

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR
Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker
OMB Control No.: 1615-0009
COLLECTION INSTRUMENT(S): Form I-129**

A. Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

USCIS needs the information collected through this form and accompanying supplements to determine whether the petitioner and foreign national beneficiary(ies) is (are) eligible for the nonimmigrant classification. The statutory authority is section 101(a)(15), 103, 214(a), 214(c)(1); and 214(i), and 248 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), codified at 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15), 1103, 8 U.S.C. 1184(a), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1184(i), and 8 U.S.C. 1258, and the regulatory authority is 8 CFR 214.1, 8 CFR 214.2(h)(1)(ii)(B), (h)(2)(i)(A), (h)(4), (h)(8) through (h)(19), 8 CFR 214.2(l), (o) (p), (q), and (r), and 8 CFR 248.1. A U.S. employer, or agent in some instances, may file a petition for nonimmigrant worker to employ foreign nationals under the following nonimmigrant classifications: H-1B, H-2A, H-2B, H-3, L-1, O-1, O-2, P-1, P-2, P-3, P-1S, P-2S, P-3S, Q-1, or R-1 nonimmigrant worker.

The collection of this information is also required from a U.S. employer on a petition for an extension of stay or change of status for E-1, E-2, E-3, Free Trade H-1B1 Chile/Singapore nonimmigrants and TN (NAFTA workers) who are in the United States. If the foreign national is outside the United States, a petitioner is not required to file Form I-129 with USCIS as the foreign national may apply directly to Department of State for an E-1, E-2, E-3 or H-1B1 nonimmigrant visa or to CBP for admission as a TN nonimmigrant. A petition is only required to apply for a change to one of these classifications from within the United States or extend a stay if already in one of these classifications in the United States. The statutory authority for collecting information for the E-3s and H-1B1 classifications can be found in section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) and (H)(i)(b1) of the Act. The additional regulatory authority for collection of this information for E-1s, E-2s, and TNs is found in 8 CFR 214.2(e)(1) and 8 CFR 214.6.

In addition to the collection of data entries directly on the form and its supplements, this form also provides the avenue through which employers or agents submit documentary evidence to establish eligibility for the nonimmigrant classification being sought. Biometric information is required to be collected from a beneficiary in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) or if requested in accordance with 8 CFR 103.2(b)(9). DHS may collect and store for present or future use, by electronic or other means, the biometric information submitted by an individual. DHS

may use this biometric information to conduct background and security checks, adjudicate the nonimmigrant petition, and perform other functions related to administering and enforcing the immigrant and nationality laws.

- 2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

USCIS uses the data collected on this form to determine eligibility for the requested nonimmigrant petition and/or requests to extend or change nonimmigrant status. (See USCIS response to Question 1 of this supporting statement, above). An employer (or agent, where applicable) uses this form to petition USCIS for a noncitizen to temporarily enter as a nonimmigrant worker. An employer (or agent, where applicable) also uses this form to request an extension of stay or change of status on behalf of the nonimmigrant worker. The form serves the purpose of standardizing requests for nonimmigrant workers and ensuring that basic information required for assessing eligibility is provided by the petitioner while requesting that beneficiaries be classified under certain nonimmigrant employment categories. It also assists USCIS in compiling information required by Congress annually to assess effectiveness and utilization of certain nonimmigrant classifications.

USCIS also uses the data to determine continued eligibility. For example, the data collected is used in compliance reviews and other inspections to ensure that all program requirements are being met.

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.**

Form I-129 can be accessed on the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/i-129. The paper form and the instructions can be downloaded, filled out, and saved electronically, but must be printed, signed, and submitted to USCIS by mail for most categories of Form I-129 respondents. Form I-129 also can be filed online for certain H classification respondents.

- 4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.**

A review of the Forms Inventory Report revealed no duplication of effort and there is no other similar information currently available that can be used for this purpose. USCIS has

investigated its internal processes, files and data as well as those of other Federal agencies that may service the same population. USCIS was not able to find any other means by which the information necessary for this process could be obtained except for the use of the form submitted for approval. USCIS will continue to examine ways in which information may be obtained from other sources and any identified duplications can be minimized or removed.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe any methods used to minimize burden.

USCIS minimizes the amount of information collected from the affected small businesses to reduce the burden placed upon them. USCIS requests only that information which is needed by officers to determine the petitioner's and beneficiary's eligibility. This includes information that will reduce the likelihood that USCIS may need to issue a request for evidence (RFE) to the petitioner upon review of the petition and initial evidence submission. USCIS has included information in the instructions of the Form I-129 to provide additional guidance to assist small businesses with the completion of the form as well as guidance for filing multiple petitions.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

This information collection is only conducted whenever a form is filed seeking a nonimmigrant classification for a foreign worker. Without this information collection, USCIS would not have the information needed to make eligibility determinations under sections 101(a)(15), 214 and 248 of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15), 1184 and 1258.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**

- **Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**
- **Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

This information collection is conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

- 8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the data and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.**

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years - even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

On October 23, 2023, USCIS published a Federal Register notice at 88 FR 72870 as part of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, *Modernizing H-1B Requirements, Providing Flexibility in the F-1 Program, and Program Improvements Affecting Other Nonimmigrant Workers (RIN 1615-AC70)*. On December 18, 2024, USCIS published a final rule for RIN 1615-AC70 in the Federal Register, which can be found at www.federalregister.gov.

USCIS uses various tools to collect feedback from end users of USCIS information collections. These tools include surveys or focus groups designed to collect general information, as well as public feedback submitted to USCIS either in response to an official solicitation of public comments from Federal Register publications or submitted

proactively through USCIS' robust external outreach activities with stakeholders (see, e.g., www.uscis.dhs.gov/outreach). USCIS also performed usability testing on USCIS Forms I-765, N-400, and I-485 (the three forms with the highest-filing volume) with the goal of studying cross-cutting issues that impact the responding public across the entirety of the USCIS collections of information.

In addition to feedback from external stakeholders, our analysis considers consultation with internal agency stakeholders regarding such activities including, but not limited to, document submission, evidentiary requirements, and like activities. USCIS extensively engages with various program, policy, and intake teams for feedback on the information collections. USCIS analyzes the results of all these efforts to identify necessary modifications to the collection tools approved for use under the Paperwork Reduction Act. Such modifications could include clarifying edits, potential question removal, and instructional updates, all intended to further support the respondent's experience in complying with a collection of information. The collection of information proposed in this current submission is the cumulative result of analysis and studies conducted. As a result of this cumulative analysis and feedback, we have rewritten questions and instructional content as described in detail in our response to question 15. There is no burden reduction savings in this proposed revision action.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

USCIS does not provide any payment for benefit sought.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation or agency policy.

There is no assurance of confidentiality.

This collection is covered under the following Privacy Impact Assessment:

- DHS/USCIS/PIA-003(b) Integrated Digitization Document Management Program, February 28, 2017; and
- DHS/USCIS/PIA 016(a) Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS 3) and Associated Systems, June 30, 2020.

The collection is covered under the following System of Records Notices:

- DHS/USCIS/ICE/CBP-001 Alien File, Index, and National File Tracking System of Records, September 18, 2017, 82 FR 43556;
- DHS/USCIS-007 Benefits Information System, October 10, 2019, 84 FR 54622; and
- DHS/USCIS-018 Immigration Biometric and Background Check (IBBC) System of Records, July 31, 2018, 83 FR 36950.

- 11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.**

Form I-129 asks for the beneficiary’s Social Security Number (SSN), if they have one. The SSN helps ensure USCIS can properly identify the beneficiary listed on the Form by serving as a distinguishing data point when multiple individuals have the same/similar names and dates of birth. Since USCIS does not currently require biometrics submission from Form I-129 beneficiaries (except for a very limited number of filings from the CNMI), information like the SSN may be important for checking background information on the requested beneficiary.

- 12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:**

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**
- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens in Item 13 of OMB Form 83-I.**
- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories. The cost of contracting out or paying outside parties for information collection activities should not be included here. Instead, this cost should be included in Item 14.**

		A	B	C (=AxB)	D	E (=CxD)	F	(=ExF)
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Type of Respondent	Form Name / Number	#. of Respondents ¹	#. of Responses per Respondent	# of Responses	Avg. Burden per Response (in hours)	Total Annual Burden (in hours)	Avg. Hourly Wage Rate*	Total Annual Respondent Cost
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129 (Paper)) ²	527,606	1	527,606	2.55	1,345,395	\$57.99	\$78,019,473
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129 (Online e-file)) ³	45,000	1	45,000	2.333	104,985	\$57.99	\$6,088,080
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	E-1/E-2 Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ⁴	12,050	1	12,050	0.67	8,074	\$57.99	\$468,182
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Trade Agreement Supplement to Form I-129 ⁵ (Paper)	10,945	1	10,945	0.67	7,333	\$57.99	\$425,249
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Trade Agreement Supplement to Form I-129 ⁶ (Online e-file)	2,000	1	2,000	0.5833	1,167	\$57.99	\$67,651
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit	H Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ⁷	426,983	1	426,983	2.07	883,855	\$57.99	\$51,254,740

1 The estimated number of respondents for each category is based on average actual filings for the previous four fiscal years except for e-filings. USCIS has no information that would indicate that the trend would vary so we expect filings to remain stable. Form I-129 online filings for certain H Classifications (currently for H-1B) deployed in March 2024 and used the average monthly online filings received over six months for each respective category. We expect this number to change if USCIS systems allow for filing other classifications in the future.

2 This includes all paper filings regardless of classification requested. It only reflects the number of petitions filed and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers. In certain instances, a petitioner must file one or more supplements in addition to the base form.

3 This number includes all I-129 online filings since the deployment of Form I-129 electronic filings in March 2024. It only reflects the number of petitions filed and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers. In certain instances, a petitioner must file one or more supplements in addition to the base form.

4 This includes all petitions filed for E-1, E-2, or E-2C nonimmigrant status.

5 This includes all petitions paper filed for TN or H-1B1 nonimmigrant status.

6 This includes all petitions e-filed for TN or H-1B1 nonimmigrant status since the deployment of Form I-129 electronic filings in March 2024.

7 This includes all petitions paper filed for H-1B, H-1B1, H-2A, H-2B, and H-3 nonimmigrant status. It only

organizations	(Paper)							
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	H Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ⁸ (Online e-file)	45,000	1	45,000	2	90,000	\$57.99	\$5,291,100
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	H-1B and H-1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement ⁹ (Paper)	353,936	1	353,936	1	353,936	\$57.99	\$20,524,749
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	H-1B and H-1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement ¹⁰ (Online e-file)	45,000	1	45,000	0.9167	41,252	\$57.99	\$2,392,174
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	L Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ¹¹	40,358	1	40,358	1.34	54,080	\$57.99	\$3,136,083
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	O and P Classifications Supplement to Form I-129 ¹²	28,434	1	28,434	1	28,434	\$57.99	\$1,648,888
Business or other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Q-1 Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ¹³	54	1	54	0.34	18.36	\$57.99	\$1,065
Business or	R-1	6,782	1	6782	2.34	15,870	\$57.99	\$920,294

reflects the number of petitions filed with this supplement and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers (H-2A, H-2B, and H-3s).

⁸ This includes all petitions e-filed for H-1B, H-1B1, H-2A, H-2B, and H-3 nonimmigrant status since the deployment of Form I-129 electronic filings in March 2024. It only reflects the number of petitions filed with this supplement and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers (H-2A, H-2B, and H-3s).

⁹ This includes all petitions paper filed for H-1B or H-1B1 nonimmigrant status.

¹⁰ This includes all petitions e-filed for H-1B or H-1B1 nonimmigrant status since the deployment of Form I-129 electronic filings in March 2024.

¹¹ This includes all petitions filed for L-1 nonimmigrant status.

¹² This includes all petitions filed for O-1, O-2, P-1, P-1S, P-2, P-2S, P-3, and P-3S nonimmigrant status. It only reflects the number of petitions filed with this supplement and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers.

¹³ This includes all petitions filed for Q-1 nonimmigrant status. It only reflects the number of petitions filed with this supplement and does not provide an indication of the number of alien workers sponsored on those petitions that may include multiple workers.

other for-profit; Not-for-profit organizations	Classification Supplement to Form I-129 ¹⁴							
Total			1,544,148		2,934,398		\$170,165,730	

* The above Average Hourly Wage Rate is the May 2023 Bureau of Labor Statistics average wage for Business and Financial Operations Occupations of \$39.72 times the wage rate benefit multiplier of 1.46 (to account for benefits provided) equaling \$57.99.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating, maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.**
- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**
- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995; (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the information collection; (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government; or, (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.**

There are no capital or start-up costs associated with this information collection.

¹⁴ This includes all petitions filed for R-1 nonimmigrant status.

USCIS estimates that costs for form preparation, legal services, translations, required consultations, document search and generation, and postage to mail the completed package will vary widely. USCIS estimates that petitioners will pay an average of \$515 per response. The total estimated cost burden to respondents is calculated by multiplying the number of respondents (572,606) by the estimated cost per response (\$515), which equals **\$294,892,090**.

For informational purposes, there is a filing fee for Form I-129 that varies depending on the classification being requested.¹⁵

If Form I-129 is filed with:	The filing fee is:
E-1/E-2/E-2C/E-3/TN Supplement	\$1,015
Trade Agreement Supplement	\$1,015
H Classification Supplement	H-1B/H-1B1 = \$780 H-2A named = \$1,090 H-2A unnamed = \$530 H-2B named = \$1,080 H-2B unnamed = \$580 H-3 = \$1,015
H-1B and H-1B1 Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement	See H Classification Supplement
L Classification Supplement	\$1,385
O and P Classifications Supplement	O petition = \$1,055 P petition = \$1,015
Q-1 Classification Supplement	\$1,015
R-1 Classification Supplement	\$1,015

- 14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.**

USCIS establishes its fees using an activity-based costing model to assign costs to an adjudication based on its relative adjudication burden and use of USCIS resources. Fees are established at an amount that is necessary to recover these assigned costs, plus an amount to recover unassigned overhead (which includes the clerical, officer, and managerial time with benefits), and immigration benefits provided for free. As a consequence of USCIS immigration fees being based on resource expenditures related to

¹⁵ A \$500 or \$150 Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee is required by law for Forms I-129 filed for an H-1B, H-2B, and L-1 petition. Some H-1B and L-1 petitioners may be required to pay an additional fee mandated by Public Law 114-113 of either \$4,000 or \$4,500. Some H-1B nonimmigrant or H-1B1 Free Trade Nonimmigrant petitioners may be required to pay an additional fee of either \$1,500 or \$750 ACWIA fee, unless exempt. All petitioners will be required to pay a \$600 Asylum Program Fee, while Small Employers may qualify for a reduced Asylum Program Fee of \$300 and Nonprofits with no fee based on meeting certain qualifications.

the benefit in question, USCIS uses the fee associated with an information collection as a reasonable measure of the collection's costs to USCIS. USCIS has established various fees for Form I-129 based on the classification requested (see question 13 for more information).

The estimate is calculated by multiplying the estimated number of respondents by the filing fee (this total includes the suggested average hourly rate for clerical officer and supervisory time with benefits, plus a percent for the estimated overhead cost for printing, stocking, and distributing and processing of this form) and adding the Asylum Program Fee. All petitioners are required to pay a \$600 Asylum Program Fee.

A \$500 or \$150 Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee is required by law for Forms I-129 filed for an H-1B, H-2B, and L-1 petition. Some H-1B and L-1 petitioners may be required to pay an additional fee mandated by Public Law 114-113 of either \$4,000 or \$4,500. Some H-1B nonimmigrant or H-1B1 Free Trade Nonimmigrant petitioners may be required to pay an additional fee of either \$1,500 or \$750 ACWIA fee, unless exempt.

The total estimated cost of the program to USCIS is **\$3,434,894,298**.

Cost Description	Respondents	Amount	Fraud Prevention and Detection Fee	Public Law 114-113 Fee	ACWIA	Asylum Program Fee	Total
E-1/E-2 Supplement	12,050	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$19,460,750
Trade Agreement Supplement (Paper)	10,945	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$17,676,175
Trade Agreement Supplement (Online-file)	2,000	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$3,230,000
H-1B/H-1B1 (Paper)	353,936	\$780	\$500	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$600	\$2,612,047,680
H-1B/H-1B1 (Online e-file)	45,000	\$730	\$500	\$4,000	\$1,500	\$600	\$329,850,000
H-2A named	5,726	\$1,090	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$9,677,265
H-2A unnamed	14,612	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$16,511,343
H-2B named	3,990	\$1,080	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$7,301,993
H-2B unnamed	5,200	\$580	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$6,915,787
H-3	313	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$505,495

All Other H Classification Supplements	43,206	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$69,777,690
L Classification Supplement	40,358	\$1,385	\$500	\$4,500	\$0	\$600	\$281,900,630
O petition	20,711	\$1,055	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$34,276,705
P petition	7,723	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$12,472,645
Q-1 Classification Supplement	54	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$87,210
R-1 Classification Supplement	6,782	\$1,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$600	\$10,952,930
Total	572,606						\$3,432,644,298

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reporting in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I.

There is an increase in the estimated hour burden that results for the H-1B Final Rule. This result stems from an increase in the estimated average burden per response, specifically for the H Classification Supplement to Form I-129, from 2.07 hours to 2.3 hours. USCIS has updated the estimated number of respondents to include Form I-129 e-filings since the NPRM published. There are no other program changes. After the publication of the NPRM, DHS published the Fee Schedule Final Rule (“Fee Rule”) 89 FR 6194 on January 31, 2024, and that rule went into effect on April 1, 2024. Subsequently, DHS updated the information collection, and the baseline estimated total number of respondents, and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond, to reflect the changes to the information collection approved in connection with the Fee Rule. As a result, the estimated total public burden in hours and cost associated with the information collection has changed since the publication of the NPRM. USCIS Form I-129 (paper-filings) estimated time burden average per response is 2.487 hours (current) + .067 hours (increase from the NPRM) = 2.55 hours. On April 1, 2024, DHS also began accepting online filing for H-1B cap petitions and since included the estimated total respondents and the estimated time burden average per response to account for electronic filing submissions since the publication of the NPRM.

Data collection Activity/Instrument	Program Change (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Program Change (New)	Difference	Adjustment (hours currently on OMB Inventory)	Adjustment (New)	Difference
I-129 (Paper)	1,424,071	1,345,395	-78,676			0
I-129 (Online e-file)			0	104,985	104,985	0

E-1/E-2 Supp				8,074	8,074	0
Trade Agreement Supp (Paper)			0	7,333	7,333	0
Trade Agreement Supp (Online e-file)			0	1,167	1,167	0
H Class Supp H-1B/H-1B1 H-2A, H-2B, and H-3, others (Paper)			0	883,855	883,855	0
H Class Supp H-1B/H-1B1 H-2A, H-2B, and H-3, others (Online e-file)			0	90,000	90,000	0
H-1B/H-1B1 Data Collection Supp and Filing Fee Exemption Supp (Paper)			0	353,936	353,936	0
H-1B/H-1B1 Data Collection Supp and Filing Fee Exemption Supp (Online e-file)			0	41,252	41,252	0
L Class Supp				54,080	54,080	0
O & P Class Supp				28,434	28,434	0
Q-1 Class Supp				18.36	18.36	0
R-1 Class Supp				15,870	15,870	0
Total(s)	1,424,071	1,345,395	-78,676	1,589,004	1,589,004	0

There are no proposed changes in the estimated annual cost burden as a result of the H-1B Final Rule.

- 16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.**

This information collection will not be published for statistical purposes.

- 17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

USCIS will display the expiration date for OMB approval of this information collection.

- 18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submission,” of OMB 83-I.**

USCIS does not request an exception to the certification of this information collection.

B. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods.

There is no statistical methodology involved with this collection.