

to engage in the international recruitment of H-2B workers under this *Application for Temporary Employment Certification*. These agreements must contain the contractual prohibition against charging fees as set forth in §655.20(p).

(b) The employer, and its attorney or agent, as applicable, must also provide the identity and location of all persons and entities hired by or working for the recruiter or agent referenced in paragraph (a) of this section, and any of the agents or employees of those persons and entities, to recruit prospective foreign workers for the H-2B job opportunities offered by the employer.

(c) The Department will maintain a publicly available list of agents and recruiters who are party to the agreements referenced in paragraph (a) of this section, as well as the persons and entities referenced in paragraph (b) of this section and the locations in which they are operating.

[77 FR 10151, Feb. 21, 2012]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 10151, Feb. 21, 2012, §655.9 was added, effective Apr. 23, 2012.

PREFILING PROCEDURES

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 77 FR 10151, Feb. 21, 2012, an undesignated center heading was added before §655.10, effective Apr. 23, 2012.

§ 655.10 Determination of prevailing wage for temporary labor certification purposes.

(a) *Application process.* (1) The employer must request a prevailing wage determination from the NPC in accordance with the procedures established by this regulation.

(2) The employer must obtain a prevailing wage determination that is valid either on the date recruitment begins or the date of filing a complete *Application for Temporary Employment Certification* with the Department.

(3) The employer must offer and advertise the position to all potential workers at a wage at least equal to the prevailing wage obtained from the NPC.

(b) *Determinations.* Prevailing wages shall be determined as follows:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, if the job oppor-

tunity is covered by a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) that was negotiated at arms' length between the union and the employer, the wage rate set forth in the CBA is considered as not adversely affecting the wages of U.S. workers, that is, it is considered the "prevailing wage" for labor certification purposes.

(2) If the job opportunity is not covered by a CBA, the prevailing wage for labor certification purposes shall be the arithmetic mean, except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, of the wages of workers similarly employed at the skill level in the area of intended employment. The wage component of the BLS Occupational Employment Statistics Survey (OES) shall be used to determine the arithmetic mean, unless the employer provides a survey acceptable to OFLC under paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) If the job opportunity involves multiple worksites within an area of intended employment and different prevailing wage rates exist for the same opportunity and staff level within the area of intended employment, the prevailing wage shall be based on the highest applicable wage among all relevant worksites.

(4) If the employer provides a survey acceptable under paragraph (f) of this section that provides a median but does not provide an arithmetic mean, the prevailing wage applicable to the employer's job opportunity shall be the median of the wages of U.S. workers similarly employed in the area of intended employment.

(5) The employer may use a current wage determination in the area determined under the Davis-Bacon Act, 40 U.S.C. 276a *et seq.*, 29 CFR part 1, or the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act, 41 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*

(6) The NPC will enter its wage determination on the form it uses for these purposes, indicate the source, and return the form with its endorsement to the employer within 30 days of receipt of the request for a prevailing wage determination. The employer must offer this wage (or higher) to both its H-2B workers and any similarly employed U.S. worker hired in response to the recruitment required as part of the application.

(c) *Similarly employed.* For purposes of this section, “similarly employed” means having substantially comparable jobs in the occupational category in the area of intended employment, except that, if a representative sample of workers in the occupational category cannot be obtained in the area of intended employment, similarly employed means:

(1) Having jobs requiring a substantially similar level of comparable skills within the area of intended employment; or

(2) If there are no substantially comparable jobs in the area of intended employment, having substantially comparable jobs with employers outside of the area of intended employment.

(d) *Validity period.* The NPC must specify the validity period of the prevailing wage, which in no event may be more than 1 year or less than 3 months from the determination date. For employment that is less than one year in duration, the prevailing wage determination shall apply and shall be paid the prevailing wage by the employer, at a minimum, for the duration of the employment.

(e) *Professional athletes.* In computing the prevailing wage for a professional athlete when the job opportunity is covered by professional sports league rules or regulations, the wage set forth in those rules or regulations is considered the prevailing wage (see sec. 212(p)(2) of the INA).

(f) *Employer-provided wage information.* (1) If the job opportunity is not covered by a CBA, or by a professional sports league’s rules or regulations, the NPC will consider wage information provided by the employer in making a Prevailing Wage Determination. An employer survey can be submitted either initially or after NPC issuance of a PWD derived from the OES survey.

(2) In each case where the employer submits a survey or other wage data for which it seeks acceptance, the employer must provide specific information about the survey methodology, including such items as sample size and source, sample selection procedures, and survey job descriptions, to allow a determination of the adequacy of the data provided and validity of the statistical methodology used in con-

ducting the survey in accordance with guidance issued by the OFLC national office.

(3) The survey must be based upon recently collected data:

(i) Any published survey must have been published within 24 months of the date of submission, must be the most current edition of the survey, and must be based on data collected not more than 24 months before the publication date.

(ii) A survey conducted by the employer must be based on data collected within 24 months of the date it is submitted for consideration.

(4) If the employer-provided survey is found not to be acceptable, the NPC shall inform the employer in writing of the reasons the survey was not accepted.

(5) The employer, after receiving notification that the survey it provided for consideration is not acceptable, may file supplemental information as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, file a new request for a PWD, appeal under §655.11, or, if the initial PWD was requested prior to submission of the employer survey, acquiesce to the initial PWD.

(g) *Submission of supplemental information by employer.* (1) If the employer disagrees with the wage level assigned to its job opportunity, or if the NPC informs the employer its survey is not acceptable, or if there is another legitimate basis for such a review, the employer may submit supplemental information to the NPC.

(2) The NPC must consider one supplemental submission relating to the employer’s survey, the skill level assigned to the job opportunity, or any other legitimate basis for the employer to request such a review. If the NPC does not accept the employer’s survey after considering the supplemental information, or affirms its determination concerning the skill level, the NPC must inform the employer, in writing, of the reasons for its decision.

(3) The employer may then apply for a new wage determination, appeal under §655.11, or acquiesce to the initial PWD.

(h) *The prevailing wage cannot be lower than required by any other law.* No PWD for labor certification purposes made

under this section permits an employer to pay a wage lower than the highest wage required by any applicable Federal, State, or local law.

(i) *Retention of documentation.* The employer must retain the PWD for 3 years and submitted to a CO in the event it is requested in an RFI or an audit or to a Wage and Hour representative in the event of a Wage and Hour investigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE 1: At 76 FR 3483, Jan. 19, 2011, §655.10 was amended by revising paragraphs (b) introductory text, (b)(1), and (2); removing paragraphs (b)(4) and (b)(5) and redesignating paragraph (b)(3) as (b)(4) and (b)(6) as (b)(5); adding new paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(6), and (b)(7); and removing paragraphs (f) and (g) and redesignating paragraph (h) as (f) and paragraph (i) as (g), effective Jan. 1, 2012. At 76 FR 45673, Aug. 1, 2011, the effective date was changed to Sept. 30, 2011. At 76 FR 59896, Sept. 28, 2011, the effective date was delayed until Nov. 30, 2011. At 76 FR 73508, Nov. 29, 2011, the effective date was further delayed until Jan. 1, 2012. At 76 FR 82115, Dec. 30, 2012, the effective date was further delayed until Oct. 1, 2012. For the convenience of the user, the added and revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 655.10 Determination of prevailing wage for temporary labor certification purposes.

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(b) *Basis for prevailing wage determinations.* The prevailing wage is the highest of the following:

- (1) The wage rate set forth in the CBA, if the job opportunity is covered by a CBA that was negotiated at arms' length between the union and the employer;
- (2) The wage rate established under the DBA or SCA for the occupation in the area of intended employment if the job opportunity is in an occupation for which such a wage rate has been determined; or
- (3) The arithmetic mean of the wages of workers similarly employed in the occupation in the area of intended employment as determined by the OES. This computation will be based on the arithmetic mean wage of all workers in the occupation.

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(6) In geographic areas where the OES does not gather wage data, including but not limited to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and there is no CBA, DBA, or SCA wage available for the job opportunity, the NPC will consider wage information in the form of a wage

survey provided by an employer in making a prevailing wage determination. Such a survey may only be submitted with a request for a prevailing wage determination. A request filed under this paragraph does not need to be preceded by a request and approval to submit wage information as described in paragraph (b)(7) of this section.

(7)(i) An employer may submit a written request to the Administrator, OFLC to provide a private wage survey for OFLC to consider in making a prevailing wage determination which must demonstrate that the following factors are present:

(A) There is no CBA, DBA, or SCA wage available for the job opportunity;

(B) The job opportunity was not listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) and is not listed in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, or if the job opportunity was listed in the DOT or is listed in the SOC system, the DOT crosswalk to the SOC system links to an occupational classification signifying a generalized set of occupations as "all other"; and

(C) The job description entails job duties which require knowledge, skills, abilities, and work tasks that are significantly different, as defined in guidance to be issued by the OFLC, than those in any other SOC occupation.

(i) The Administrator, OFLC may approve or deny an employer's written request to provide a wage survey. If the Administrator, OFLC approves the employer's written request, the Administrator, OFLC will send an approval letter to the employer. Approvals shall be valid for 1 year from the date of approval and only for the job opportunity and area of intended employment specified in the original written request. This approval does not constitute an acceptance of any particular wage survey.

(iii) If approval is granted, the employer may submit a request for a prevailing wage determination to the NPC along with a copy of the Administrator, OFLC's approval letter and a complete copy of the private survey. The NPC will evaluate the adequacy of the data provided and validity of the survey in accordance with guidance issued by the OFLC National Office.

(iv) In each case where the employer submits a wage survey for which it seeks acceptance, the employer must provide specific information about the survey methodology, including such items as sample size and source, sample selection procedures, and survey job descriptions, to allow a determination of the adequacy of the data provided and validity of the statistical methodology used in conducting the survey in accordance with guidance issued by the OFLC National Office.

(v) The survey must be based upon recently collected data:

(A) Any published survey must have been published within 24 months of the date of submission, must be the most current edition of the survey, and must be based on data collected not more than 24 months before the publication date.

(B) A survey conducted by the employer must be based on data collected within 24 months of the date it is submitted for consideration.

(vi) The survey cannot as any part of its data wage information reflect the wages of H-2B workers or other nonimmigrant workers.

(vii) If the NPC does not approve the survey for use in the H-2B program, the NPC shall inform the employer in writing of the reasons the survey was not accepted. An employer may appeal the NPC's decision in accordance with § 655.11.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE 2: At 77 FR 10151, Feb. 21, 2012, § 655.10 was amended by revising paragraphs (a), (c) through (e), (h), and (i), and adding paragraphs (j) and (k), effective Apr. 23, 2012. For the convenience of the user, the added and revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 655.10 Prevailing wage.

(a) Offered wage. The employer must advertise the position to all potential workers at a wage at least equal to the prevailing wage obtained from the NPWC, or the Federal, State or local minimum wage, whichever is highest. The employer must offer and pay this wage (or higher) to both its H-2B workers and its workers in corresponding employment. The issuance of a PWD under this section does not permit an employer to pay a wage lower than the highest wage required by any applicable Federal, State or local law.

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(c) Request for PWD. (1) An employer must request and receive a PWD from the NPWC before filing the job order with the SWA.

(2) The PWD must be valid on the date the job order is posted.

(d) Multiple worksites. If the job opportunity involves multiple worksites within an area of intended employment and different prevailing wage rates exist for the opportunity within the area of intended employment, the prevailing wage is the highest applicable wage among all the worksites.

(e) NPWC action. The NPWC will provide the PWD, indicate the source, and return the Application for Prevailing Wage Determination (ETA Form 9141) with its endorsement to the employer.

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(h) Validity period. The NPWC must specify the validity period of the prevailing wage, which in no event may be more than 365 days and no less than 90 days from the date that the determination is issued.

(i) Professional athletes. In computing the prevailing wage for a professional athlete when the job opportunity is covered by professional sports league rules or regulations, the wage set forth in those rules or regulations is considered the prevailing wage. 8 U.S.C. 1182(p)(2).

(j) Retention of documentation. The employer must retain the PWD for 3 years from the date of issuance or the date of a final determination on the Application for Temporary Employment Certification, whichever is later, and submit it to a CO if requested by a Notice of Deficiency, described in § 655.31, or audit, as described in § 655.70, or to a WHD representative during a WHD investigation.

(k) Guam. The requirements of this paragraph apply to any request filed for an H-2B job opportunity on Guam.

§ 655.11 Certifying officer review of prevailing wage determinations.

(a) Request for review of prevailing wage determinations. Any employer desiring review of a PWD must make a written request for such review within 10 days of the date from when the final PWD was issued. The request for review must be sent to the NPC post-marked no later than 10 days after the determination; clearly identify the PWD for which review is sought; set forth the particular grounds for the request; and include all materials submitted to the NPC for purposes of securing the PWD.

(b) NPC review. Upon the receipt of a written request for review, the NPC shall review the employer's request and accompanying documentation, including any supplementary material submitted by the employer.

(c) Designations. The Director of the NPC will determine which CO will review the employer's request for review.

(d) Review on the record. The CO shall review the PWD solely on the basis upon which the PWD was made and after review may:

(1) Affirm the PWD issued by the NPC; or

(2) Modify the PWD.

(e) Request for review by BALCA. Any employer desiring review of a CO's decision on a PWD must make a written request for review of the determination by BALCA within 30 calendar days of