitioners with a valid TLC are permitted to start employing certain noncitizen workers currently in the United States and in valid H-2B status immediately after USCIS received the H-

⁷ Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Numerical Limitation for FY 2023 for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program and Portability Flexibility for H-2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers, [87 FR 76816](#) (December 15, 2022).

⁸ The number of approved workers exceeded the number of additional visas authorized for FY 2023 to allow for the possibility that some approved workers would either not seek a visa or admission, would not be issued a visa, or would not be admitted to the United States.

⁹ The portability provided under the FY 2023 TFR provision has since been extended to January 24, 2025. See *Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Numerical Limitation for FY 2024 for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program and Portability Flexibility for H-2B Workers Seeking To Change Employers*, 88 FR 80394 (Nov. 17, 2023).

2B petition filed by a new petitioning employer, but no earlier than the start date of employment listed on the H-2B petition.

These provisions are similar to the portability provision implemented in prior H-2B TFRs and have generally been available to petitioners and H-2B nonimmigrant workers initiating employment since May 25, 2021.

Exemptions from 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. 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;¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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.

¹⁰ *See* Pub. L. No. 108-287, § 14006, 118 Stat. 951, 1014 (2004).

¹¹ *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 2023

Based on information provided by DOS, the nationalities of workers who were issued H-2B visas in FY 2023 are as follows:

Table 1. Number of H-2B workers who were issued H-2B visas by the Department of State, by Nationality, FY 2023

Nationality	Number	Nationality	Number
Antigua and Barbuda	D	Lithuania	107
Argentina	115	Madagascar	D
Australia	24	Malaysia	D
Austria	D	Mauritius	40
Barbados	116	Mexico	84,900
Belarus	D	Mongolia	49
Belgium	D	Montenegro	34
Belize	39	Morocco	D
Bosnia-Herzegovina	D	Namibia	D
Brazil	113	Netherlands	20
Bulgaria	254	New Zealand	32
Canada	D	Nicaragua	54
Cayman Islands	D	Nigeria	D
Chile	D	North Macedonia	128
Colombia	237	Norway	D
Costa Rica	312	Pakistan	D
Croatia	19	Panama	110
Czech Republic	95	Peru	72
Dominican Republic	370	Philippines	3,317
Ecuador	69	Poland	128
Egypt	D	Portugal	35
El Salvador	7,100	Romania	921
Estonia	D	Rwanda	D

Fiji	D	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	D
Finland	D	Senegal	D
France	12	Serbia	1,315
Germany	D	Slovakia	34
Ghana	D	Slovenia	D
Gibraltar	D	South Africa	1,770
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	135	South Korea	127
Greece	24	Spain	13
Grenada	D	Sweden	D
Guatemala	9,376	Taiwan	41
Haiti	23	Tajikistan	D
Honduras	6,720	Tanzania	D
Hungary	65	Thailand	38
Iceland	D	Trinidad and Tobago	D
India	D	Turkey	263
Iraq	D	Uganda	D
Ireland	57	Ukraine	693
Israel	D	Uruguay	D
Italy	71	Uzbekistan	D
Jamaica	11,884	Venezuela	D
Japan	148	Zimbabwe	D
Jordan	D	Grand Total	131,704
Latvia	D		

Note: Per USCIS privacy practices, units of less than 10 beneficiaries are masked and replaced with the letter “D” so as to limit the possibility of the de-anonymization of data. 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 2023

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](#).¹² The data also includes information about the certification, partial certification,¹³ 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 2023.

USCIS also posts and updates employment data quarterly at <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-2b-employer-data-hub>.

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

From October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023, 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 2023

Month	Number of Petitions	Number of Beneficiaries	Month	Number of Petitions	Number of Beneficiaries
Oct. 2022	2	20	Apr. 2023	2	50
Nov. 2022	3	35	May 2023	3	65
Dec. 2022	10	145	Jun. 2023	3	11
Jan. 2023	5	174	Jul. 2023	3	27
Feb. 2023	1	4	Aug. 2023	2	24
Mar. 2023	0	0	Sep. 2023	4	17
			Total	38	572

Also in FY 2023, CBP denied admission to 65 nonimmigrants who were found inadmissible at ports of entry,¹⁴ and ICE removed 95 nonimmigrants who were found removable after admission to the United States.¹⁵

During FY 2023, DOS reported refusing the visa applications of a total of 6,745 H-2B workers. CBP or ICE may have the authority to revoke 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 the person 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.

¹² 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 and the corresponding wage offer information. DHS relies on DOL to electronically capture such data, including wages offered to H-2B workers. DOL routinely publishes such information online at the link provided.

¹³ A “partial certification” occurs when the DOL Certifying Officer who issues the 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

Section 3.4 – Number of nonimmigrants who were provided H-2B nonimmigrant status during FY 2022 and FY 2023

In FY 2022, a total of 126,383¹⁶ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or acquired H-2B status absent issuance of an H-2B visa. This includes:

- 124,644 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.¹⁷

In FY 2023, a total of 133,164¹⁸ nonimmigrants were issued H-2B visas or acquired H-2B status absent issuance of an H-2B visa. This includes:

- 131,704 H-2B visas issued by DOS;
- 407 requests for change of status to H-2B approved by USCIS, which are cases in which a visa is not required; and
- 1,053 crossings of visa-exempt H-2B workers processed by CBP.¹⁹

Section 3.5 – Top 15 H-2B Petitioners

Table 3 below shows the top 15 companies that submitted petitions for H-2B workers in FY 2023 by the number of approved workers. In total, the top 15 petitioners were approved for 16,485 workers or about 8.2 percent of the total of 200,934 workers approved on H-2B petitions in FY 2023. 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.

¹⁶ 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. This number may also include H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the preceding fiscal year but were not issued a visa by DOS until the relevant period; and H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the next fiscal year but were issued a visa by DOS up to 10 days before such start date and during the relevant period.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ This number includes H-2B workers who are exempt from the H-2B cap and those who were approved under the FY 2023 Supplemental Cap. This number may also include H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the preceding fiscal year but were not issued a visa by DOS until the relevant period; and H-2B workers who were approved by USCIS with a start date in the next fiscal year but were issued a visa by DOS up to 10 days before such start date and during the relevant period.

¹⁹ For FY 2023, all 1,053 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: Top 15 H-2B Employers, FY 2023

Last Four Digits of the Tax ID Number	Petitioner (Company) Name	Petitioner's State ²⁴	Number of Approved Beneficiaries
6297	ABC PROFESSIONAL TREE SERVICES INC	VA	1,698
7036	PROGRESSIVE SOLUTIONS LLC	AR	1,617
5520	ROTOLO CONSULTANTS INC	LA	1,609
4313	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPES LLC	PA	1,267
0454	CORE TECH CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION	GU	1,172
3701	WESTWARD SEAFOODS INC	WA	1,088
4330	OBI SEAFOODS LLC	WA	1,040
9115	STRONGWOOD FORESTRY INC	MS	951
4616	BLACK CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION	GU	920
2527	GUAM ADVANCE ENTERPRISES INC	GU	894
8395	GENUINE BUILDERS INC	SD	878
2371	PHC CORPORATION	GU	873
1541	BRIGHTVIEW LANDSCAPE SERVICES INC	PA	862
4879	ALPHA SERVICES LLC	ID	811
2871	LANDSCAPES UNLIMITED LLC	NE	805
All Other Companies			184,449
Grand Total			200,934

Source: USCIS Data as of October 2023.

Appendix – Guam DOL chart displaying occupational and compensation data for all H-2B applicants in FY 2023

FY 2023 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	AutoCAD Drafter	3	\$20.97	Hour
17-3025	Environmental Technician	3	\$27.21	Hour
19-4043	Soil Technician	2	\$29.24	Hour
19-5012	Occupational Health & Safety Technician	12	\$16.77	Hour
19-5012	Occupational Health & Safety Technician	20	\$17.82	Hour
19-5012	Health & Safety Technician	1	\$32.00	Hour
29-2032	Ultrasound Technician	2	\$38.79	Hour
29-2033	Nuclear Medicine Technologist	1	\$40.79	Hour
29-2035	MRI Technologist	1	\$37.41	Hour
31-1122	Personal Care Aide	5	\$14.07	Hour
31-9091	Dental Assistant	2	\$17.94	Hour
31-9091	Dental Auxiliary	5	\$17.94	Hour
31-9091	Dental Auxiliary	7*	\$18.51	Hour
31-9091	Expanded Functions Dental Assistant	1	\$17.94	Hour
35-2012	Camp Cook	87	\$13.07	Hour
35-2012	Camp Cook	5*	\$13.07	Hour
35-3011	Greek Specialty Chef	2	\$22.45	Hour
37-3011	Landscape Gardener	15	\$10.74	Hour
37-3011	Landscape Gardener	69*	\$11.05	Hour
43-3031	Accounting Clerk	3*	\$14.78	Hour
43-5061	Planning Clerk	3*	\$26.48	Hour
47-1011	Construction Supervisor	17	\$23.89	Hour
47-1011	Construction Supervisor	14	\$24.27	Hour
47-1011	Construction Supervisor	7*	\$24.27	Hour
47-1011	Crane Operator Supervisor	8	\$33.00	Hour
47-1011	Foreman	7	\$23.89	Hour
47-2031	Carpenter	2,069	\$15.58	Hour
47-2031	Carpenter	178*	\$15.58	Hour
47-2031	Lead Carpenter	4	\$16.48	Hour
47-2031	Shipwright Carpenter	15*	\$17.52	Hour
47-2044	Tile Setter	20	\$25.64	Hour
47-2044	Tile Setter	25	\$25.81	Hour
47-2051	Cement Mason	1,397	\$15.66	Hour
47-2051	Cement Mason	96	\$15.66	Hour
47-2071	Paving Machine Operator	6	\$24.32	Hour

47-2073	Heavy Equipment Operator	451	\$18.06	Hour
47-2073	Heavy Equipment Operator	22*	\$18.06	Hour
47-2111	Electrician	924	\$18.41	Hour
47-2111	Electrician	81*	\$18.41	Hour
47-2141	Painter	199	\$14.87	Hour
47-2141	Painter	4*	\$14.87	Hour
47-2152	Pipefitter	184	\$17.05	Hour
47-2152	Pipefitter	12*	\$18.93	Hour
47-2152	Plumber	448	\$17.05	Hour
47-2152	Plumber	155*	\$17.05	Hour
47-2171	Reinforcing Metal Worker	947	\$16.73	Hour
47-2171	Reinforcing Metal Worker	53*	\$16.73	Hour
47-2211	Sheet Metal Worker	190	\$17.66	Hour
47-2211	Sheet Metal Worker	150*	\$17.66	Hour
47-2221	Structural Steel Worker	141	\$15.63	Hour
47-2221	Structural Steel Worker	8*	\$15.63	Hour
49-3023	Automotive Service Technician	5*	\$17.09	Hour
49-3031	Automotive Mechanic	4	\$19.60	Hour
49-3031	Service Technician	2*	\$24.33	Hour
49-3042	Construction Equipment Mechanic	71	\$19.60	Hour
49-3042	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	75	\$19.60	Hour
49-3042	Heavy Equipment Mechanic	5*	\$19.60	Hour
49-3051	Marine Mechanic	14*	\$24.17	Hour
49-9021	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanic	16	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC Mechanic	38*	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanic	147	\$18.81	Hour
49-9021	HVAC & Refrigeration Mechanic	5*	\$18.81	Hour
49-9043	Maintenance Technician	20	\$17.26	Hour
49-9071	Maintenance Engineer	26	\$13.94	Hour
49-9092	Construction Scuba Diver	2	\$39.43	Hour
49-9096	Rigger	8	\$25.05	Hour
49-9096	Rigger	2	\$28.22	Hour
49-9098	Equipment Technician	5	\$12.39	Hour
51-2021	Electric Motor Rewinder	9	\$21.56	Hour
51-3011	Baker	23	\$11.24	Hour
51-3011	Baker	2	\$11.52	Hour
51-4121	Welder	289	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder	2*	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder/Fitter	34*	\$18.87	Hour
51-4121	Welder/Fitter	19*	\$19.87	Hour
51-9061	Quality Control Inspector	6*	\$20.25	Hour

51-9122	Lead Transportation Equipment Painter	2*	\$22.33	Hour
51-9122	Painter/Blaster	17*	\$22.33	Hour
53-7021	Crane Operator	6	\$25.64	Hour
53-7021	Crane Operator	5	\$31.36	Hour

* Occupations are pending Governor's certification as of 10/23/2023.