



November 2024

H-2A VISA PROGRAM

Agencies Should Take Additional Steps to Improve Oversight and Enforcement

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-25-106389](#), a report to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate

Why GAO Did This Study

Hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals receive permission to work in the U.S. each year under the H-2A visa program. DOL, DHS, and State each have a role in administering the program. DOL has primary responsibility for enforcing compliance with H-2A laws and regulations.

GAO was asked to review program trends and agencies' ability to administer and enforce the H-2A visa program. This report examines, among other things, (1) trends in the characteristics of H-2A employers, jobs, and workers; (2) the extent to which DOL, DHS, and State have taken steps to process applications in a timely manner; and (3) the extent to which DOL has taken steps to investigate and remedy employer violations.

GAO analyzed DOL, DHS, and State data for FYs 2018–2023; reviewed relevant federal laws, regulations, and agency documents; and interviewed agency officials, five organizations representing workers, and six organizations representing employers.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is recommending that (1) DHS establish a schedule to process H-2A petitions electronically and (2) DOL evaluate options it could use to better locate workers to return back wages. DHS and DOL agreed with GAO's recommendations.

View [GAO-25-106389](#). For more information, contact Thomas Costa at (202) 512-4769 or CostaT@gao.gov.

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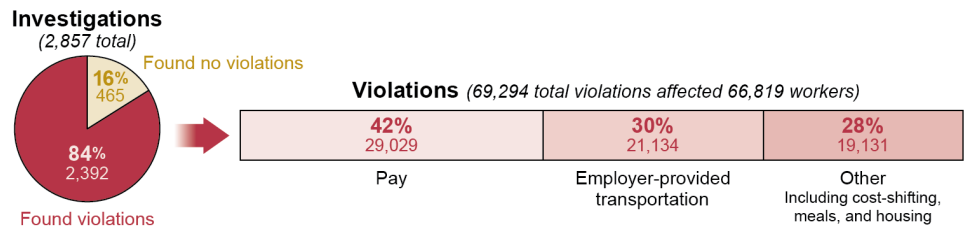
What GAO Found

The H-2A visa program was created to allow U.S. agricultural employers to fill jobs on a temporary basis provided that workers in the U.S. are not available for those jobs. From fiscal year (FY) 2018 through FY 2023, the number of approved H-2A jobs and visas increased by over 50 percent, with the Department of State issuing almost 310,000 H-2A visas in FY 2023. The vast majority of approved H-2A jobs (87 percent) were in the farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse occupation category. The majority of jobs (51 percent) were located in five states: California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Washington. H-2A workers were mostly male (97 percent), Mexican (92 percent), under 41 years old (83 percent), and married (60 percent).

The Departments of Labor (DOL), Homeland Security (DHS), and State took steps—including prioritizing H-2A visa program applications—to keep application processing times constant from FY 2018 through FY 2023 as requests for H-2A workers increased. For example, although the number of applications DOL received increased by 72 percent, the average number of days to process an application remained between 27 and 29 days. However, DHS lacks full electronic processing of employer applications—known as petitions—for H-2A workers. Instead, employers must mail documents to DHS, and staff scan them into the agency's database. DHS is 3 years into a 5-year plan for full electronic processing of all petitions for immigration benefits but has not included the H-2A program on its current schedule. Agency officials said they have prioritized online filing of other nonimmigrant visa classifications and critical humanitarian initiatives. However, establishing a schedule for full electronic processing of H-2A petitions would provide DHS with an accountability mechanism for the H-2A program in working toward full electronic processing and greater efficiencies.

From FY 2018 through FY 2023, 84 percent of DOL's investigations of employers found one or more violations, with the most common violations related to pay.

DOL H-2A Investigations and Violations Uncovered, FYs 2018–2023



Source: GAO analysis and categorization of Department of Labor (DOL) Wage and Hour Division data. | GAO-25-106389

DOL uses several tools to remedy violations including recovering back wages. GAO found that H-2A violations accounted for 54 percent of back wages assessed to all agricultural employers during the 6-year period GAO reviewed. DOL has taken steps to return back wages but may not have timely access to complete contact information for workers who have returned to their home countries. DOL has not assessed how or whether it could more efficiently locate such workers. By evaluating the costs and benefits of options to better locate workers, DOL may be able to strengthen its efforts to return back wages.

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Abbreviations

AEWR	adverse effect wage rate
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
FLC	farm labor contractor
FY	fiscal year
NOD	notice of deficiencies
OFLC	Office of Foreign Labor Certification
OIG	Office of Inspector General
State	Department of State
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WHD	Wage and Hour Division

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November 14, 2024

The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Chair
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chair:

Each year, some U.S. agricultural employers face a shortage of domestic workers and use the H-2A visa program to hire foreign workers to fill agricultural jobs in the U.S. Federal law allows these employers to apply for permission to hire foreign workers on a temporary or seasonal basis under temporary nonimmigrant H-2A visas.¹ Since we last reported on the H-2A visa program in 2015, the number of H-2A visas issued has more than quadrupled from about 74,000 in fiscal year (FY) 2013 to about 310,000 in FY 2023.²

Three federal agencies—the Department of Labor (DOL), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Department of State (State)—have separate roles in administering the H-2A visa program. DOL and DHS screen employers who want to hire workers. State screens workers who apply for H-2A visas at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. Through its U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS admits workers into the U.S. who have been granted an H-2A visa. DOL enforces federal employment laws and regulations pertaining to the program.

You asked us to review how the H-2A visa program has grown and federal agencies' ability to administer and enforce the program. We examined (1) trends in the characteristics of H-2A employers, jobs, and workers in recent years; (2) the extent to which DOL, DHS, and State have taken steps to process applications in a timely manner as program uptake has increased in recent years; (3) the extent to which DOL has taken steps to investigate and remedy employer violations; and (4) steps

¹8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a).

²GAO, *H-2A and H-2B Visa Programs: Increased Protections Needed for Foreign Workers*, [GAO-15-154](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 2015), and Department of State, *Report of the Visa Office 2023*. The number of workers who ultimately enter the country may not be the same as the number of visas issued. For example, some workers who received a visa may not subsequently enter the country.

DOL has taken to enhance workers' ability to report potential violations and awareness of their rights.

To identify overall trends in program use, participant and job characteristics, and the timeliness of application processing, we obtained and analyzed FY 2018 through FY 2023 data—the most recent data available—on the H-2A visa program. We obtained and analyzed data from DOL's temporary labor certification applications, DHS's Form I-129 petitions for nonimmigrant workers, and State's nonimmigrant visa applications. We also obtained and analyzed FY 2018 through FY 2023 data from DOL on its investigations of employers, enforcement of program rules, complaints from workers, and outreach efforts to inform workers of their rights.

To assess the reliability of agency data, we reviewed agency documentation; interviewed officials; and tested the data for missing values, outliers, and obvious errors, as appropriate. Based on these reviews, we determined the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of reporting information about characteristics of H-2A applications; processing times; and DOL's investigations, employer violations, and outreach efforts.

We interviewed five organizations representing the perspectives of agricultural workers (domestic and foreign) and six organizations representing the perspectives of agricultural employers.³ We also met with six researchers who have studied the H-2A visa program. We selected worker and employer organizations to get a mix of national and regional organizations, with our regional selections focused on states representing a mix of those with either the largest numbers of H-2A workers or the greatest H-2A growth. We selected researchers who could provide a range of perspectives based on their expertise with immigration and labor issues and their engagement with the H-2A visa program. The perspectives of these interviewees are not generalizable but provide illustrative examples of the issues.

Finally, we reviewed DOL, DHS, and State documents—including program guidance, policies, and standard operating procedures—to understand how these agencies process H-2A applications. We compared this information to generally recognized project management

³Throughout this report, we use the term “worker organizations” to describe organizations representing or advocating for agricultural workers and the term “employer organizations” to describe organizations representing or advocating for agricultural employers.

practices and federal standards for internal control.⁴ We also interviewed officials from each agency about their roles and activities in administering the H-2A visa program. See appendix I for more information about our scope and methodology.

We conducted this performance audit from November 2022 through November 2024 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

Creation of the H-2A Visa Program

The H-2A visa program was created to help agricultural employers obtain an adequate labor supply while also protecting the jobs, wages, and working conditions of U.S. farm workers.⁵ In 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act authorized the H-2 temporary worker program, which established visas for foreign workers to perform temporary services or labor in the U.S.⁶ The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 amended the Immigration and Nationality Act and divided the H-2 program into two programs: the H-2A visa program expressly for agricultural employers and the H-2B visa program expressly for nonagricultural employers.⁷ Federal law does not place a limit on the number of H-2A visas that can be issued.⁸ Additionally, employers are required to provide H-2A workers a minimum level of wages, benefits,

⁴*PMBOK® Guide*, Seventh Edition, 2021. *PMBOK* is a trademark of Project Management Institute, Inc. GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO-14-704G](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 2014).

⁵H.R. Rep No. 99-682, pt. 1, at 79-80 (1986).

⁶Pub. L. No. 82-414, § 101(a)(15)(H)(ii), 66 Stat. 163, 168 (1952).

⁷Pub. L. No. 99-603, § 301(a), 100 Stat. 3359, 3411.

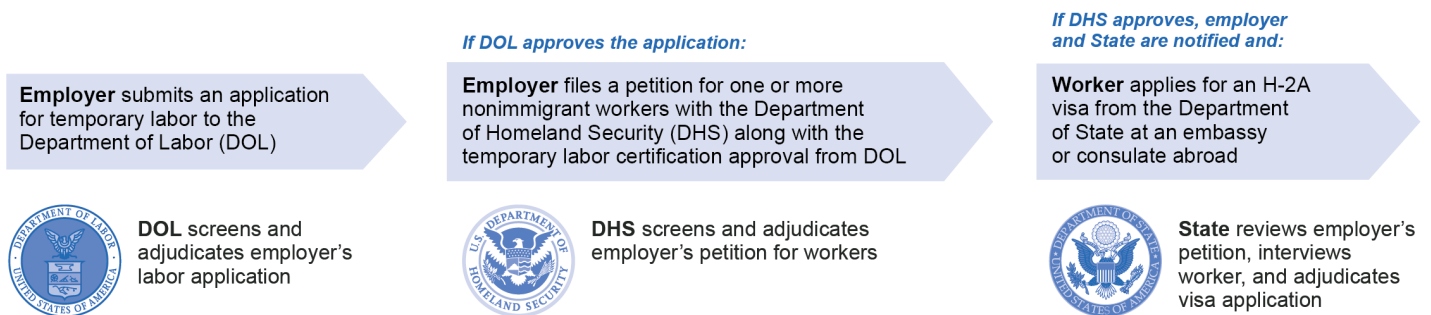
⁸Federal law and regulations contain requirements to protect workers in the U.S. from adverse effects associated with the hiring of temporary foreign workers and to protect foreign workers from exploitation. Under the program, employers must first offer these jobs to workers in the U.S.

and working conditions. Further, generally, only workers from eligible countries are allowed to participate in the program.⁹

H-2A Visa Application Process

To participate in the H-2A visa program, employers and workers are screened by three federal agencies—DOL, DHS, and State—with separate roles and responsibilities in the application process (see fig. 1).¹⁰

Figure 1: Overview of the H-2A Visa Program Approval Process



Source: GAO analysis of DOL, DHS, and State regulations and guidance; DOL, DHS, and State (icons). | GAO-25-106389

Note: An employer may use an agent or association to submit the DOL temporary labor certification application and the DHS petition on the employer's behalf.

- An employer submits a temporary labor certification application to DOL's Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) for specific jobs the employer is looking to fill with H-2A workers.¹¹ As part of the application, the employer certifies that it complies and will continue to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.¹² An employer can request approval for one or more jobs

⁹For the period of November 9, 2023 through November 7, 2024, foreign nationals from 87 countries were eligible to participate. DHS, with the Department of State's concurrence, maintains a list of eligible countries that it publishes through a Federal Register Notice. 88 Fed. Reg. 77,343 (Nov. 9, 2023). DHS may also approve foreign nationals of countries not on the list on a case-by-case basis, only if doing so is determined to be in the interest of the U.S.

¹⁰We use the term "application" to refer to DOL's temporary labor certifications, DHS's I-129 petitions, and State's visa applications.

¹¹Before an employer submits the application to DOL, the employer must submit a job order to its state workforce agency describing the jobs it is seeking to fill and the number of workers needed.

¹²20 C.F.R. § 655.135. Applications for temporary labor certification may be filed by an individual employer, an agent working for the employer (e.g., attorney or labor contractor), or an employer association on behalf of multiple employers.

for H-2A workers on the same application.¹³ OFLC may approve all or some of the jobs for H-2A workers requested or deny the application. OFLC will approve the application if the employer has

- established the need for the agricultural service or labor to be performed on a temporary or seasonal basis and
- complied with all the procedural requirements as well as all applicable regulatory requirements imposed to ascertain that (1) there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are qualified and available to perform the work, and (2) employing foreign workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed workers in the U.S.¹⁴
- After OFLC approves an application, an employer submits a Form I-129 Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker to DHS's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to request workers.¹⁵ The petition specifies the number of nonimmigrant workers needed, which may be less than or equal to the number of jobs approved by DOL.¹⁶ The petition includes DOL's certification, information about the employer, the positions the H-2A workers will fill, and the workers' names if listed by the employer.¹⁷ USCIS can either approve all or some of the workers requested by the employer or deny the petition. Approved workers may be permitted to work up to the period of time authorized on the temporary labor certification.¹⁸

¹³A single application can only cover job opportunities in the same area of intended employment, for the same period of employment, and for the same occupation or comparable work to be performed. 20 C.F.R. § 655.130(e)(2). When referring to the OFLC temporary labor certification application, we use the term jobs (requested or approved) to mean the number of H-2A workers (requested or approved).

¹⁴8 U.S.C. § 1188(a); 20 C.F.R. §§ 655.10, 655.161.

¹⁵8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(5). DHS's USCIS is the federal agency charged with adjudicating applications and petitions for immigration benefits.

¹⁶If an employer has reassessed the number of workers needed since submitting a petition to OFLC, it may request an amendment to increase or decrease the number of workers requested.

¹⁷Employers are required to provide the names of workers if they are requesting to extend the stay of workers already in the U.S. or if workers come from a country that is not on DHS's list of countries from which H-2A workers may be requested. Naming specific workers on the application to DHS is otherwise voluntary. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(iii).

¹⁸H-2A workers may be extended for qualifying employment in increments of up to 1 year each. A new, valid temporary labor certification covering the requested time must accompany each extension request. The maximum period of stay for an H-2A worker is 3 years.

-
- Following approval of the employer’s petition by DHS, prospective workers can apply to a U.S. consulate or embassy for H-2A visas. State’s process for determining whether to issue a visa includes reviewing the application, interviewing the applicant, and completing other required security checks.¹⁹ State may deny a visa based on certain criminal and related grounds, security and related grounds, or an applicant’s status as illegal entrant or immigration violator, among other reasons.²⁰ Once the visa is approved, the worker must then seek admission to the U.S. with U.S. Customs and Border Protection at a U.S. port of entry.

Recruiting and Hiring H-2A Workers

There are various ways that employers may recruit H-2A workers. We previously reported that employers generally use one of several methods to recruit workers, such as by traveling to a foreign country to interview workers themselves, using returning workers to recruit additional workers for the next season, or using third-party agents or recruiters.²¹

Farm owners and operators may employ workers directly or indirectly. We use the term “direct-hire employers” to refer to farm owners and operators that directly employ the H-2A workers who work on their farms. Other farm owners and operators employ workers indirectly, using a farm labor contractor (FLC).²² FLCs employ H-2A workers, but do not own or operate farm sites. Like direct-hire employers, FLCs may recruit and hire workers and arrange for their travel to the U.S. either directly or with the assistance of a third-party agent or recruiter. As with direct-hire employers, FLCs are responsible for providing workers with housing.

¹⁹State may not conduct an interview in certain circumstances. For example, an interview may not be required for those who are applying within 48 months of a prior visa expiration date.

²⁰8 U.S.C. § 1182.

²¹[GAO-15-154](#). The third parties may be employer agents, attorneys, staffing agencies, U.S.-based recruiters, or foreign-based recruiters. This model can include multiple layers of subcontractors who may operate in the U.S., foreign countries, or both.

²²In this report, we use the term “direct-hire employers” to mean all employers that did not contract with a farm labor contractor (FLC) to hire and employ H-2A workers. Although “farm labor contractor” is a legal term with a specific meaning under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, we use the term throughout this report to refer to H-2A labor contractors. Under the H-2A regulations, an H-2A labor contractor is any person who meets the definition of an H-2A employer and is not a fixed-site employer, an agricultural association, or an employee of a fixed-site employer or agricultural association and who recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, houses, or transports any worker subject to the H-2A provisions. For additional details on how we categorized employers, see app. I.

When farm owners and operators contract with FLCs, FLCs are the employers of record.²³

H-2A Visa Program Enforcement

DOL—specifically OFLC and the Wage and Hour Division (WHD)—has the primary authority to monitor and enforce H-2A visa program regulations as well as other relevant employment laws.²⁴ OFLC has discretionary authority to audit adjudicated applications for compliance with the terms and conditions of the H-2A labor certification. WHD’s responsibilities include ensuring employers pay required wages and provide transportation, meals, and housing, if applicable, among other employer obligations. WHD also conducts on-the-ground investigations of employers; imposes civil money penalties; seeks legal remedies; and enforces employer obligations, including the payment of back wages.²⁵ OFLC and WHD have concurrent jurisdiction to debar (i.e., temporarily ban) an employer from participating in the H-2A visa program if that employer has substantially violated a material term or condition of its temporary labor certification.²⁶

²³In some instances, farm owners and operators may jointly employ those workers. In addition, under certain circumstances, the FLC and farm owner hiring the FLC can be held jointly liable for violations of workers’ rights.

²⁴DHS, the Department of Justice (DOJ), and State also have enforcement responsibilities. DHS’s USCIS pursues administrative inquiries into petition fraud and non-compliance through compliance reviews and site inspections. DHS’s U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and DOJ investigate criminal cases, including human trafficking crimes. DOJ also awards state and local law enforcement grants to human trafficking task forces, prosecutes criminal cases, and investigates and enforces the law against employers who have a discriminatory preference for H-2A workers over other workers in the U.S. State’s Bureau of Diplomatic Security investigates passport and visa fraud violations.

²⁵29 C.F.R. § 501.1(c).

²⁶20 C.F.R. § 655.182(a)-(c); 29 C.F.R. § 501.20.

H-2A Employer, Job, and Worker Characteristics Were Generally Consistent from FY 2018 through FY 2023

Most Employers Hired H-2A Workers Directly

During the period of our analysis, the annual number of applications approved for the H-2A visa program increased significantly.²⁷ Specifically, from FY 2018 through FY 2023, the annual number of applications that DOL's OFLC approved increased by 80 percent—from 11,319 to 20,379. DOL approved 97 percent of applications, on average.

²⁷We calculated the number of H-2A applications submitted and approved each year, which does not reflect the number of unique employers in the H-2A visa program because each employer could have submitted multiple applications per year and each application could represent multiple employers. We considered an application to be approved if DOL certified some or all of the requested jobs on the application.

Farm Labor Contractors (FLC) in the H-2A Visa Program

Representatives of three employer organizations we interviewed said employers used FLCs because they provide a more efficient way to hire workers. For example, FLCs may offer economies of scale in providing housing and more efficient management of the H-2A visa program's administrative requirements. Representatives of five employer organizations also told us that FLCs were especially beneficial for small farms. Three researchers said smaller farms turn to FLCs because H-2A visa program requirements can be difficult to navigate.

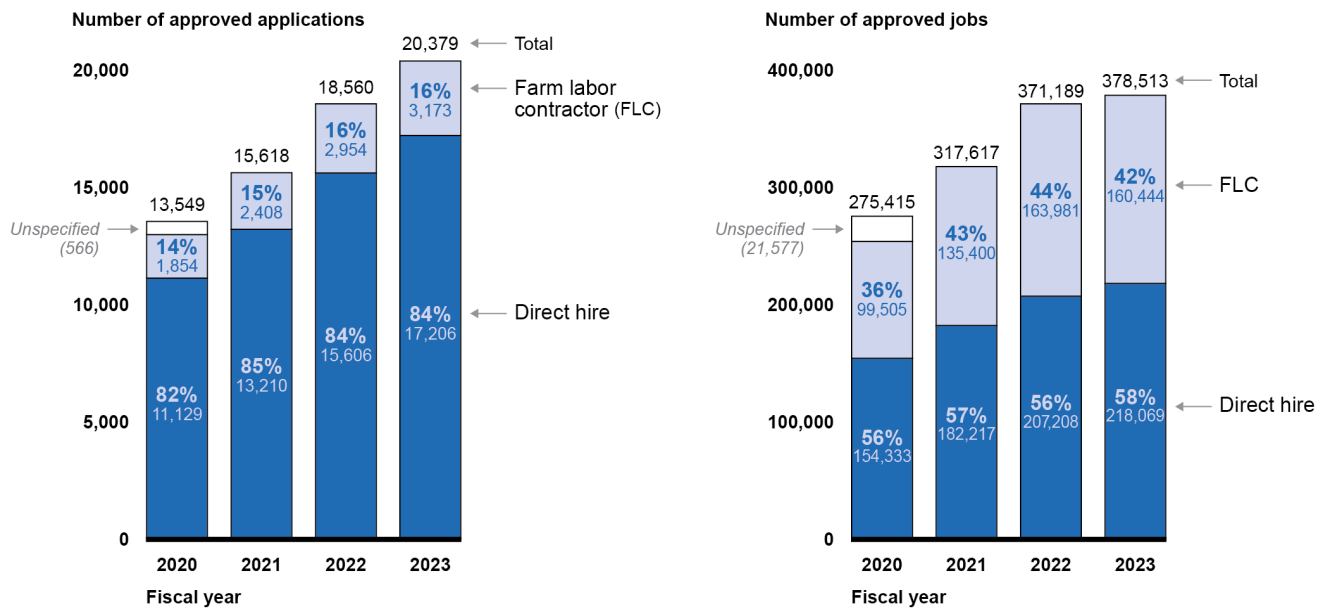
Source: GAO interviews with employer organizations and researchers. | GAO-25-106389

From FY 2020 through FY 2023, direct-hire employers submitted most of the applications (84 percent, on average) that OFLC approved, which accounted for 57 percent of the jobs approved during the period (see fig. 2).²⁸ Farm labor contractors (FLC) submitted 15 percent of approved applications and accounted for 42 percent of the jobs approved during the period. According to a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) report, FLCs usually provide workers to multiple farms.²⁹ We found that the average number of jobs per approved application was over four times higher for FLCs (54 jobs) when compared to direct-hire employers (13 jobs).

²⁸Our analysis of data about the type of employer (direct-hire or FLC) was limited to the primary employer that submitted the application and does not reflect secondary employers that were listed in applications. The analysis was also limited to FY 2020 through FY 2023 because of changes in FY 2020 in how OFLC collected data about employer type. However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) previously analyzed the share of workers employed by FLCs. Specifically, USDA reported that the FLC share of H-2A workers increased from 15 percent to 42 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2019. See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Examining the Growth in Seasonal Agricultural H-2A Labor*, Economic Information Bulletin No. 226 (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 2021).

²⁹U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *The H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program in 2020*, Economic Information Bulletin No. 238 (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 2022).

Figure 2: Number of Applications and Jobs Approved by DOL by Employer Type, Fiscal Years 2020–2023



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Labor (DOL) temporary labor certification data. | GAO-25-106389

Notes: For the purposes of our analysis, we use the term “direct-hire” employers to mean all employers that did not contract with an FLC to hire and employ H-2A workers. Although FLC is a legal term with a specific meaning under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, we use the term throughout this report to refer to H-2A labor contractors. Under the H-2A regulations, an H-2A labor contractor is any person who meets the definition of an H-2A employer and is not a fixed-site employer, an agricultural association, or an employee of a fixed-site employer or agricultural association and who recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, houses, or transports any worker subject to the H-2A provisions. For additional details on how we categorized employers, see appendix I.

The number of jobs approved by DOL may exceed the number of workers issued visas. For example, employers may request fewer workers than the number of jobs approved by DOL, and therefore, the Department of State may issue fewer visas.

In each year from FY 2018 through FY 2023, employers in the crop production industry (e.g., vegetable and melon farming or fruit and tree nut farming) accounted for most of the approved H-2A applications.³⁰ On average, the crop production industry accounted for 60 percent of approved applications. The animal production and aquaculture industry (e.g., cattle ranching, sheep farming, or catfish farming) accounted for 18 percent of approved

³⁰We classified employers in DOL data by industry subsectors using North American Industry Classification System codes. This is the standard used by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purposes of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. economy.

applications were in the support activities for the agriculture and forestry industry (e.g., the work of FLCs).³¹

H-2A Jobs Were Concentrated in a Few Occupations and Locations

From FY 2018 through FY 2023, while the number of H-2A jobs increased significantly, the occupations and locations of jobs remained relatively consistent. Specifically, the number of H-2A jobs that DOL's OFLC approved increased by 56 percent—from 242,762 to 378,513—with DOL approving 99.8 percent of jobs in employer applications. Nearly all H-2A jobs were in one occupation, and over half were in five states.

Potential Factors Contributing to H-2A Visa Program Growth

Several factors may have contributed to the H-2A program's growth, according to researchers and stakeholder groups we interviewed, including:

- decreased supply of domestic agricultural workers as (1) agricultural workers aged out of the labor force, (2) younger workers opted for work in other industries, and (3) individuals without lawful immigration status could be subject to removal from the U.S.;
- employers expanded use of H-2A workers for a broader set of crops and occupations and for longer periods during the year; and
- employer preference for H-2A workers over domestic workers.

Source: GAO interviews with employer organizations, worker organizations, researchers, and Department of Labor officials. | GAO-25-106389

Job occupations. In each year from FY 2018 through FY 2023, the vast majority of approved H-2A jobs were in the farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse occupation.³² On average, jobs in this occupation made up 87 percent of approved jobs. The next most common occupation was agricultural equipment operators with 6 percent of approved jobs.³³

Jobs in most H-2A applications were physically demanding. According to our analysis of DOL data, between FY 2020 and FY 2023, jobs in 84 percent of approved applications, on average, had lifting requirements and involved exposure to extreme temperatures, and jobs in 73 percent of approved applications involved repetitive movements.³⁴

According to a 2021 USDA report, most approved jobs paid the H-2A visa program's minimum wage, which is known as the adverse effect wage

³¹The share of approved applications in each of these industries varied by less than 2 percent from the average during the period of our review.

³²We classified jobs in DOL data by occupation using the Standard Occupational Classification system. The Standard Occupational Classification system is used by federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data.

³³The share of approved jobs in each of these occupations varied by less than 3 percent from the average during the period of our review.

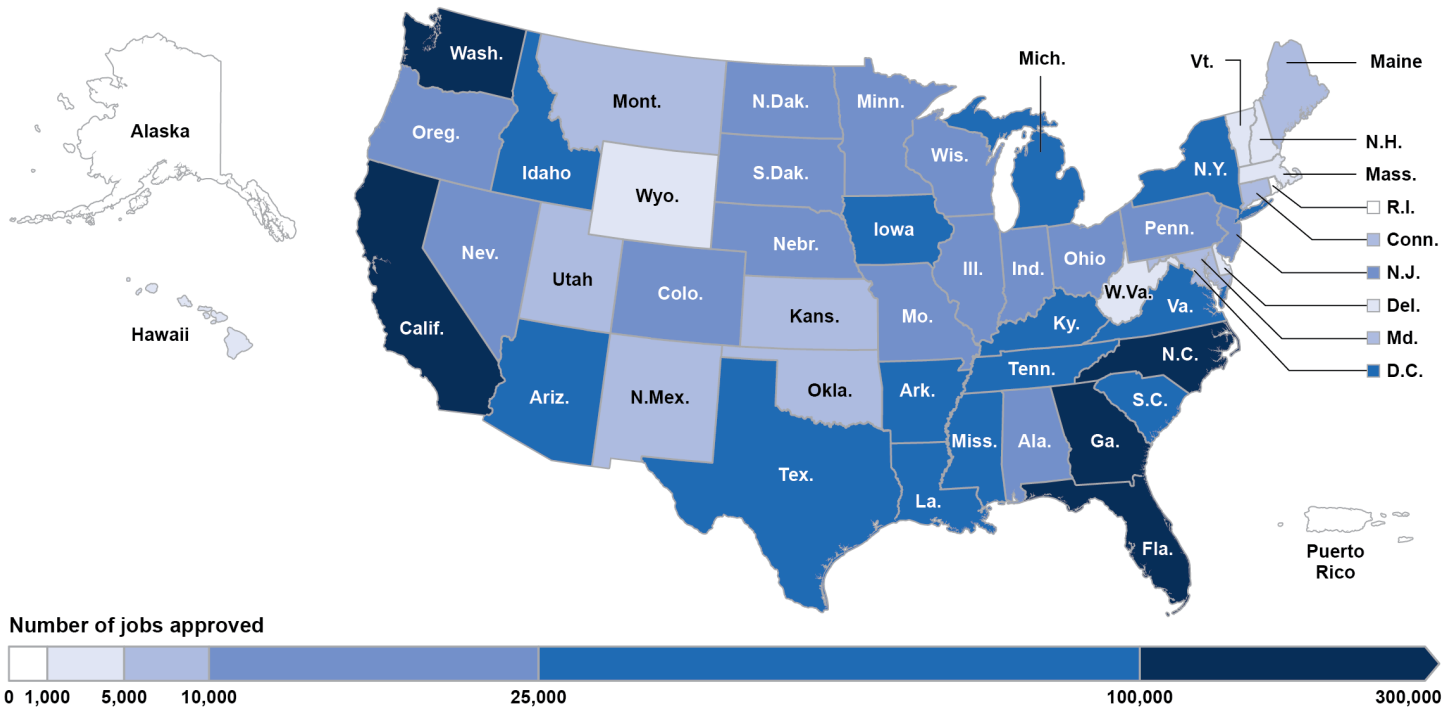
³⁴The requirements described, such as lifting requirements, were specified in the temporary labor certification applications and do not necessarily reflect the actual work performed on the job. We report job requirements for FY 2020 through FY 2023 because temporary labor certification data about job requirements were only available beginning in FY 2020.

rate.³⁵ From FY 2011 through FY 2019, 95 percent to 97 percent of approved jobs offered the H-2A visa program's adverse effect wage rate.

Job locations. In each year from FY 2018 through FY 2023, over half of approved H-2A jobs were concentrated in five states. Specifically, California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Washington collectively accounted for 51 percent of approved jobs, on average (see fig. 3). Florida and Georgia had the highest shares of H-2A jobs during the period, with 14 percent and 11 percent of jobs, respectively. Among regions, the South accounted for the largest share of jobs with 51 percent, and the Northeast accounted for the smallest share with 6 percent. The West and Midwest made up 29 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

³⁵H-2A employers must pay workers the highest of several applicable minimum wage rates, including the adverse effect wage rate (AEWR) and federal and state minimum wages. The AEWR is a minimum hourly wage rate that must be offered and paid by employers to H-2A workers and workers in corresponding employment. As of January 1, 2024, the AEWR for range occupations (i.e., herding and production of livestock on the range) was \$1,986.76 per month in all states, and the AEWR for non-range occupations (i.e., all occupations other than herding and production of livestock on the range) varied by location from \$9.70 per hour to \$20.72 per hour. U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Examining the Growth in Seasonal Agricultural H-2A Labor*; DOL, *H-2A Adverse Effect Wage Rates* (Washington, D.C., Dec. 2023).

Figure 3: Total H-2A Jobs Approved by DOL by State, Fiscal Years 2018–2023



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Labor (DOL) temporary labor certification data. | GAO-25-106389

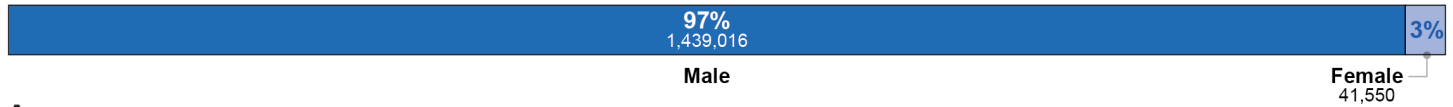
Most Workers Issued H-2A Visas Were Male, from Mexico, under 41 Years Old, and Married

From FY 2018 through FY 2023, while the number of H-2A visas increased significantly, worker demographics remained consistent. Specifically, the number of H-2A visas that State issued from FY 2018 through FY 2023 increased by 58 percent—from around 196,000 to almost 310,000—with State approving 95 percent of H-2A visa applications during the period.³⁶ In each year from FY 2018 through FY 2023, most workers issued H-2A visas were male, from Mexico, under 41 years old, and married (see fig. 4).

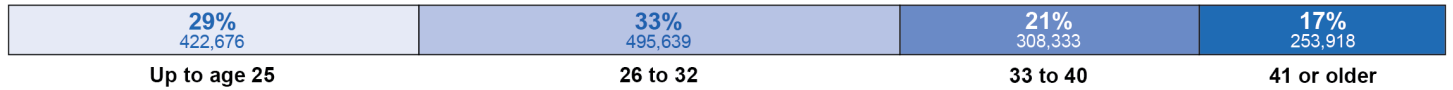
³⁶From FY 2018 through FY 2023, the 58 percent increase in the number of H-2A visas issued was commensurate to the 56 percent increase in the number of jobs requested in DOL applications.

Figure 4: Demographics of H-2A Workers Issued Visas, Fiscal Years 2018–2023

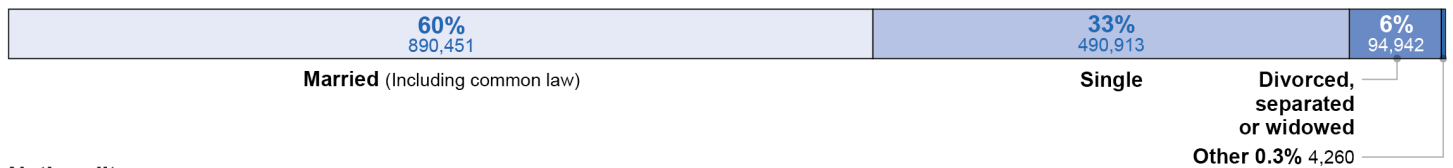
Gender



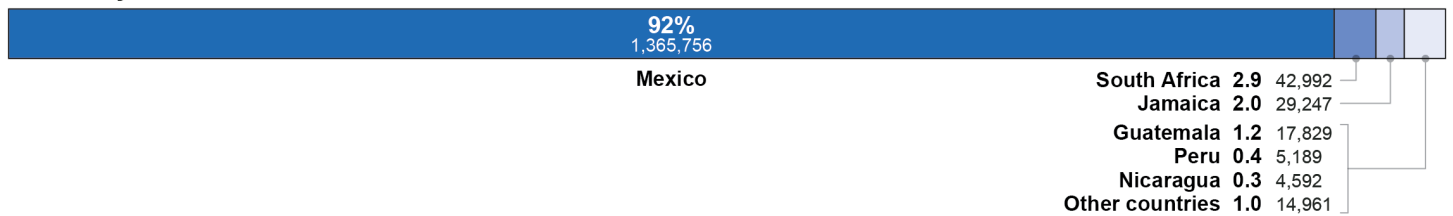
Age



Marital status



Nationality



Source: GAO analysis of Department of State nonimmigrant visa issuance data. | GAO-25-106389

Agency Efforts to Address Gender-Related Issues in H-2 Visa Programs

The White House established the H-2B Worker Protection Taskforce to address issues in the H-2B program, which allows employers to hire workers to fill nonagricultural positions.

The taskforce issued a report in October 2023 that addressed some issues pertaining to both the H-2B and H-2A visa programs. In its report, the taskforce stated that while the Department of Labor, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of State currently collect data about worker sex, these data are not centralized.

According to the taskforce, comprehensive data about the sex of H-2A and H-2B workers support agencies' efforts to prevent discrimination and enforce employment laws, to conduct stakeholder outreach and advocacy efforts, and to support efforts to address sexual harassment and gender-based violence. The taskforce stated that it will aggregate, share, and publish existing data about the sex of H-2B and H-2A workers.

Source: White House H-2B Worker Protection Taskforce, Strengthening Protection for H-2B Temporary Workers, October 2023. | GAO-25-106389

In interviews, we heard that employers may select workers based on demographic characteristics. Specifically, representatives from four of five worker organizations we interviewed stated that H-2A workers are recruited based on age and sex. A representative from one of these worker organizations explained that the structure of the H-2A visa program (i.e., how the employer recruits and hires workers) gives employers the ability to select workers with specific characteristics.³⁷

Agencies' Efforts Kept H-2A Visa Processing Times Constant but May Result in Unintended Consequences

Although DOL, DHS, and State received large increases in applications for the H-2A visa program from FY 2018 through FY 2023, the time it took the agencies to process applications remained generally stable. Agency officials took steps to maintain processing times for H-2A applications to ensure the availability of a seasonal agricultural workforce. All three agencies reported gaining efficiencies in the adjudication process through transitions to electronic application processing during the period of our review; however, DHS's USCIS has not included H-2A in its schedule for full electronic processing of applications across the agency. Agencies' approaches to processing H-2A applications amid growth may have unintended consequences for the agencies, such as for their ability to perform oversight, process adjudications for other programs in a timely manner, and ensure workers are provided with information about their rights.

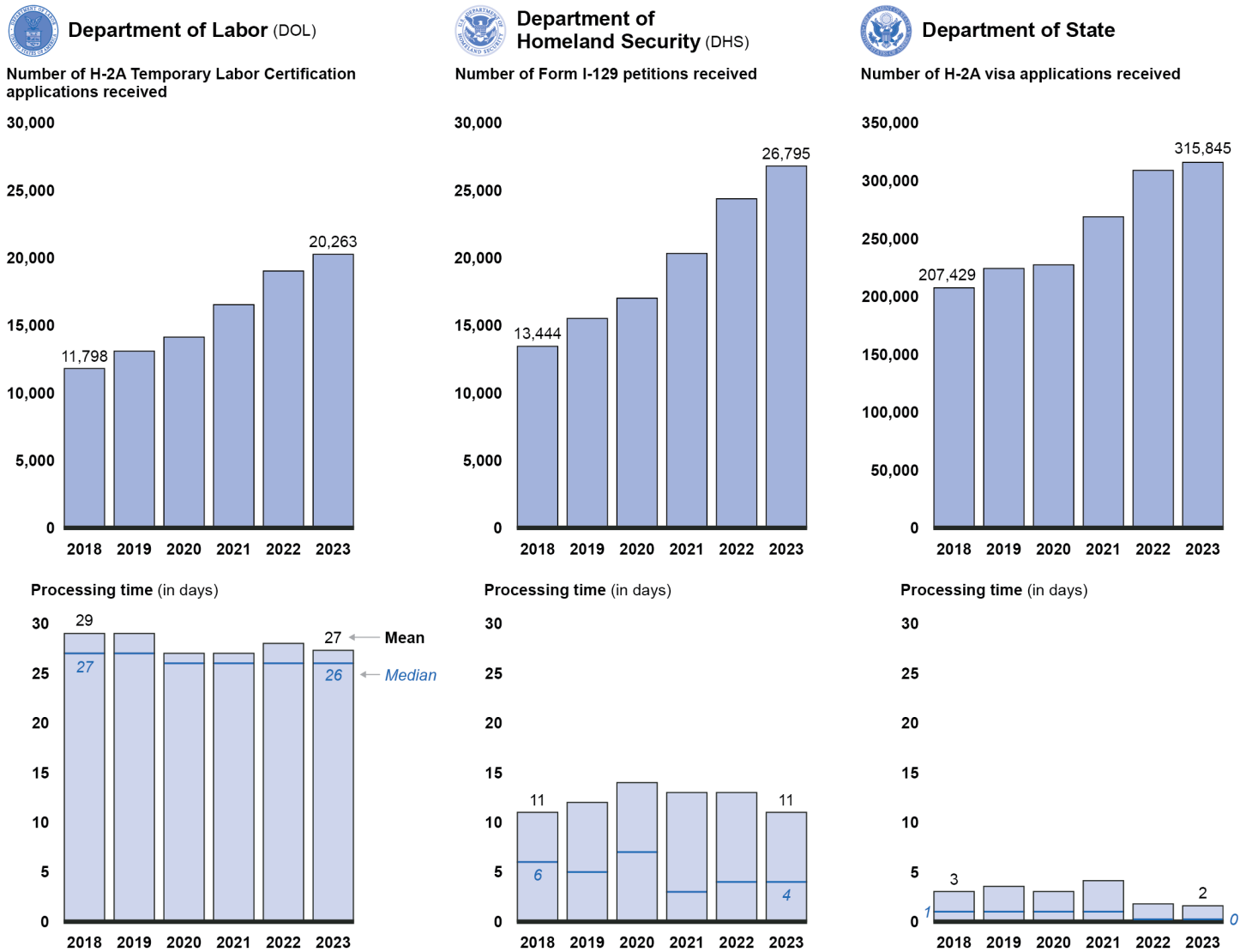
³⁷We did not determine whether there is discrimination in the program. Federal laws prohibit employment discrimination, including failing or refusing to hire an individual based on characteristics such as age and sex.

Agencies' Application Processing Times Remained Constant Even as the Number of H-2A Applications Grew

As DOL, DHS, and State experienced large increases in applications for the H-2A visa program from FY 2018 through FY 2023, the time it took the agencies to process applications remained generally stable (see fig. 5).³⁸ For example, the number of H-2A applications DOL's OFLC received increased by 72 percent during the period. At the same time, the average number of days it took the agency to process an application remained between 27 and 29 days.

³⁸For DOL and DHS, we defined processing times using the date the application or petition was received by the agency to the date of the final adjudication determination. For State, we defined the processing time as the date the consulate began adjudication to the date of the final adjudication determination. State begins visa adjudication once it has received both the approved DHS Form I-129 petition and the visa application, and the applicant has scheduled an interview and paid the required fees.

Figure 5: Number of H-2A Applications Received and Processing Times by Agency, Fiscal Years 2018–2023



Source: GAO analysis (data); DOL, DHS, and State (icons). | GAO-25-106389

Notes: For DOL and DHS, we defined processing times using the date the application or petition was received by the agency to the date of the final adjudication determination. For State, we defined the processing time as the date the consulate began adjudication to the date of the final adjudication determination. State begins adjudication once it has received both the approved DHS Form I-129 petition and the visa application, and the applicant has scheduled an interview and paid the required fees.

The number of applications processed may not equal the number of applications received. Processing times across the agencies are not comparable for reasons including differences in processing tasks. In addition, the numbers of applications across the three agencies differ due to the nature of each application. For example, one application for a DOL temporary labor certification or

one DHS Form I-129 petition may include multiple workers. However, a visa application is for an individual worker.

Although processing times have remained constant, officials from all three agencies said there are busier periods of time throughout the year due in part to the seasonal needs of agricultural employers in the U.S. For example, in the period of our analysis, DOL's OFLC received 56 percent of its H-2A applications from December to March; DHS's USCIS received 50 percent of H-2A petitions from January to April; and State received 51 percent of its H-2A visa applications from February to May.

DOL, DHS, and State reported additional factors that affect their processing times.

- **DOL.** The application review process may be prolonged if an employer has not submitted sufficient documentation with the application. In such cases, OFLC staff send the employer a notice of deficiency requesting additional information before the application review can proceed. Employers generally have 5 business days to submit the requested documentation for review, which can extend the application's processing time.³⁹ Requirements specific to FLCs can also contribute to longer processing times. For example, FLCs must provide proof of surety bonds when they apply to DOL, which can take more time to review, according to OFLC officials.⁴⁰
- **DHS.** Similarly, USCIS may require the employer to provide additional information—known as a request for evidence—before the agency issues a final decision on the petition. USCIS officials told us the agency provides 87 days (including mailing time) for employers to submit the requested evidence for review, which can extend the

³⁹If an employer submits a modified application after 5 business days, the certifying officer's final determination on the application will be postponed by 1 calendar day for each day that passes beyond the 5 business-day period allowed for in the notice of deficiency, up to a maximum of 5 calendar days. The application will be deemed abandoned if the employer does not submit a modified application or job order within 12 calendar days after the notice of deficiency was issued. 20 C.F.R. § 655.142.

⁴⁰An FLC must obtain a surety bond to demonstrate its ability to meet its financial obligations if it fails to pay wages owed to workers. According to DOL, the agency imposed this requirement on FLCs due to the relatively complex and transient nature of FLC business operations and concerns about undercapitalization. According to DOL, the requirement is intended to ensure that basic program requirements are met and, in some instances, to protect the safety and security of workers.

processing time.⁴¹ Processing times for USCIS may also increase when the employer specifies the name of the worker they are requesting, according to USCIS officials.⁴² For named workers, USCIS conducts security and background checks. In addition, petitions with named workers must include additional documentation that USCIS must review and verify. The number of named workers has grown over the past 6 years (see text box).

Growth in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) H-2A Petitions with Named Workers

- Generally, employers are only required to name H-2A workers on the Form I-129 petition who are already in the U.S. or are nationals of a country not designated as eligible to participate in the H-2A visa program.
- The number of workers that employers named on H-2A Form I-129 petitions nearly doubled in the 6-year period we reviewed from 37,939 in fiscal year (FY) 2018 to 74,699 in FY 2023.
- The number of petitions with at least one named worker more than doubled in the period of our analysis from 2,744 to 6,953.
- Petitions with at least one named worker grew as a share of total petitions from 21 percent in FY 2018 to 26 percent in FY 2023.
- USCIS officials said there may be various reasons for the growth of named workers. For example, as the program has grown, employers may find it more efficient to hire H-2A workers who are more accessible and already in the U.S.
- As of April 2024, USCIS implemented changes that seek, in part, to reduce the burden associated with processing petitions with named workers. For example, USCIS now requires a maximum limit of 25 named workers on a single petition in several nonimmigrant classifications, including H-2A. USCIS officials said this change would help reduce the burden, complexity, and technical issues associated with using a single petition for hundreds of named workers. In September 2023, USCIS also proposed a change—which it expects to finalize in November 2024—to allow H-2A workers to switch employers more easily while staying in the U.S.

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) USCIS petition data; DHS's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements, 89 Fed. Reg. 6,194 (Jan. 31, 2024); and DHS's Modernizing H-2 Program Requirements, Oversight, and Worker Protections, 88 Fed. Reg. 65,040 (Sept. 20, 2023). | GAO-25-106389

- **State.** State officials told us that various factors may lengthen the time it takes to process H-2A visas. State must receive the application package—both the DHS approved Form I-129 petition and the visa application—and the applicant must have an interview scheduled with the embassy or consulate and have paid the required fees to proceed with adjudication. However, State officials said some employers may wait months to schedule an appointment to align the time of the interview with when workers are needed.

⁴¹USCIS officials said employers want to respond promptly due to the seasonal nature of the work. They also told us that between March 2020 and March 2023, during the COVID-19 pandemic, they provided employers with an additional 60 days to respond to a request for evidence.

⁴²Employers generally do not have to name a specific worker on the DHS Form I-129 petition unless the worker is already in the U.S. or is a national of a country not designated as eligible to participate in the H-2A visa program.

Another key factor that can affect processing times is whether the embassy or consulate must interview the applicant. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in March of 2020, State used its statutory waiver authority to allow consular officers the discretion to waive certain nonimmigrant visa interviews, including those for H-2A visa applicants. In December 2023, State, in coordination with DHS, decided to indefinitely provide consular officers with flexibility to waive certain nonimmigrant visa interviews.⁴³ In FY 2023, consular officials waived 90 percent of H-2A interviews compared to 43 percent in FY 2018. State officials said the interview waiver has helped the agency maintain H-2A visa application processing times while visa requests have increased and has also allowed consular officers to focus on high-risk visa applicants.

Additionally, State officials said an ongoing fraud investigation could cause delays in adjudicating a visa application. For example, State may investigate potential fraud identified during its application prescreening.

Agencies Prioritized H-2A Applications to Maintain Processing Times

DOL, DHS, and State officials reported prioritizing H-2A applications to ensure the availability of a seasonal agricultural workforce.

DOL. Federal law generally requires OFLC to approve H-2A applications no less than 30 days before an employer's date of need for workers, provided the employer has met the requirements.⁴⁴ OFLC officials said they use the date of need as a guide for prioritizing applications by processing applications with earlier dates of need first.

To further prioritize H-2A applications and help meet its legal obligation, DOL has a formal performance target of processing roughly 97 percent of completed applications 30 or more days before the date of need.

⁴³Although the interview waiver does not have an end date, it is subject to annual reviews led by the National Security Council in coordination with State and DHS. State and DHS reported that the reviews will assess the risks associated with the waiver to inform any changes in the waiver policy.

⁴⁴U.S.C. § 1188(c)(3). If OFLC determines that the application is incomplete, contains errors or inaccuracies, or does not meet the requirements set forth in regulations, OFLC will notify the employer within 7 calendar days of receipt of the application. DOL's regulations further specify that the notice of deficiency must state that the determination on whether to grant or deny the application will be made no later than 30 calendar days before the first date of need, provided that the employer submits any requested modification within 5 business days. 20 C.F.R. § 655.141(b)(3).

According to our analysis, OFLC met this target in FY 2023.⁴⁵ When we included applications that OFLC excluded due to delays outside of the adjudicator's control in our analysis, this dropped to 63 percent.⁴⁶ OFLC officials said that they exclude certain applications from the calculation when there are factors outside of OFLC's control that prolong application processing, such as delays related to the housing inspections that state workforce agencies and employers must work together to schedule and complete.⁴⁷ To address such delays, OFLC officials said they work to facilitate communication between the state workforce agencies and the employer. In addition, OFLC recently updated its online system to give state workforce agencies the ability to enter notes that provide the employer with information about the status of the inspections.

DHS. DHS's USCIS has an overall goal of processing Form I-129 petitions within 2 months of receipt; however, they aim to process 80 percent of Form I-129 petitions for H-2A workers, specifically, within 15 days, according to USCIS officials.⁴⁸ Our analysis of USCIS data found that from FY 2018 through FY 2023, USCIS processed over 80 percent of H-2A petitions within 15 days, meeting the agency's 80 percent target. USCIS officials told us that managers actively monitor H-2A processing times and filing volumes to ensure they meet their 15-day organizational goal.

⁴⁵Federal law also requires DOL to provide employers with an initial response within 7 days of application receipt to notify the employer if there is a deficiency in the application. According to our analysis of DOL data, OFLC met this target in nearly 100 percent of approved applications from FY 2018 through FY 2023.

⁴⁶We identified a total of 7,487 applications that OFLC coded as delayed. When we excluded these applications from our analysis, we calculated that OFLC processed 97 percent of applications 30 or more days before the date of need. When we included the delayed applications, our analysis found that OFLC processed 63 percent of applications 30 or more days before the date of need.

⁴⁷Our analysis found that in FY 2023, most delays were due to the state workforce agencies and employers. Before submitting an application to DOL, an employer must submit a job order to their state workforce agency describing the jobs they are seeking to fill. State workforce agencies conduct several checks to review the employer for compliance with DOL's H-2A regulations, including housing inspections.

⁴⁸See GAO, *U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: Actions Needed to Address Pending Caseload*, [GAO-21-529](#) (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 18, 2021). The Form I-129 petition encompasses multiple classifications of nonimmigrant workers, including H-2A workers. However, since 2007, USCIS has expedited processing for H-2A petitions. Typically, employers can pay a fee for expedited processing of a Form I-129 petition. However, according to agency officials, USCIS conducts expedited processing of H-2A petitions without charging employers a fee.

State. According to State officials, because the H-2A visa program is considered a matter of national security, the agency prioritizes H-2A visas over other visa types.⁴⁹ State’s need to prioritize H-2A visas varies by consular office because some countries have more H-2A visa applicants than other countries. For example, 92 percent of H-2A visas were issued for workers of Mexican nationality during the period of our review. According to State officials, its consulates in Mexico aim to issue H-2A visas within 3 days of when the consulate receives the application package, and the applicant has scheduled an interview. According to our analysis of State data, from FY 2018 through FY 2023, State’s consulates processed nearly 92 percent of H-2A applications within 3 days.⁵⁰

Agencies’ Digital Capabilities Helped Maintain Processing Times, but DHS Lacks Full Electronic Processing

DOL, DHS, and State reported gaining efficiencies in the application review process through transitions to electronic application processing during the period of our review, but DHS’s USCIS has not included H-2A in its schedule for full electronic processing of applications across the agency.

DOL. OFLC transitioned from paper to electronic processing of applications and supporting documents in 2019, according to agency officials. OFLC officials said that before this transition, a significant amount of time was devoted to printing and mailing forms. OFLC officials told us that the fully digital application also helped keep processing times low by reducing the number of applications with deficiency notices (see text box). For example, the digital application prevented employers from submitting the application with blank fields. Digitization also reduced discrepancies and inconsistencies between different forms, according to OFLC officials.

⁴⁹State has reported that the H-2A visa program is a national security priority essential to the economy and food security of the U.S.

⁵⁰Our analysis includes all H-2A visa applications, not just those of applicants with Mexican nationality. In addition, our analysis includes applications for which State denied issuing a visa.

Fluctuations in Department of Labor (DOL) H-2A Applications with Notice of Deficiencies (NOD)

The percentage of H-2A applications with NODs fluctuated in the 6-year period we reviewed, according to our analysis. Due to electronic efficiencies, NODs declined from fiscal year (FY) 2018 through FY 2022 from 44 percent of total applications (5,159) to 29 percent of total applications (5,540). However, in FY 2023, NODs increased to 46 percent of total applications (9,695)—which represents nearly double the applications with NODs in the previous year. Officials from DOL’s Office of Foreign Labor Certification said this increase was related to recent regulatory changes that employers must learn to navigate. DOL’s 2022 Final Rule included several changes related to wage adjustments and housing standards, among other things. Officials said they conducted outreach and stakeholder education to help employers understand the new requirements.

Source: GAO analysis of DOL’s temporary labor certification data and interviews with Office of Foreign Labor Certification officials. | GAO-25-106389

DHS. According to USCIS officials, the agency has taken steps to enhance its capability to process H-2A Form I-129 petitions electronically since 2021; however, it still relies on paper communication for many steps in the petition review process. Specifically, USCIS transitioned to a new case management system to allow for petition decisions to be communicated electronically, but employers must submit paper petitions and supporting documentation to USCIS by mail. USCIS staff then enter or scan these paper documents into USCIS’s electronic data system before they can review the petitions electronically. When necessary, USCIS mails the employer a request for evidence, and the employer must mail the requested documents back to USCIS. When USCIS receives the paper documentation, staff then scan and upload these documents to USCIS’s electronic system.

As USCIS officials reported, petitions requiring additional evidence take longer to process.⁵¹ Our analysis of USCIS data shows that in FY 2023, average processing times for petitions requiring a request for evidence were nearly 10 times greater than petitions without (68 days compared to 7 days). This is an increase from FY 2018, when the average processing times for petitions requiring a request for evidence were six times greater than petitions without (42 days compared to 7 days). However, the share of petitions with a request for evidence declined from FY 2018 through FY 2023, from 12 percent to 7 percent.⁵² Although petitions that require additional evidence inherently take more time to process than those that do not, reducing the need for communication and submissions by mail would likely speed up the process.

⁵¹As discussed previously, USCIS officials told us the agency provides 87 days (including mailing time) for employers to respond to a request for evidence.

⁵²Although the share of petitions with a request for evidence declined from FY 2018 through FY 2023, the total number of petitions with a request for evidence increased during this period from 1,561 to 1,740.

USCIS has been modernizing its paper-based immigration benefits process since 2006 but has not included H-2A in its current schedule for full electronic processing.⁵³ DHS's Office of Inspector General (OIG) found that USCIS's reliance on paper files created further backlogs during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁴ In 2021, as required by law, USCIS developed a 5-year plan for, among other things: establishing electronic filing procedures for all petitions for immigration benefits; issuing correspondence electronically, including requests for evidence; and improving processing times.⁵⁵ USCIS has reported progress in achieving end-to-end electronic processing across its lines of business.⁵⁶ For example, since developing its 5-year plan, its end-to-end electronic capability for nonimmigrant petitions has increased from 17 percent to 54 percent.⁵⁷

However, the 5-year plan has not yet included the H-2A visa program, and USCIS has not included the H-2A visa program on its current digitization schedule. USCIS officials said they did not have a timeline for the H-2A visa program but anticipated making progress on its capability to

⁵³We have previously reported on the delays USCIS has faced in this project and the management and development challenges that limited USCIS's progress in this area. See GAO, *Immigration Benefits System: Significant Risks in USCIS's Efforts to Develop its Adjudication and Case Management System*, [GAO-17-486T](#) (Washington, D.C.: Mar. 16, 2017), and GAO, *Information Technology: Key Attributes of Essential Federal Mission-Critical Acquisitions*, [GAO-20-249SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 2020).

⁵⁴Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, *Continued Reliance on Manual Processing Slowed USCIS' Benefits Delivery during the COVID-19 Pandemic*, OIG-22-12 (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 28, 2021).

⁵⁵Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act, Pub. L. No. 116-159, div. D, tit. I, §§ 4101-4103, 134 Stat. 709, 738-41 (2020). This law requires that the Secretary of Homeland Security provide the appropriate congressional committees a 5-year plan to enable electronic filing for all applications and petitions for immigration benefits, accept electronic payments at all filing locations, issue correspondence electronically, and improve processing times for all immigration and naturalization benefit requests.

⁵⁶USCIS has four lines of business: Citizenship, Humanitarian, Immigrant, and Nonimmigrant.

⁵⁷USCIS defines end-to-end electronic processing as the ability to electronically intake submitted applications, petitions, and requests for benefits; accept payments electronically; complete the adjudication process from start to finish electronically; and correspond with customers electronically. As of the end of FY 2023, USCIS reported the following progress toward end-to-end electronic capability for each of its four lines of business: Citizenship: 100 percent; Humanitarian: 92 percent; Immigrant: 84 percent; and Nonimmigrant: 54 percent. USCIS calculates these percentages by averaging the extent that electronic processing capabilities are available across six domains: intake, identity management, customer services, adjudication, correspondence and scheduling, and risk and fraud.

receive and respond to requests for evidence online in FY 2025 and online filing at a future undetermined date. The officials said H-2A is not a current focus due to critical humanitarian initiatives and other projects that USCIS has prioritized, including online filing of other nonimmigrant visa classifications. However, as discussed previously, federal law required USCIS to develop a 5-year plan for all petitions, regardless of their priority. Further, given the growth of the H-2A visa program, a schedule would better position USCIS to meet this growing demand.

A key component of project planning is developing a schedule for executing project activities, according to generally recognized project management practices from the Project Management Institute.⁵⁸ Using a schedule can help to measure actual performance against planned performance to determine whether deliverables and outcomes are being achieved as planned. Further, milestones and detailed schedules help ensure commitment to and implementation of deliverables. Given that USCIS is 3 years into its 5-year plan, establishing a schedule, including milestones, for complete end-to-end electronic processing of H-2A visa program petitions would provide USCIS with an accountability mechanism and better position USCIS to make program improvements before the end of the 5-year period.

State. Workers apply for their H-2A visa online through State’s website. In addition, since 2019, State has automatically received the USCIS-approved Form I-129 petitions—which contain information used to process the visa applications—electronically from DHS. Prior to that time, State relied on mailed copies of approved Form I-129 petitions—which officials estimated took 5 to 7 days to receive—and manually entered the information into its own electronic system for processing. Now, according to State officials, the agency typically receives the approved petition hours after USCIS approves it, and its intake center conducts initial intake of the information within 24 hours. Likewise, State conducts initial intake of workers’ online visa applications within 24 hours of the applicant’s submission so that the consular staff can begin prescreening the application.

⁵⁸*PMBOK*® Guide, Seventh Edition, 2021. *PMBOK* is a trademark of Project Management Institute, Inc.

Agencies' Approaches to Processing H-2A Applications Can Affect Oversight, Other Programs, and Workers' Access to Rights Information

Effect on Oversight

As the H-2A visa program continues to grow, agencies' approaches to prioritizing H-2A applications may result in unintended consequences for their effectiveness in overseeing the program, processing applications for other programs in a timely manner, and ensuring workers are provided with information about their rights.

In recent years, DOL reported its concerns that H-2A visa program integrity may be affected by the need to process applications in a timely manner.⁵⁹ DOL's OFLC audits approved H-2A applications to help ensure program integrity. Because these audits are a discretionary activity, in recent years, OFLC has audited fewer approved applications, in part, to handle the rise in applications, according to OFLC officials. Specifically, in a report to Congress, OFLC reported that in FY 2018, it concluded over 500 audits of H-2A applications.⁶⁰ In FY 2023, it concluded approximately 30 audits, according to data we reviewed. OFLC officials attributed the reduction in H-2A audits to the competing priorities of OFLC staff. Specifically, OFLC officials told us that they have limited resources to conduct audits because the same staff who process applications also audit the approved applications. Further, they told us the same staff conduct audits of other visa applications, and in some years, they must prioritize audits of one program over the other due to limited resources.

To manage its audit efforts, in 2021, in response to a recommendation by DOL's OIG, OFLC developed a risk-based strategy to identify which adjudicated applications to audit.⁶¹ OFLC also conducts oversight through supervisory reviews of certain H-2A applications during the approval process, although as with the audits, OFLC officials told us there is less

⁵⁹Department of Labor *FY 2022 Annual Performance report*, and Department of Labor, *FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification, Employment and Training Administration, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations*.

⁶⁰Department of Labor, a report submitted in response to the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. 117-103) and House Report No. 117-96, accessed June 16, 2023, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/h2a/H-2A_Report2022.pdf.

⁶¹Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, *DOL Needs to Improve Debarment Processes to Ensure Foreign Labor Program Violators are Held Accountable*, 06-20-001-03-321 (Sept. 30, 2020). We did not assess DOL's risk-based strategy as part of the scope of our work.

time to conduct these reviews because staff are focused on application processing.⁶²

Effect on Other Visa Programs

DOL officials reported that prioritizing H-2A applications adds to backlogs or waitlists in other programs. For example, DOL has reported that prioritizing H-2A applications has shifted staff away from processing immigrant permanent labor certification applications, even though demand for that program has also increased.⁶³ DOL's OIG has reported on the lengthy application processing times for permanent labor certifications and has also reported that OFLC's reallocation of staff to temporary visa programs during peak seasons decreases the number of permanent labor certification applications subject to audit review.⁶⁴ Further, DOL officials stated that the filing season for H-2A workers has lengthened as the program has grown (see table 1). As a result, they said it is more difficult to shift staff around to meet processing needs, which may affect processing of other visas.

⁶²According to OFLC officials, adjudication staff are to review decisions prepared by contract analysts, and may also review decisions prepared by new employees, and complex applications.

⁶³Department of Labor, *FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification, Employment and Training Administration, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations*. A permanent labor certification issued by the Department of Labor allows an employer to hire a foreign worker to work permanently in the U.S.

⁶⁴Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, *Overview of Vulnerabilities and Challenges in Foreign Labor Certification Programs*, 06-21-001-03-321 (Nov. 13, 2020).

Table 1: DOL’s Increasing Volume of H-2A Applications throughout the Year

	DOL received over 1,000 H-2A applications...	In January, applications peaked at...
In Fiscal Year (FY) 2018	• in each of 5 months of the year	• 2,012 applications
In FY 2023	• in each of 9 months of the year	• 4,164 applications

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Labor’s (DOL) temporary labor certification data. | GAO-25-106389

Similarly, USCIS and State officials told us that the prioritization of H-2A visas slows down the processing for other programs. For example, State officials said that many consular offices, especially in Mexico, focused significant resources on processing H-2A visas during peak season—February and March, in particular. This may result in longer wait times for interviews for other visa classifications during these months, according to the officials. The agencies have taken some steps to address the impact of H-2A visa program growth on other programs. For example, DOL has requested Congress allow it to implement new fees or leverage existing fees to help it access more resources.⁶⁵

Effect on Workers’ Access to Rights Information

State requires consular officers to inform H-2A visa program applicants of their rights while in the U.S. but waiving the visa interview may limit whether workers receive this information. During the visa interview, consular officers must ensure applicants are provided the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet.⁶⁶ State officials said that when an interview is waived, consular officers include the pamphlet and a card with a QR code linked to the online pamphlet with the applicant’s passport when it is returned to the applicant with the H-2A visa. State officials said the workers’ representatives, such as recruiters who work for the employer, may pick up the passports at the consulate on the workers’ behalf to distribute to the workers. However, State officials said the recruiters may not deliver the pamphlets to the workers. Further, DOL’s OIG has found instances of employers and their representatives confiscating workers’ passports and charging fees in return for visas, suggesting that some employers may

⁶⁵Department of Labor, *FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification, Employment and Training Administration, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations*.

⁶⁶Department of State, *Foreign Affairs Manual*, 9 FAM 402.3, and Pub. L. No. 110-457, § 202, 122 Stat. 5044, 5055-57 (2008).

not prefer to provide H-2A workers with the information about their rights.⁶⁷

State officials said they are taking additional steps to help ensure workers have direct access to the information in absence of the interviews. For example, they said that when completing the visa application online, workers must certify that they have read the “Know Your Rights” information to be able to continue with the application. In addition, applicant service centers, where workers go for fingerprinting and photos, display the “Know Your Rights” posters with the QR code. In May 2023, State issued a public notice for input on the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet. State officials told us that the agency is reviewing the input it received to improve the distribution methods of the “Know Your Rights” information, such as making the pamphlet, as well as a video with the information, available at major ports of entry, using social media, emailing applicants, and disseminating the pamphlet through foreign government consulates.

DOL Investigations Find High Rates of Violations, and Incomplete Information May Constrain Back Wage Repayment Efforts

DOL’s WHD investigates and penalizes employer violations of H-2A workers’ rights when the law and resources permit. Most H-2A investigations are agency directed rather than stemming from worker complaints, and most H-2A investigations uncover violations, according to our analysis of WHD data. To accommodate limited resources for enforcement, WHD uses strategies to target high-risk H-2A employers. After uncovering a program violation, WHD can impose civil money penalties, require employers to pay workers’ back wages, or debar employers from participating in the H-2A visa program in the future, among other actions. However, WHD has not assessed the costs and benefits of options to reduce the resource burden on WHD to return back wages.

DOL Investigates Few H-2A Employers, but Investigations Find High Rates of Violations

Investigations

WHD investigates a small share of H-2A employers. For example, according to our analysis of DOL data, from FY 2018 through FY 2023,

⁶⁷Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, *OIG Investigations Newsletter*, vol. XXX (Aug. 1, 2020–Sept. 30, 2020), and Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, *OIG Investigations Newsletter*, vol. XLIII (Oct. 1, 2022–Nov. 30, 2022).

OFLC certified 92,051 H-2A applications submitted by employers.⁶⁸ In that same 6-year period, WHD concluded 2,857 investigations of H-2A employers.

WHD has a limited number of investigative staff to conduct wide-ranging enforcement obligations. In its *FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan*, DOL reported that declining staff numbers in the preceding several years hindered its ability to carry out investigations, inspections, and other mission-critical activities. As the H-2A visa program continued to grow, WHD reported operating with one of the lowest investigator levels in the last 50 years, with 773 investigators in FY 2023. These investigators are responsible for agricultural labor standards as well as all WHD regulatory responsibilities, such as federal minimum wage and overtime enforcement.⁶⁹

In the period of our review, most H-2A investigations were directed by the agency rather than stemming from worker complaints. According to our analysis of WHD data, from FY 2018 through FY 2023, 85 percent of WHD’s H-2A investigations were agency directed, and 15 percent stemmed from complaints, on average. Although WHD prioritizes complaint-based investigations over agency-directed investigations in accordance with its policy, WHD conducts more agency-directed investigations because it receives few complaints.⁷⁰ WHD’s 2023 *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* report states that H-2A workers are reluctant to complain because reporting a violation poses a risk to their jobs, housing, H-2A visas, and opportunities for future work.

⁶⁸The number of applications does not reflect the number of unique employers who participated in the H-2A visa program because each employer could have submitted multiple applications during this period and each application could represent multiple employers. For example, a USDA report counted 13,549 H-2A applications but estimated that about 18,000 H-2A farms participated in FY 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *The H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program in 2020*, Economic Information Bulletin No. 238 (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 2022).

⁶⁹WHD enforces federal minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. WHD also enforces the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, the Employee Polygraph Protection Act, the Family and Medical Leave Act, and wage garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act, among other employment standards and worker protections.

⁷⁰WHD classifies complaints into three priority levels to determine the order of investigation—tier I, tier II, and tier III. Tier I cases have the highest priority, and tier III cases have the lowest priority. WHD officials we interviewed said that H-2A complaints are typically categorized into tiers I or II because H-2A workers are considered one of the most vulnerable worker populations.

Since WHD receives few complaints from workers and has limited investigative resources, WHD has developed strategies for targeted agency-directed investigations of agricultural employers in general and among H-2A employers in particular. According to WHD officials, the agency uses targeted investigations that aim to encourage compliance across geographic locations or industries. For example, WHD's 2023 *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* report outlines four case selection strategies that use data, research, and stakeholder expertise to target investigations. These strategies target agricultural actors that have certain characteristics (e.g., crop type, employer type, geographic location) associated with a higher likelihood of violations or a high concentration of agricultural laborers. According to WHD's Agency Management Plan, in FY 2023, 70 percent of WHD's compliance actions were attributed to an initiative, like the *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative*.

Because FLCs account for a disproportionate share of debarments, they are a strategic target of some WHD investigations, according to WHD officials. For example, the strategies in WHD's *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* focus on investigating FLCs. According to WHD officials, there is widespread concern about the role that FLCs play in labor exploitation, which can include labor trafficking. According to our analysis of DOL data from FY 2018 through FY 2023, FLCs made up 21 percent of investigations (589 of 2,857) and 37 percent of H-2A visa program violations (25,335 of 69,294). From FY 2020 through FY 2023, FLCs made up 54 percent of debarments (31 of 57).⁷¹ As stated previously, FLCs accounted for 15 percent of approved applications and 42 percent of the jobs certified in the H-2A visa program, on average, from FY 2020 through FY 2023. According to our analysis, most violations are charged on a per-worker basis, which may partly explain why FLCs account for a higher share of violations than applications.

The mobile nature of FLC operations may pose additional risks to worker safety, according to WHD officials. WHD officials said that FLCs are more likely than other employers to move workers to jobs outside of approved work locations (i.e., the intended area of employment). Officials noted that this practice can create a cascade of violations. For example, housing and transportation in these other locations may not have been inspected or approved. Likewise, because different localities may require different

⁷¹We limited our analysis of the share of debarments of FLCs to FY 2020 through FY 2023 because of limitations of OFLC's data in identifying the type of employer debarred prior to FY 2020. Between FY 2018 and FY 2023, DOL debarred a total of 121 employers.

wages, when FLCs transport workers outside of certified work locations, they may fail to adjust pay appropriately.

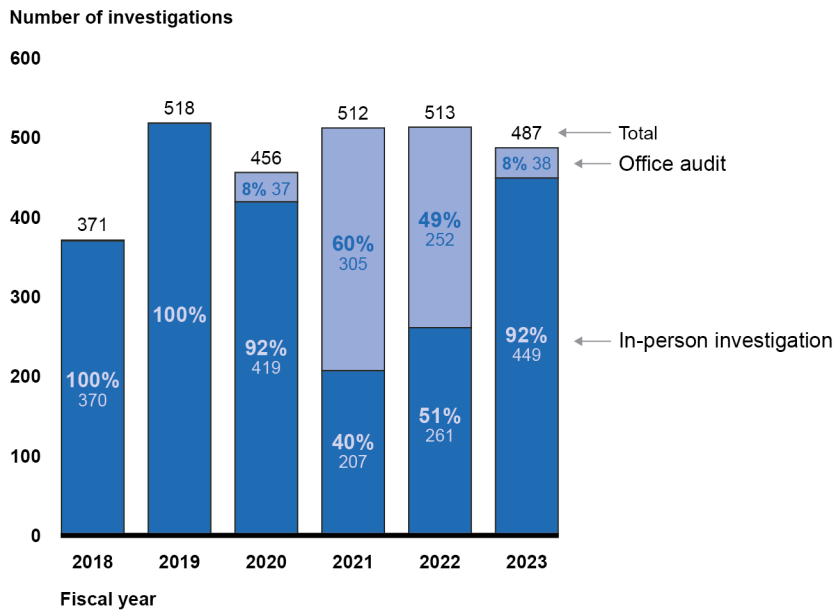
WHD primarily conducted investigations in person during the 6-year period we reviewed but relied more heavily on office audits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, according to our analysis. WHD uses two methods to inspect employer compliance with H-2A visa program rules: in-person investigations and office audits.⁷² In-person investigations include visits to the work site; interviews with workers; safety inspections of vehicles used to transport workers; health and safety investigations of housing; and, when applicable, inspections of field sanitation standards. Office audits focus on reviewing files and do not involve a site visit.

In the 6-year period we reviewed, the number of office audits WHD conducted peaked in FY 2021, making up 60 percent of H-2A investigations (see fig. 6). WHD reported pivoting to conduct more office audits in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as a health and safety precaution for both workers and investigators.⁷³ These virtual enforcement efforts allowed the agency to dedicate resources to uncovering wage violations—such as underpayment of workers or illegal pay deductions—which made up the top category of violation in FY 2021. Our analysis shows that back wages assessed in the 6-year period we reviewed peaked in FY 2021 at over \$7 million.

⁷²In-person investigations encompass both full investigations and limited investigations. For limited investigations, fact finding is done on-site, but the investigation is narrow in scope. For full investigations, fact-finding is conducted on-site, and the investigator examines all aspects of the employer's compliance with all relevant laws and regulations.

⁷³Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* (2023).

Figure 6: Number of Wage and Hour Division (WHD) H-2A Investigations by Compliance Action, Fiscal Years 2018–2023



Source: GAO analysis of Department of Labor (DOL) Wage and Hour Division data. | GAO-25-106389

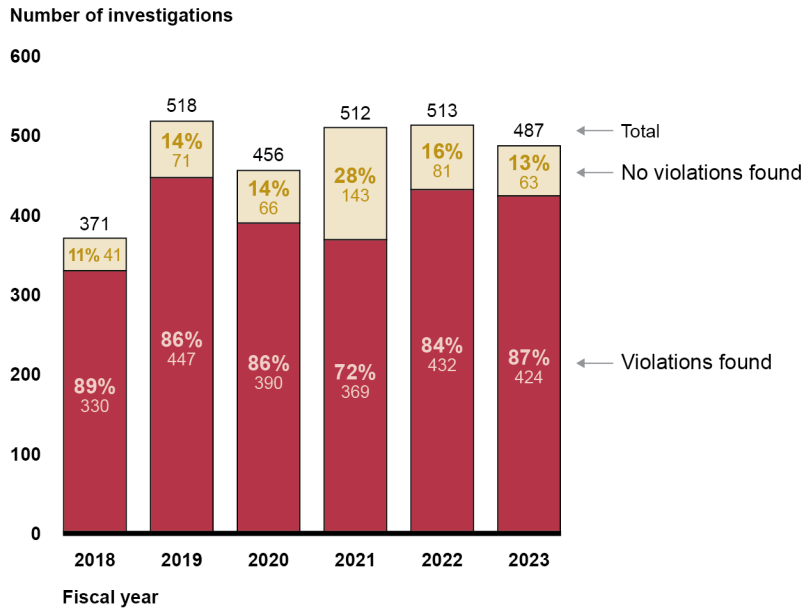
Note: In our analysis of WHD data, we found that three additional compliance actions were used on one occasion each during the 6-year period: one self-audit, one conciliation (through remediation to resolve the complaint), and one housing pre-occupancy inspection. For reporting purposes, we excluded these compliance actions from this figure. Our analysis of in-person investigations encompasses WHD’s limited investigations and full investigations because both compliance actions involve on-site investigations.

However, WHD officials emphasized that in-person investigations are a key component of WHD enforcement efforts. DOL has reported that agricultural workers are often subject to unsafe housing, transportation, and working conditions, which may be difficult to uncover through office audits. According to our analysis of WHD data, the agency has begun to return to pre-pandemic levels of in-person investigations. As shown in figure 6, 92 percent of investigations were conducted in-person in FY 2023.

Violations

In the 6-year period we reviewed, most investigations of H-2A employers uncovered violations. From FY 2018 through FY 2023, WHD concluded 2,857 investigations of H-2A employers. Eighty-four percent (2,392) of investigations found one or more H-2A violations, accounting for a total of 69,294 H-2A violations affecting 66,819 workers (see fig. 7). In that period, of those employers found to have at least one violation, 45 percent had more than 5 violations.

Figure 7: Wage and Hour Division (WHD) H-2A Investigations That Found Violations, Fiscal Years 2018–2023

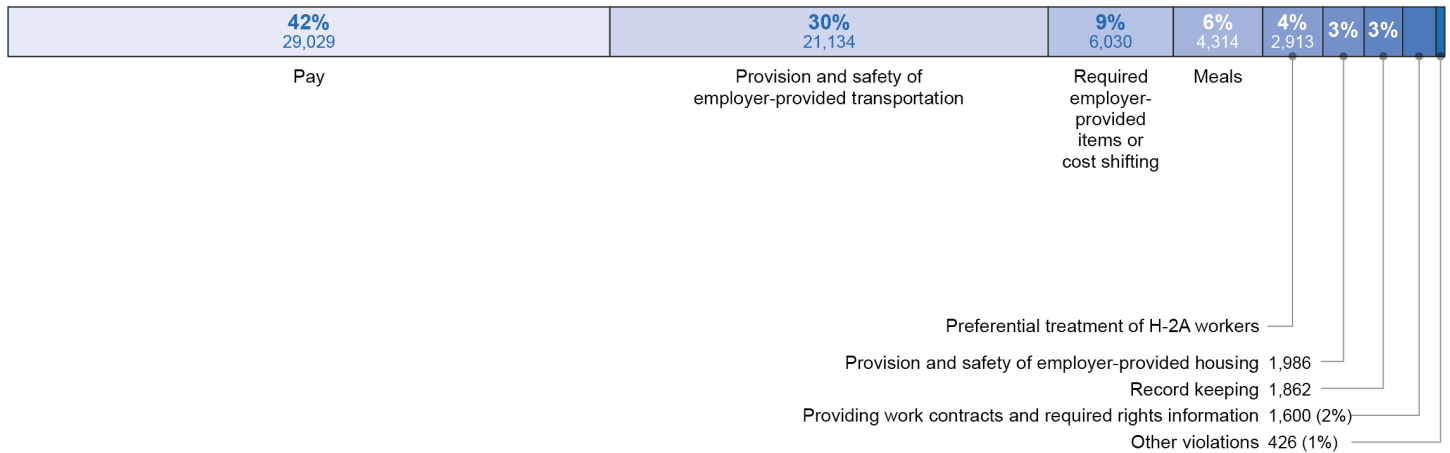


Source: GAO analysis of Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division data. | GAO-25-106389

Note: WHD staff may calculate violations on a per-requirement basis or a per-worker basis, according to WHD’s *Field Operations Handbook*. For example, an employer that fails to properly house 10 workers may receive one violation (one per requirement) or 10 violations (one per worker). Particularly egregious violations, willful violations, and violations significantly and adversely affecting workers are more likely to be calculated on a per-worker basis.

The most common violations uncovered in WHD investigations were related to pay (42 percent), provision and safety of transportation (30 percent), and illegal charges and fees (9 percent) for employer-provided items such as bedding or work supplies (see fig. 8).

Figure 8: Violations Uncovered by DOL’s Wage and Hour Division (WHD) in the H-2A Visa Program, Fiscal Years 2018–2023



Source: GAO analysis and categorization of Department of Labor (DOL) Wage and Hour Division data. | GAO-25-106389

Note: WHD staff may calculate violations on a per-requirement basis or a per-worker basis, according to WHD’s *Field Operations Handbook*. For example, an employer that fails to properly house 10 workers may receive one violation (one per requirement) or 10 violations (one per worker). Particularly egregious violations, willful violations, and violations significantly and adversely affecting workers are more likely to be calculated on a per-worker basis. For reporting purposes, we consolidated WHD violations into the nine broad categories shown above. See appendix I for more information about how we consolidated categories.

Investigations of H-2A employers often uncover violations of other labor laws in addition to H-2A violations, according to our analysis of WHD data. From FY 2018 through FY 2023, 39 percent of investigations that found H-2A violations also found violations of other labor laws.⁷⁴ As described in WHD’s *Field Operations Handbook*, every investigation of an H-2A employer includes a concurrent investigation of the employer’s compliance status with the Fair Labor Standards Act and Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act. According to WHD officials, investigators may also evaluate compliance with other rules such as child labor laws and Occupational Safety and Health Act field sanitation and temporary labor camp standards. Of cases with violations co-occurring with H-2A, 69 percent were Fair Labor Standards Act violations and 26 percent were Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act violations.

⁷⁴WHD’s 2,857 investigations of H-2A employers uncovered an additional 7,764 violations related to other laws and regulations, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

DOL Uses Several Tools to Remedy Employer Violations but May Face Difficulties Returning Back Wages

To remedy violations of H-2A visa program rules by employers, DOL's WHD has the statutory authority to impose civil money penalties (i.e., fines), recover back wages (i.e., unpaid wages) for workers, and debar (i.e., temporarily ban) violators from future participation in the program, among other actions.⁷⁵ However, WHD faces difficulties returning back wages to workers.

Civil Money Penalties

WHD considers civil money penalties whenever it finds violations, according to WHD regulations. To determine the penalty amount, WHD considers the type of violation, the gravity of the violation and its impact on the worker(s), and the circumstances surrounding the violation, among other things.⁷⁶ From FY 2018 through FY 2023, WHD assessed over \$25 million in H-2A civil money penalties, according to our analysis of WHD data. According to data presented on WHD's website, from FY 2018 through FY 2023, H-2A violations accounted for 63 percent of civil money penalties assessed to all agricultural employers.⁷⁷

Back Wages

In response to wage violations, WHD may order that an employer pay back wages to make up the difference between what the worker was paid and the amount they should have been paid.⁷⁸ From FY 2018 through FY 2023, WHD assessed over \$20 million in H-2A back wages, according to our analysis of WHD data. According to calculations presented on WHD's website, from FY 2018 through FY 2023, H-2A violations accounted for 54 percent of back wages assessed to all agricultural employers.⁷⁹ According to agency officials, about 75 percent of back wages are paid directly to workers by the employers.

If an employer is unable to find the worker, WHD collects the back wages from the employer and must make every reasonable effort to locate the

⁷⁵U.S.C. § 1188(g)(2); 29 C.F.R. §§ 501.1(a)(2), 501.16, 501.20.

⁷⁶See 29 C.F.R. § 501.19.

⁷⁷GAO used the information presented on WHD's website to calculate the proportion of H-2A civil money penalties as a share of all civil money penalties assessed across agricultural industries. See Department of Labor, "WHD by the Numbers 2023" (Washington, D.C.), accessed May 22, 2024, <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/data/charts/agriculture>.

⁷⁸Any person who desires a review of a WHD determination to assess certain penalties may submit a written request for an administrative hearing. 29 C.F.R. § 501.33.

⁷⁹GAO used the information presented on WHD's website to calculate the proportion of H-2A back wages as a share of all back wages assessed across agricultural industries. See Department of Labor, "WHD by the Numbers 2023."

worker, according to WHD's *Field Operations Handbook*. As of March 2024, WHD officials told us that roughly 80 percent of back wages assessed from FY 2018 through FY 2023 had been successfully returned to workers, including both back wages returned directly by employers and those returned by WHD. Although the majority of back wages are returned to workers—and most by employers—roughly 20 percent of back wages assessed in the period of our review did not get returned to workers.

WHD has taken steps to increase the share of back wages returned to workers. Specifically, according to WHD's *Fiscal Year 2022 Agency Management Plan*, the agency is increasing its efforts to inform workers about how to contact WHD for back wages they may be owed.⁸⁰ For example, WHD has launched a public service campaign to raise the visibility of its online tool, Workers Owed Wages, which allows workers to search for unclaimed wages. In FY 2022, WHD set its first agency-wide performance goal to return 79 percent of back wages to workers, which it met. WHD then increased the goal to 82 percent in FY 2023. Further, according to DOL's FY 2024 Budget in Brief, the agency is requesting budget increases that would support the hiring of 105 full-time staff in several enforcement positions, including back wage follow-up specialists.⁸¹

Although the agency has taken steps to get more back wages into the hands of workers, WHD still faces challenges finding workers in a timely and efficient manner. WHD does not always have timely access to complete contact information to locate and disburse back wages to workers who have returned to their home countries. WHD officials told us that employers sometimes fail to keep workers' permanent addresses even though DOL requires that employers keep these records on file for 3 years after the H-2A application was certified by OFLC. DOL does not require employers to submit this information to the agency unless it is

⁸⁰Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Fiscal Year 2022 Agency Management Plan*.

⁸¹Department of Labor, *FY 2024 Budget in Brief*.

requested by WHD for an investigation.⁸² As a result, WHD staff may learn that workers' address information is missing after workers have returned to their home countries, which makes returning back wages more difficult.

WHD's efforts to return back wages to unlocated workers may inefficiently use agency resources and delay worker repayment. According to WHD officials, in instances where employers fail to pay the workers the back wages directly, WHD staff attempt to reconstruct worker contact information through different avenues, such as through data from other federal agencies, employers, and other means. For example, State may have contact information from visa applications. In addition, WHD officials said WHD staff may be able to find additional contact information from employer records. Further, according to WHD officials and WHD's *Field Operations Handbook*, staff also use several additional avenues to locate workers—such as social media, internet searches, phone directories, and internet locator applications. WHD officials told us they do not track how long it takes them to find workers and return back wages. Two worker organizations we interviewed expressed concerns that H-2A workers often do not receive back wages for 2 or 3 years, or at all. When WHD is unable to locate employees after 3 years, they are required to transfer any remaining monies from back wages to the U.S. Treasury.

WHD officials said they had not assessed options for efficiencies that may reduce the resources WHD must invest in locating workers to return back wages. For example, WHD could explore ways to incentivize employers to retain worker information or find workers or ways to streamline its own methods for locating workers. Given that employers have direct contact with workers and have more success in returning back wages than WHD, identifying and implementing incentives could reduce the resource burden placed on WHD. Federal internal controls state that management should use quality information to achieve agency objectives and emphasize developing efficient structures and operations that minimize the waste of

⁸²In November 2022, DOL also began to require employers to keep workers phone numbers and email addresses, when available. H-2A worker earnings records include such information as each worker's earnings, the nature and amount of the work performed, the number of hours of work offered each day, and the permanent address in the worker's home country. Where the records are maintained at a central recordkeeping office, other than in the place or places of employment, they must be made available for inspection and copying within 72 hours of receiving notice from WHD. 20 C.F.R. § 655.122(j).

resources.⁸³ By identifying and evaluating various options to reduce the resource burden on WHD to return back wages, including the costs and benefits of those options, WHD may be able to improve efforts to return back wages, as well as potentially increase the amount of back wages returned to workers.

Debarment

According to statute, DOL can debar—temporarily ban for up to 3 years—an employer that violates certain H-2A visa program rules. Debarment is reserved for substantial violations and is used sparingly; DOL debarred 121 employers from FY 2018 through FY 2023.⁸⁴ For example, in May 2022, DOL debarred an Ohio nursery owner for 3 years for repeatedly violating H-2A visa program rules, intimidating and threatening workers, and denying workers their full wages.⁸⁵ In addition, in October 2022, DOL debarred a Florida-based FLC from participating in the H-2A visa program for 3 years. Two DOL investigations found that the FLC failed to pay workers the minimum required wage and failed to provide employees with copies of their work contracts, among other violations.⁸⁶

⁸³GAO-14-704G.

⁸⁴Both OFLC and WHD have authority to debar H-2A employers. From FY 2018 through FY 2023, according to our analysis of DOL data, WHD debarred 97 unique employers (i.e., we removed duplicates), and OFLC debarred 24 employers. 20 C.F.R. § 655.182(g).

⁸⁵DOL also assessed \$76,000 in penalties and recovered \$62,000 in back wages for workers as part of the investigation. See Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Ohio Nursery Owner Debarred from Foreign Labor Visa Program after US Department of Labor Investigation Finds Repeated Violations*, Release Number 22-1564-CHI (Aug. 15, 2022), <https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd/whd20220815-2>.

⁸⁶Following the investigation, DOL also recovered over \$540,000 in back wages for workers and assessed over \$30,000 in civil money penalties to the FLC. See Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Department of Labor recovers \$540K for 268 Guest Workers after Father, Son Farm Labor Contractors Denied Them Full Wages, Provide Unsafe Housing*, Release Number 23-1618-ATL (Aug. 28, 2023), <http://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd/whd20230828-0>.

H-2A Visa Program Offenses Subject to Employer Debarment

The Department of Labor has the authority to debar employers for substantial violations. Examples of offenses subject to debarment described in regulation include failure to pay or provide the required wages, benefits, or working conditions; intimidation, threats, coercion, or blacklisting of workers who file complaints; failing to pay civil money penalties or back wages; or committing a single heinous act showing such flagrant disregard for the law that future compliance with program requirements cannot reasonably be expected.

Source: 20 C.F.R. §§ 655.135, 655.182; 29 C.F.R. § 501.20(d). | GAO-25-106389

Since we last reported on the H-2A visa program, DOL has taken steps to ensure the effectiveness of its actions to prevent debarred employers from participating in the H-2A visa program. DOL has developed a standard operating procedure for cross-referencing debarments with DHS data, among other things.⁸⁷ Further, in April 2024, DOL issued a final rule intended to enhance the Department's capabilities to take necessary enforcement actions and ensure that debarred entities do not circumvent the effects of debarment.⁸⁸ As of August 2024, the rule is subject to litigation in federal court and under a preliminary injunction.⁸⁹

Additionally, DOL has asked Congress to extend a 2-year statute of limitations for debarring an H-2A employer.⁹⁰ According to WHD officials, WHD has 2 years from the last known date the violation occurred to notify an employer of the agency's intent to debar the employer, if appropriate. However, agency officials said they can face challenges providing this notice of intent within the 2-year period when employers do not provide timely information or when violations are reported long after they occurred. Consequently, the 2-year statute of limitations can impede WHD's ability to debar a violating employer. In a 2022 report, DOL recommended that Congress extend the statute of limitations on debarment to help increase the protection of worker rights under the H-2A visa program.⁹¹

⁸⁷DOL took this action in response to our 2015 recommendation to use all employer-related information the agency collects on debarred employers to screen new applications. [GAO-15-154](#).

⁸⁸Changes include revised procedures for applying orders of debarment to successors of debarred employers, agents, and attorneys. 89 Fed. Reg. 33,898 (Apr. 29, 2024).

⁸⁹On August 26, 2024, a federal district court issued a preliminary injunction of the April 2024 final rule. The preliminary injunction prohibits DOL from enforcing the April 2024 final rule within the 17 states that filed the lawsuit.

⁹⁰29 C.F.R. § 501.20(c).

⁹¹Specifically, the DOL report recommended that the Immigration and Nationality Act be changed to provide a longer period than 2 years from the occurrence of the violation in which the notice of intent to debar an employer may be issued and extend the maximum debarment period from 3 years to 5 years. Department of Labor, a report submitted in response to the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. No. 117-103) and House Report No. 117-96, accessed June 16, 2023, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/h2a/H-2A_Report2022.pdf.

DOL Is Taking Steps to Help Workers Understand and Assert Their Rights Under the H-2A Visa Program

DOL has reported that the H-2A visa program lacks sufficient protections for workers to assert their rights, and the agency is taking steps to help workers understand and assert those rights. As we previously mentioned, DOL officials reported that H-2A workers are reluctant to file complaints, and our analysis found that a small portion (15 percent) of DOL's investigations stemmed from complaints in the 6-year period we reviewed. However, our analysis also indicates that complaint-based investigations are an effective way to identify violations. The average investigation arising from a complaint finds 38 violations compared to the 22 violations found in agency-directed investigations, according to our analysis of DOL data from FY 2018 through FY 2023. DOL's efforts to address challenges H-2A workers face in reporting violations include addressing barriers to filing complaints—by mitigating workers' disincentives to filing complaints and their difficulties using an online contact form—and educating workers on their rights through community outreach and collaboration with foreign governments.

DOL Efforts to Mitigate Disincentives to Workers Filing Complaints

DOL is involved in several efforts that seek to mitigate disincentives that workers face when filing or considering whether to file a complaint. Workers continue to face the same disincentives to filing complaints that we identified in our 2015 report—including risk of deportation due to workers' visas being tied to their employers, fear of retaliation and blacklisting, and high rates of debt from illegal recruitment fees.⁹² DOL has also cited research that shows H-2A workers are unlikely to complain because they fear retaliation and may risk losing their visas along with their jobs.⁹³ In interviews with agency officials, researchers, and worker organizations, we heard that these issues persist (see text box). DOL has instituted antiretaliation and foreign recruitment transparency measures for the H-2A visa program, collaborated with other agencies to protect H-2A workers' rights, issued guidance on fair recruitment practices of foreign workers, and updated its online contact form.

⁹²GAO-15-154.

⁹³Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* (2023).

Disincentives Faced by H-2A Workers in Reporting Violations of Their Rights

In interviews with five worker organizations, five researchers, and agency officials, we heard about the following disincentives H-2A workers face in reporting violations of their rights:

- **Workers' visas being tied to their employers.** Representatives from four worker organizations said workers do not file complaints because their legal status is tied to their employer. Workers who file complaints may risk deportation, according to three researchers we interviewed. Department of State officials told us that workers may not report illegal recruitment fees because they would lose their H-2A visas if State found the employer violated program rules.
- **Retaliation and blacklisting.** Representatives from all five worker organizations we interviewed told us workers are reluctant to file complaints because they fear they would be blacklisted or not invited back for future work.
- **Debt from illegal recruitment fees.** Representatives from all five worker organizations said that some H-2A employers or recruiters charge illegal recruitment fees, and representatives from four of the organizations said that workers may take on debt to pay these fees. A representative from one of the organizations said that workers do not complain because they would be unable to pay their debts if they lost their jobs.

Source: GAO analysis. | GAO-25-106389

Antiretaliation and transparency measures. In April 2024, DOL issued a final rule seeking to protect H-2A workers from retaliation and to enhance the transparency of H-2A worker recruitment.⁹⁴ According to DOL, the rule aims to protect workers against unjust termination—including retaliatory termination—by clarifying the circumstances in which workers can be terminated for cause. It also expands and clarifies the range of activities that are protected by antiretaliation provisions, such as labor organizing. Additionally, to help DOL enforce the prohibition against recruitment fees, it requires employers to disclose information about all agents and recruiters used to recruit workers.⁹⁵

Cross-agency collaboration. As a member agency of the H-2B Worker Protection Taskforce, DOL collaborates with other agencies to develop action plans that may address some of the disincentives H-2A workers face when filing complaints. Where feasible, the taskforce's actions are expected to cover H-2A as well as H-2B workers. For example, the

⁹⁴89 Fed. Reg. 33,898 (Apr. 29, 2024). On August 26, 2024, a federal district court issued a preliminary injunction of the April 2024 final rule. The preliminary injunction prohibits DOL from enforcing the April 2024 final rule within the 17 states that filed the lawsuit.

⁹⁵DHS is also taking steps to address the structural disincentives to reporting that workers face. It issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in September 2023 that, among other things, seeks to alleviate mobility challenges for workers, strengthen the prohibition on illegal fees, and provide whistleblower protections to H-2A workers. Specifically, the proposed rule—which DHS expects to finalize in November 2024—seeks to clarify and strengthen prohibitions on employer- and recruiter-imposed fees in the H-2 programs; extend grace periods for H-2 workers seeking new employment, preparing for departure from the U.S., or seeking a change of immigration status; and make it easier for workers to transition from one H-2 position to another by making H-2 portability permanent. 88 Fed. Reg. 65,040 (Sept. 20, 2023).

taskforce reported that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with foreign governments to identify recruiting misconduct—such as charging recruitment fees—by surveying workers. As mentioned in our 2015 report, debt bondage from recruitment fees may serve as a disincentive to reporting abuse.⁹⁶ In addition, the taskforce has created the Interagency H-2 Worker Protection Working Group to explore extending its actions to the H-2A visa program.⁹⁷ The Working Group reported that USAID worked with DOL, worker and migrant advocacy organizations, and the national Ministries in Northern Central America to improve the “Know Your Rights” materials provided to H-2 visa holders both before travel to the U.S. and while they are in the U.S.

Recruiting guidance. In June 2022, DOL, along with State and USAID, issued the nonbinding “Guidance on Fair Recruitment Practices for Temporary Migrant Workers,” which addresses how to identify, mitigate, respond to, and prevent abuses in the H-2 worker recruitment process.⁹⁸ The guidance aims to promote best practices among foreign governments, recruiters, and employers in the recruitment of H-2 workers under the H-2A and H-2B visa programs. Specifically, the document promotes best practices for H-2 employers to prohibit recruitment fees in contracts and for foreign governments to take measures to prevent recruiters from charging such fees, which may leave workers in debt.

Planned updates to WHD’s online contact form. WHD plans to update its online contact form in FY 2025 with changes that address some of the difficulties workers face when using the form to alert WHD of a potential violation. There are several ways for workers to alert WHD of potential violations: by calling WHD’s National Contact Center (1-866-487-9243), by visiting a local WHD office, or by submitting an online contact form. Submitting the online contact form does not formally initiate a complaint; however, after a worker completes the online contact form, a WHD representative calls the worker by phone to record the complaint.

⁹⁶[GAO-15-154](#).

⁹⁷The White House leads the Interagency H-2 Worker Protection Working Group. The Working Group is comprised of representatives of the Taskforce agencies, including DOL, DHS, State, and USAID, as well as other agencies as determined by the White House and Working Group members. White House H-2B Worker Protection Taskforce, *Strengthening Protections for H-2B Temporary Workers* (Oct. 2023).

⁹⁸Department of Labor, Department of State, and U.S. Agency for International Development, *Guidance on Fair Recruitment Practices for Temporary Migrant Workers*, Reference Number 22-565-NAT (June 10, 2022).

Although the online contact form is currently only available in English, WHD officials told us that the updated contact form will be translated into Spanish—the national language of most H-2A workers. The planned update will also eliminate the current form’s requirement for workers to submit information such as their zip code, which some workers may not have, according to two researchers we interviewed.

DOL Community Outreach and Collaboration with Foreign Governments and Agencies

DOL educates H-2A workers on their rights through community outreach and collaboration with foreign governments. Workers who are unaware of their rights are unlikely to file complaints, according to DOL officials and representatives from a worker organization we interviewed. Representatives from five employer organizations we interviewed said employers provide workers with information about their rights in their contracts, on workers’ rights posters, or through trainings; however, a representative from one employer organization also stated that educating workers on their rights is left to the employers’ discretion. To educate workers on their rights, DOL’s WHD organizes community outreach and implements several outreach strategies and media campaigns. DOL also collaborates with foreign governments and agencies to educate workers about their rights. In addition, DOL updated the H-2A visa program regulations to make it easier for service providers to educate workers at employer-provided housing.

Community outreach and media campaigns. To educate workers on their rights and employers on their responsibilities, WHD’s community outreach specialists organize and facilitate outreach within local communities. According to our analysis of DOL data, WHD concluded 2,419 community outreach events related to the H-2A visa program from FY 2018 through FY 2023, including 725 stakeholder meetings, 489 presentations, 167 webinars, 73 compliance consultations, and 65 media engagements.⁹⁹ WHD targets specific audiences in its outreach activities, including employers, employer associations, workers, advocacy groups, state government agencies, and community-based organizations, among other groups.

In FY 2020, DOL launched the *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative*, which includes outreach strategies, such as holding regular meetings with stakeholders, collaborating with stakeholders to distribute

⁹⁹We excluded from our analysis 121 outreach events that did not include the date the event was concluded. WHD data categorized each of these events as related to the H-2A visa program, but the subject matter of some of these events also overlapped with other acts, such as the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

materials on workers' rights, and training FLCs and H-2A agents on program requirements.¹⁰⁰ The initiative also includes media campaigns, which incorporate press releases, radio, video, and social media. For example, one campaign highlights worker stories to mitigate the fear of filing complaints.¹⁰¹

Collaboration with foreign governments. DOL collaborates with foreign governments to educate workers about their rights under H-2A and other visa programs. Specifically, as part of DOL's planned actions under the interagency H-2B Worker Protection Taskforce, the agency will disseminate the MigrantWorker.gov website (<https://www.dol.gov/general/migrantworker>) to foreign consulates in the U.S. through the Consular Partnership Program, which also applies to the H-2A visa program.¹⁰² Additionally, DOL has participated in three declarations with the Mexican government related to protecting Mexican workers in the U.S.¹⁰³ For example, the January 2023 memorandum of understanding between the U.S. and Mexican governments outlines collaborative outreach and training efforts to educate H-2 workers on their rights and labor protections under the program.

¹⁰⁰Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *Cross-Regional Agricultural Worker Initiative* (2023).

¹⁰¹For example, see Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, *US Department of Labor Fines North Carolina Employers \$139K after They Shortchanged Farmworkers; Seized Passports, Visas to Intimidate Them*, Release Number 23-2397-ATL (Nov. 16, 2023), https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd/whd20231116?_ga=2.213401430.319212475.1717012097-207106432.1715364607.

¹⁰²DOL's Consular Partnership Program is a collaborative effort with the embassies and consulates of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic that provides workers with support, information, and educational opportunities to learn about their rights. Department of Labor, *Support From Your Home Country*.

¹⁰³DOL has also released a template that can be used to create joint declarations in partnership with the governments of other foreign countries. U.S. Government, *Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Mexican States Concerning Labor Mobility and the Protection of Participants in Temporary Foreign Worker Programs* (Jan. 2023); Department of Labor, *Joint Declaration between the Department of Labor of the United States of America and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States to Work together to Inform Mexican Workers in the United States About Their Labor Rights* (Sept. 2021); and Department of Labor, *Letter of Arrangement between the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor of the United States of America and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States Concerning Wage and Hour Laws and Regulations Applicable to Mexican Workers in the United States* (Sept. 2, 2021).

Updated regulations. DOL recently updated its regulations to help service providers educate workers about their rights.¹⁰⁴ DOL officials told us that they partner with nongovernmental organizations to communicate with workers who may be reluctant to speak to U.S. government officials. Representatives from two worker organizations we interviewed said that service providers educate workers about their rights by visiting employer-provided housing. However, another worker organization told us that some employers may prevent workers from talking to visitors. DOL has also acknowledged this concern, and its April 2024 final rule permits workers to accept guests—including service providers who educate workers about their rights—at employer-provided housing.¹⁰⁵

Conclusions

For nearly 40 years, the H-2A visa program has sought to ensure the vitality of the U.S. agriculture economy and food supply. In the face of recent and significant program growth, federal agencies have opportunities to strengthen their management and oversight of the program.

Specifically, DHS does not have concrete plans to fully digitize the Form I-129 petition for H-2A workers, which could help the agency process the growing number of visa applications more efficiently. DHS's USCIS has been modernizing its paper-based immigration benefits process since 2006, and more recently, it has developed a 5-year plan for end-to-end electronic processing across the agency. USCIS has reported significant progress, but it has not included the H-2A visa program on its current schedule for implementing the plan. Establishing a schedule for full digitization of the H-2A visa program would provide USCIS with an accountability mechanism and better position USCIS to make program improvements.

There are also opportunities for DOL's WHD to implement efficiencies and strengthen its enforcement mechanisms. WHD may not have timely access to complete worker contact information from employers. By identifying and evaluating the costs and benefits of options to reduce the

¹⁰⁴89 Fed. Reg. 33,898 (Apr. 29, 2024). On August 26, 2024, a federal district court issued a preliminary injunction of the April 2024 final rule. The preliminary injunction prohibits DOL from enforcing the April 2024 final rule within the 17 states that filed the lawsuit.

¹⁰⁵Key service providers include health-care providers, community health workers, education providers, legal service providers, government officials, clergy members, and any other service provider to which a worker may need access. 89 Fed. Reg. 33,898 (Apr. 29, 2024).

resource burden on WHD to find workers to return back wages, WHD could determine whether staff time and resources could be used more efficiently to return back wages to H-2A workers.

Recommendations for Executive Action

We are making two recommendations—one to DHS and one to DOL.

The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services should establish a schedule, including milestones, for complete end-to-end electronic processing of H-2A visa program petitions. (Recommendation 1)

The Secretary of Labor should ensure that the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, identifies and evaluates options, including the costs and benefits of those options, for reducing the resource burden on WHD in its efforts to find workers to return back wages. (Recommendation 2)

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

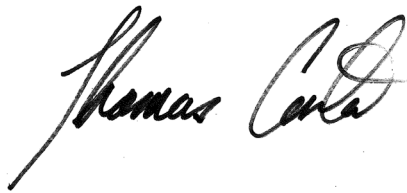
We provided a draft of this report to DHS, DOL, DOJ, State, and USDA for review and comment. DHS provided written comments, reproduced in appendix II, and agreed with recommendation 1. DOL's WHD provided written comments, reproduced in appendix III, and agreed with recommendation 2. In its comments, WHD stated that recovering back wages for workers is both a priority and part of the agency's mission; therefore, they do not consider it to be a burden. In using the term "burden" in the report, we mean burden on WHD's resources. We clarified the use of this term in the report.

DHS, DOL, and USDA also provided technical comments that we incorporated, as appropriate. DOJ and State had no comments on the draft report.

We are sending copies of this report to the appropriate congressional committees; the Secretaries of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Labor, and State; and the Attorney General. In addition, this report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <https://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-4769 or costat@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix IV.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas Costa". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'T'.

Thomas Costa
Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

We were asked to review the growth of the H-2A visa program and federal agencies' ability to administer and enforce the program. Specifically, we examined (1) trends in the characteristics of H-2A employers, jobs, and workers in recent years; (2) the extent to which the Department of Labor (DOL), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Department of State (State) have taken steps to process applications in a timely manner as program uptake has increased in recent years; (3) the extent to which DOL has taken steps to investigate and remedy employer violations; and (4) steps DOL has taken by to enhance workers' ability to report potential violations and workers' awareness of their rights.

Data Sources

Our quantitative information sources included electronic datasets administered by DOL, DHS, and State. We reviewed data covering fiscal year (FY) 2018 through FY 2023.¹ Details on the scope and purpose of these data are described below.

Department of Labor

Office of Foreign Labor Certification

We obtained internal and publicly available data from the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) on H-2A temporary labor certification applications from FY 2018 through FY 2023. We used these data to report on characteristics of employers and jobs in recent years, as well as application processing times.

With respect to employers, we identified their industries and how they hired workers—directly or through farm labor contractors (FLC).² For the purposes of our analysis, we use the term “direct-hire employers” to mean all employers that did not contract with an FLC to hire and employ H-2A workers.³ Although FLC is a legal term with a specific meaning under the

¹Application data were extracted based on the date on which final decisions were made on applications. Investigation data were extracted based on the date on which the investigation concluded. Complaint data were extracted based on the date the complaint was made. Outreach data were extracted based on the conclusion date of the event.

²Our analysis of data about how employers hired workers was limited to FY 2020 through FY 2023 due to a change in how OFLC collected these data when it transitioned from its legacy iCERT Visa Portal System to its Foreign Labor Application Gateway System in FY 2020.

³Our definition of direct-hire employers includes individual employers of H-2A workers, multiple individual employers that jointly employ H-2A workers, agents that apply for H-2A workers on behalf of non-FLC employers, and associations that may employ H-2A workers or apply for H-2A workers on behalf of non-FLC employers.

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, we use the term throughout this report to refer to H-2A labor contractors. Under the H-2A regulations, an H-2A labor contractor is any person who meets the definition of an H-2A employer and is not a fixed-site employer, an agricultural association, or an employee of a fixed-site employer or agricultural association, who recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, houses, or transports any worker subject to the H-2A provisions.⁴ We classified employers by industry subsectors using North American Industry Classification System codes.⁵

With respect to jobs, we also identified and analyzed occupation type, requirements, and locations of jobs.⁶ We determined occupation type using the Standard Occupational Classification system.⁷ To assess the application processing times, we analyzed the amount of time that elapsed from when OFLC received an application to when OFLC made a certification determination.

We assessed the reliability of the temporary labor certification data by reviewing related documentation, interviewing relevant officials, and conducting electronic data testing. We found the data to be sufficiently reliable for the purposes of reporting on characteristics of H-2A applications, employers, and processing times. To address some discrepancies in the availability of records and data elements between internal OFLC data and publicly available OFLC data, we combined the two data sources to conduct the analysis. Additionally, OFLC transitioned its temporary labor certification data to a new system during our period of analysis, and we spoke with DOL officials and reviewed related documentation to account for related changes in how the data were collected and processed.

We also obtained summary data about OFLC audits of approved temporary labor certification applications. We assessed the reliability of

⁴20 C.F.R. § 655.103(b).

⁵The North American Industry Classification System is the standard used by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purposes of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. economy.

⁶We report job requirements for FY 2020 to FY 2023 because temporary labor certification data about job requirements were only available beginning in FY 2020.

⁷The Standard Occupational Classification system is used by federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data.

these data by reviewing related documentation and interviewing relevant officials. We used publicly reported data about the number of audits OFLC concluded in FY 2018, and we analyzed the number of audits in FY 2023 using data from OFLC. We also obtained and analyzed data about employers who were debarred by OFLC or the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) from the H-2A visa program from FY 2018 through FY 2023. We assessed the reliability of these data by reviewing related documentation, interviewing relevant agency officials, and conducting electronic data testing. We found the data to be sufficiently reliable for the purpose of reporting the number of audits conducted and employers debarred from FY 2018 through FY 2023.

Wage and Hour Division

For FY 2018 through FY 2023, we obtained case-level data about all concluded H-2A complaints, investigations, and enforcement actions from WHD's Wage and Hour Investigative Support and Reporting Database (WHISARD). We used these data to analyze workers' complaints and WHD's investigation and enforcement efforts for the H-2A visa program. For example, we analyzed the type of investigation (agency-directed or complaint), the type of compliance action (in-person or office audit), and the type of employer investigated (FLC or non-FLC).⁸

We also reported on types of violations that WHD found. For reporting purposes, we condensed the original WHISARD data violation descriptions into nine broad categories (see table 2).

⁸For the H-2A visa program, WHD does not collect a variable that directly identifies an investigation as pertaining to an FLC. However, there is a requirement when investigating an FLC to contact a regional office. Using regional office identification numbers, we isolated investigations involving FLCs. Some special categories of employers are exempt from registering as FLCs. However, WHD officials indicated that the "overwhelming majority" of FLCs are required to register and can be tracked using the described methodology. However, as a result, our analysis may undercount the number of investigations of and violations by FLCs.

Table 2: GAO Categories of Wage and Hour Division (WHD) Violation Descriptions

GAO Category	Types of WHD Violations
Pay	Illegal deductions, failure to comply with frequency of pay requirements, failure to pay required rate, failure to pay three-fourth guarantee, and failure to pay wages when due.
Required employer-provided items or cost shifting	Unlawful cost-shifting, unlawful deposits for bedding or other items, failure to provide employer-provided items, and failure to provide necessary supplies.
Employer-provided housing	Failure to provide housing, failure to provide housing at no cost, failure to obtain a pre-occupancy inspection, failure to meet housing health and safety requirements, failure to notify the state workforce agency of a change in certified housing, and failure to provide family housing when required.
Meals	Failure to provide meals or kitchen facilities and failure to provide meals at a reasonable cost.
Transportation	Transportation violations resulting in death or serious injury, failure to provide inbound or outbound transportation, failure to provide daily worksite transportation, and failure to meet transportation safety requirements.
Other violations	Failure to comply with an investigation; knowingly providing false information to the Department of Labor; failure to comply with employment-related laws; failure to comply with recruitment requirements; failure to comply with abandonment for cause requirements; failure to comply with workers compensation requirements; failure to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations; deviation of job qualifications from accepted qualifications; discrimination, intimidation, or threats; farm labor contractors' (FLC) provision of an invalid "fixed-site"; FLC provision of an invalid Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act FLC information; FLC failure to comply with surety bond requirements; and FLC failure to amend an application.
Record keeping	Failure to provide records, failure to comply with earnings records requirements, failure to comply with wage statement requirements, failure to make or keep employer records, failure to record why hours worked were less than hours offered, and failure to keep records for 3 years.
Work contracts and required rights information	Seeking a waiver of rights from workers, failure to provide a work contract or job order, failure to state actual terms of a job order, and failure to post H-2A poster.
Preferential treatment of H-2A workers	Preferential treatment of H-2A workers, unlawful rejection of U.S. workers, layoff or displacement of workers in the U.S., failure to contact prior workers in the U.S., and failure to accept state workforce agency referrals.

Source: GAO analysis. | GAO-25-106389

In addition, for those investigations found to have violations that resulted in some type of remedy, we analyzed the dollar amount of civil money penalties assessed to employers and back wages assessed that were due to workers for violations.

We also obtained and analyzed data from WHISARD on WHD's outreach efforts. We identified the number, type, and audience of WHD outreach events that educate workers and employers on their rights, resources, and obligations within the program. WHD data categorized each of these events as related to the H-2A visa program, but the subject matter of some of these events also overlapped with other acts, such as the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act.

We assessed the reliability of these data by reviewing related documents, interviewing relevant officials, and conducting electronic data testing. We found the data that we reported to be sufficiently reliable for the purposes of reporting on WHD H-2A investigations, employer violations, and outreach.

Department of Homeland Security

To analyze U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processing times for H-2A petitions, we obtained Form I-129 petition data from the Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3 (CLAIMS 3) and the USCIS Electronic Immigration System (USCIS ELIS) for FY 2018 through FY 2023.⁹ We used these data to report on Form I-129 H-2A petition processing times. We calculated processing time from the date a petition was received by USCIS to the date of the final decision.

We assessed the reliability of these data by reviewing related documentation, interviewing relevant officials, and conducting electronic data testing. Additionally, USCIS transitioned its H-2A petition data from CLAIMS 3 to USCIS ELIS during our period of analysis, and we spoke with USCIS officials and reviewed relevant documentation to account for related changes in how the data were collected and processed. We found the data to be sufficiently reliable for the purpose of reporting on H-2A petition processing times.

Department of State

We obtained and analyzed H-2A nonimmigrant visa application data from State's Consular Consolidated Database for FY 2018 through FY 2023. We used these data to report on H-2A worker characteristics, including sex, nationality, marital status, and age of workers who applied for H-2A visas. We also analyzed visa application processing times. To assess application processing times, we analyzed the amount of time that elapsed from when the consulate began the adjudication to the date of the final adjudication determination. State begins the adjudication once it has received both the approved DHS Form I-129 petition and the visa application, and the applicant has scheduled an interview and paid the required fees. We assessed the reliability of these data by reviewing related documentation, interviewing relevant officials, and conducting electronic data testing. We found the data to be sufficiently reliable for the

⁹In FY 2020, USCIS began transitioning Form I-129 H-2A petition data from CLAIMS 3 to USCIS ELIS. The transition was completed in FY 2021.

purposes of reporting on H-2A worker characteristics and H-2A visa application processing times.

Reviews of Documentary Evidence and Interviews

To inform our work across engagement objectives, we reviewed relevant federal laws and regulations and literature on trends in the growth, implementation, and oversight of the program. In addition, we reviewed DOL, DHS, and State documents—including program guidance, policies, and standard operating procedures—to understand how these agencies process H-2A applications. We assessed agency procedures against the agency’s strategic plans and generally recognized project management practices.¹⁰

To address our objectives on the steps DOL has taken to investigate and remedy employer violations and enhance workers’ ability to report potential violations and workers’ awareness of their rights, we also reviewed OFLC and WHD internal enforcement procedures. Specifically, we reviewed documentation related to OFLC’s audits of adjudicated H-2A applications and WHD’s efforts related to investigations, pursuing back wages, debarment, and outreach efforts. We compared this information to federal standards for internal control on using quality information and efficient use of resources.¹¹

We also conducted interviews with organizations whose representatives are knowledgeable about the perspectives of workers (domestic and foreign) and employers (see table 3).¹² We also met with researchers who have studied the H-2A visa program. In addition, we met with an H-2A farm labor contractor and an H-2A employer agent. We selected worker and employer organizations to obtain a mix of national and regional perspectives, with our regional selections focused on states representing a mix of those with either the largest numbers of H-2A workers or H-2A growth. We selected researchers based on prior GAO work, our review of relevant literature, or referrals from other experts. We selected researchers who could provide a range of perspectives based on their expertise with immigration and labor issues and their engagement with

¹⁰*PMBOK® Guide*, Seventh Edition, 2021. *PMBOK* is a trademark of Project Management Institute, Inc.

¹¹GAO, *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*, [GAO-14-704G](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 2014).

¹²Throughout this report, we use the term “worker organizations” to describe organizations representing or advocating for agricultural workers and the term “employer organizations” to describe organizations representing or advocating for agricultural employers.

the H-2A visa program. The perspectives of these interviewees are not generalizable but provide illustrative examples of the issues we discussed.

Table 3. Stakeholders and Researchers Interviewed

Organization Type	Organization
Organizations with worker perspectives (worker organizations)	Centro de los Derechos del Migrante, Inc.
	Farmworker Justice
	Legal Aid of North Carolina
	Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid
	United Farm Workers
Organizations with employer perspectives (employer organizations)	American Farm Bureau Federation
	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
	Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association
	National Council of Agricultural Employers
	National Farmers Union
	Texas International Produce Association
Researchers	Cato Institute
	Economic Policy Institute
	Migration Policy Institute
	National Center for Farmworker Health
	Polaris Project
	University of California-Davis

Source: GAO interviews. | GAO-25-106389

To address all our objectives, we interviewed DOL, DHS, and State officials about their policies and procedures for the H-2A visa program and to gather their perspectives on growth in the program.

Appendix II: Comments from the Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, DC 20528



**Homeland
Security**

BY ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

October 7, 2024

Thomas Costa
Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548-0001

Re: Management Response to Draft Report GAO-25-106389, "H-2A VISA PROGRAM: Agencies Should Take Additional Steps to Improve Oversight and Enforcement"

Dear Mr. Costa:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft report. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS, or the Department) appreciates the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO) work in planning and conducting its review and issuing this report.

DHS leadership is pleased to note GAO's positive recognition of that the Department maintained H-2A petition processing times at an average of 11 days from Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 through FY 2023, despite the fact that the number of petitions received effectively doubled during that same time, from 13,444 to 26,795. DHS' U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) ability to maintain processing times while experiencing an effective 100 percent growth in H-2A petitions is supported by efficiencies gained through the electronic processing and adjudication of H-2A petitions in the USCIS Electronic Immigration System (ELIS). In 2020, USCIS began processing and adjudicating H-2A petitions electronically in ELIS, which eliminated the need to physically distribute H-2A petitions and associated evidence for adjudication based on a paper record. While agricultural employers still must submit the paper version of Form I-129,¹ under current processes the form is scanned during intake, with the information uploaded into ELIS and thereafter the petition is fully processed and adjudicated

¹ Form I-129, "Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker," which is a requirement to participate in the H-2A visa program: <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-2a-temporary-agricultural-workers>

**Appendix II: Comments from the Department
of Homeland Security**

electronically. DHS remains committed to the timely and efficient processing of H-2A petitions, and supporting U.S. employers or U.S. agents who meet specific regulatory requirement to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill agricultural jobs.

The draft report contained two recommendations, including one for the Director of USCIS with which the Department concurs. Enclosed find our detailed response to the recommendation. DHS previously submitted technical comments addressing several accuracy, contextual, and other issues under a separate cover for GAO's consideration, as appropriate.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on this draft report. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. We look forward to working with you again in the future

Sincerely,

JIM H CRUMPACKER

Digitally signed by JIM H
CRUMPACKER
Date: 2024.10.07 14:32:15 -04'00'

JIM H. CRUMPACKER
Director
Departmental GAO-OIG Liaison Office

Enclosure

**Enclosure: Management Response to Recommendations
Contained in GAO-25-106389**

GAO recommended that the Director of USCIS:

Recommendation 1: Establish a schedule, including milestones, for complete end-to-end electronic processing of H-2A visa program petitions.

Response: Concur. USCIS agrees that submittal of benefit requests online instead of on paper creates savings and operational efficiencies to both USCIS and filers, and that such efficiencies have value in meeting the time-sensitive needs of agricultural employers. Accordingly, USCIS' strategic efforts to increase the number of immigration forms that can be filed and processed electronically are ongoing.² Under the guidance of USCIS' Office of Information Technology (OIT), initial discussions regarding requirements for the prioritization of electronic filing for the I-129 H-2A petitions are underway with the USCIS' IT Steering Committee (ITSC).³ However, efforts regarding the detailed planning and scheduling of any electronic IT enterprise activity, including end-to-end processing, are contingent upon agency priorities and leadership approval.

However, it is important to clarify that any timeline in which USCIS expects to enable full end-to-end electronic processing—including online filing active for Form I-129 H-2A petitions—will be dependent on several other factors. These include but are not limited to moving Form I-129 H-2A filing intake from the Texas Service Center to the use of a USCIS Lockbox,⁴ and making enhancements to USCIS case management systems, as appropriate, to handle electronic processing of records. Further, there are numerous other Form I-129 categories that are being reviewed for online filing, and the sequencing of these individual filing types will impact the delivery of other electronic processing.

In addition to working through the ITSC process, USCIS is undertaking other efforts to enhance the customer experience. In October 2024, for example, USCIS plans to launch a new method of electronic filing for certain form types. The 'PDF Intake' initiative enables petitioners to submit a PDF version of the completed paper application form and

² The most recent information on completed and target delivery periods for planned online filing capabilities, referred to as "E-File Intake," is noted in USCIS' biannual Congressional reporting under Section 4103 Plan Pursuant to the Emergency Stopgap USCIS Stabilization Act. See <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/reports/SIGNED-Section-4103-FY2021-Report-9-7-21.pdf>.

³ A cross-functional governing body responsible for aligning USCIS' IT investments and data management approaches with mission priorities. The prioritization and planning of USCIS enterprise IT activities, is reviewed semi-annually by ITSC.

⁴ A Lockbox is a secure facility used by government agencies and private organizations to facilitate the collection and deposit of fees. USCIS Lockboxes receive and route most of the USCIS forms and fees that people submit by mail.

**Appendix II: Comments from the Department
of Homeland Security**

required evidence through their “myUSCIS” online account. PDFs uploaded through myUSCIS are processed by the USCIS lockbox and ingested into ELIS for case management enabling an end-to-end electronic process from receipt through adjudication in ELIS. By having the PDF submitted electronically, USCIS is enabled to electronically request and receive RFEs, and will consider expanding PDF Intake to include additional form types, such as the Form I-129 H2-A petitions, as appropriate.

The ITSC is currently in the process of prioritizing and sequencing IT work for FY 2025 and 2026, which will include discussion of detailed IT requirements, milestones and target delivery dates for complete end-to-end electronic processing of H-2A visa program petitions. The ITSC will then present a prioritized proposed workplan to USCIS leadership for final approval and execution.

Estimated Completion Date: June 30, 2025.

Appendix III: Comments from the Department of Labor

U.S. Department of Labor

Wage and Hour Division
Washington, DC 20210



October 3, 2024

Ms. Cindy S. Brown Barnes
Managing Director
Education, Workforce and Income Security
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Ms. Brown Barnes,

The U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) Wage and Hour Division (WHD) appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) Draft Report titled "**H-2A Visa Program: Agencies Should Take Additional Steps to Improve Oversight and Enforcement, Engagement Code 106389.**"

GAO notification letter addressed to then-Secretary of Labor Mary Walsh on December 9, 2022, stated its goals for this study, were to examine (1) trends in the characteristics of H-2A employers, jobs, and workers in recent years; (2) the extent to which DOL, DHS and State have taken steps to process applications in a timely manner as program uptake has increased in recent years; (3) the extent to which DOL has taken steps to investigate and remedy employer violations; and (4) steps taken by DOL to enhance workers' ability to report potential violations and awareness of their rights.

Two recommendations are made in the report, one of them specific to the Department of Labor.

Recommendation 2: *The Secretary of Labor should ensure that the Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, identifies and evaluates options, including the costs and benefits of those options, for reducing the burden on WHD in its efforts to find workers to return back wages.*

WHD agrees with this recommendation; however, WHD notes that it is our mission to recover back wages for workers, and we do not consider this to be a burden on WHD. WHD prioritizes ensuring workers receive their back wages and is committed to employing various strategies to find unlocatable workers. WHD will continue to explore and evaluate additional options to assist in efforts to find workers due back wages.

Again, thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this report. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,


Jessica Looman
Administrator

Appendix IV: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Thomas Costa at (202) 512-4769, or costat@gao.gov.

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Nisha R. Hazra (Assistant Director), Cady Panetta (Analyst in Charge), Walker Adams, Hiwotte Amare, Sean Dedmon, Lena Nour, Lorin Obler, Claire Rueth, and Tiayé Wooten made key contributions to this report. Also contributing to this report were Seto Bagdoyan, Sandra Baxter, James Bennett, Kathryn Bernet, Charlotte Cable, Melinda Cordero, Ashley Davis, Erin Godtland, Kirsten Lauber, Latesha Love-Grayer, Moon Parks, Raquel Qualls-Hampton, Lauren Shaman, William Stupski, Hannah Weigle, Adam Wendel, and Judith Williams.

Related GAO Products

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: Additional Actions Needed to Manage Fraud Risks. [GAO-22-105328](#). Washington, D.C.: September 19, 2022.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: Actions Needed to Address Pending Caseload. [GAO-21-529](#). Washington, D.C.: August 18, 2021.

Information Technology: Key Attributes of Essential Federal Mission-Critical Acquisitions, [GAO-20-249SP](#). Washington, D.C.: September 8, 2020.

H-2B Visas: Additional Steps Needed to Meet Employers' Hiring Needs and Protect U.S. Workers. [GAO-20-230](#). Washington, D.C.: April 1, 2020.

Immigration Benefits System: Significant Risks in USCIS's Efforts to Develop its Adjudication and Case Management System. [GAO-17-486T](#). Washington, D.C.: March 16, 2017.

H-2A and H-2B Visa Programs: Increased Protections Needed for Foreign Workers. [GAO-15-154](#). Washington, D.C.: March 6, 2015.

H-2A Visa Program: Modernization and Improved Guidance Could Reduce Employer Application Burden. [GAO-12-706](#). Washington, D.C.: September 12, 2012.

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