

Working in the United States

Temporary Workers

- CW-1: CNMI-Only Transitional Worker
- E-1 Treaty Traders
- E-2 CNMI Investor
- E-2 Treaty Investors
- E-3 Certain Specialty Occupation Professionals from Australia
- H-1B Specialty Occupations and Fashion Models
- H-1C Registered Nurse
- H-2A Agricultural Workers
- H-2B Non-Agricultural Workers
- H-3 Nonimmigrant Trainee
- I Representatives of Foreign Media
- L-1A Intracompany Transferee Executive or Manager
- L-1B Intracompany Transferee Specialized Knowledge
- O-1 Individuals with Extraordinary Ability or Achievement
- P-1A Internationally Recognized Athlete
- P-1B Member of Internationally Recognized Entertainment Group
- P-2 Performer or Group Performing under Reciprocal Exchange Program
- P-3 Artist or Entertainer Part of a Culturally Unique Program
- Q Cultural Exchange

Cap Count for H-2B Nonimmigrants

The H-2B Program

The H-2B non-agricultural temporary worker program allows U.S. employers to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill temporary non-agricultural jobs. For more information about the H-2B program, see the link to the left under "H-2B Non-Agricultural Workers."

What is the H-2B Cap?

There is a statutory numerical limit, or "cap," on the total number aliens who may be issued a visa or otherwise provided H-2B status (including through a change of status) during a fiscal year. Currently, the H-2B cap set by Congress is 66,000 per fiscal year, with 33,000 to be allocated for employment beginning in the 1st half of the fiscal year (October 1 - March 31) and 33,000 to be allocated for employment beginning in the 2nd half of the fiscal year (April 1 - September 30). Any unused numbers from the first half of the fiscal year will be made available for use by employers seeking to hire H-2B workers during the second half of the fiscal year. There is no "carry over" of unused H-2B numbers from one fiscal year to the next.

Persons who are exempt from the H-2B cap

Generally, an H-2B worker who extends his/her stay in H-2B status will not be counted again against the H-2B cap. Similarly, the spouse and children of H-2B workers classified as H-4 nonimmigrants are not counted against this cap. Additionally petitions for the following types of workers are exempt the H-2B cap:

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

Once the H-2B cap is reached, USCIS may only accept petitions for H-2B workers who are exempt from the H-2B cap.

Fiscal Year 2014 H-2B Cap Count

As USCIS receives H-2B petitions for fiscal year 2014, the chart below will be regularly updated.

Cap Type	Cap Amount	Beneficiaries Approved	Beneficiaries Pending	Target Beneficiaries ¹	Total	Date of Last Count
H-2B: 1st Half FY 2014	33,000	26,026	6,404	41,000	32,430	2/7/2014
H-2B: 2nd Half FY	33,000 ²	3,138	7,996		11,134	2/7/2014

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More Information

- H-2A and H-2B - Signature Requirements For Electronically Filed Temporary Labor Certifications and the H Classification Supplement to Form I-129 Questions & Answers
- Calculating Interrupted Stays for the H-2 Classifications
- USCIS Announces 58 Countries Whose Nationals are Eligible for H-2A and H-2B Participation
- Reminder: Certain Fees May Not Be Collected From H-2A and H-2B Workers

Forms

- I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker
- Premium Processing
- Employment Based Forms

Other USCIS Links

- VIBE Program
- Public Releases: Visas: H-2A and H-2B
- TITLE 8 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (8 CFR)
- Numerical Limitation Exemption for H Nonimmigrants Employed in the CNMI and Guam (51 KB PDF)

Non-USCIS Links

- Department of State: Visa Bulletin
- U.S. Department of Labor: Foreign Labor Certification

R-1 Temporary Religious Workers	2014						
TN NAFTA Professionals							
Permanent Workers							
Students and Exchange Visitors							
Temporary Visitors for Business							
Information for Employers & Employees							

¹ Refers to the estimated number of beneficiaries needed to be included on petitions filed with USCIS to reach the H-2B cap, with an allowance for withdrawals, denials, and revocations. This number will always be higher than the actual cap.

² As noted, if the cap is not reached for the 1st half of the fiscal year, those numbers will be made available for use during the 2nd half of the fiscal year. In some fiscal years, therefore, depending on demand for H-2B workers, more than 33,000 cap-subject persons may be granted H-2B status during the 2nd half of the fiscal year.

This page can be found at http://www.uscis.gov/h-2b_count

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