

Meeting Objectives: The objective of the meeting is to update the general public, and private industry partners, on the status of the Voluntary Agreement, PPE Plan of Action, and potential future Plans of Action.

Meeting Closed to the Public: By default, the DPA requires meetings held to implement a voluntary agreement or plan of action be open to the public.⁶ However, attendance may be limited if the Sponsor⁷ of the voluntary agreement finds that the matter to be discussed at a meeting falls within the purview of matters described in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c). The Sponsor of the Voluntary Agreement, the FEMA Administrator, found that a portion of this meeting to implement the Voluntary Agreement involves matters which fall within the purview of matters described in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) and that portion of the meeting will therefore be closed to the public.

Specifically, the meeting to implement the Voluntary Agreement may require participants to disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential. Disclosure of such information allows for meetings to be closed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4). In addition, the success of the Voluntary Agreement depends wholly on the willing and enthusiastic participation of private sector participants. Failure to close this meeting could have a strong chilling effect on participation by the private sector and cause a substantial risk that sensitive information will be prematurely released to the public, resulting in participants withdrawing their support from the Voluntary Agreement and thus significantly frustrating the implementation of the Voluntary Agreement. Frustration of an agency's objective due to premature disclosure of information allows for the closure of a meeting to pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(B).

Pete Gaynor,
*Administrator, Federal Emergency
 Management Agency.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2011-0108]

RIN 1601-ZA11

Identification of Foreign Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible To Participate in the H-2A and H-2B Nonimmigrant Worker Programs

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regulations, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may generally only approve petitions for H-2A and H-2B nonimmigrant status for nationals of countries that the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has designated by notice published in the **Federal Register**. Each such notice shall be effective for one year after its date of publication. This notice announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is identifying 81 countries whose nationals are eligible to participate in the H-2A program and 80 countries whose nationals are eligible to participate in the H-2B program for the coming year.

DATES: The designations in this notice are effective from January 19, 2021, and shall be without effect after January 18, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ihsan Gunduz, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528, (202) 282-9708.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Generally, USCIS may approve H-2A and H-2B petitions for nationals of only those countries that the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has designated as participating countries.¹ Such designation must be

published as a notice in the **Federal Register** and expires after one year. In designating countries to include on the list, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, will take into account factors including, but not limited to: (1) The country's cooperation with respect to issuance of travel documents for citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents of that country who are subject to a final order of removal; (2) the number of final and unexecuted orders of removal against citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents of that country; (3) the number of orders of removal executed against citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents of that country; and (4) such other factors as may serve the U.S. interest. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(1)(i) and 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E)(1). Examples of specific factors serving the U.S. interest that are taken into account when considering whether to designate or terminate the designation of a country include, but are not limited to: Fraud (including but not limited to fraud in the H-2 petition or visa application process by nationals of the country, the country's level of cooperation with the U.S. government in addressing H-2 associated visa fraud, and the country's level of information sharing to combat immigration-related fraud), nonimmigrant overstay² rates for nationals of the country (including but not limited to H-2 nonimmigrants), non-compliance with the terms and conditions of the H-2 visa programs by nationals of the country, and the country's level of compliance with U.S. immigration policies.

In evaluating the U.S. interest, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, further considers visa overstay rates of 10 percent or higher to pose an unreasonably high risk to the integrity of our immigration system. The Department believes that a failure of one out of every 10 nationals of a country to comply with his or her nonimmigrant status through timely departure is indicative of significant underlying problems relating to the country's

maintained unofficial relations with Taiwan since 1979.

² An overstay is a nonimmigrant lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period, but who remained in the United States beyond his or her authorized period of admission. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) identifies two types of overstays: (1) Individuals for whom no departure was recorded (Suspected In-Country Overstays), and (2) individuals whose departure was recorded after their authorized period of admission expired (Out-of-Country Overstays). For purposes of this **Federal Register** Notice, DHS uses FY 2019 U.S. Customs and Border Protection H-2A and H-2B nonimmigrant overstay data.

¹ With respect to all references to "country" or "countries" in this document, it should be noted that the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, Public Law 96-8, Section 4(b)(1), provides that "[w]henver the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan." 22 U.S.C. 3303(b)(1). Accordingly, all references to "country" or "countries" in the regulations governing whether nationals of a country are eligible for H-2 program participation, 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(1)(i) and 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E)(1), are read to include Taiwan. This is consistent with the United States' one-China policy, under which the United States has

⁶ *See* 50 U.S.C. 4558(h)(7).

⁷ "[T]he individual designated by the President in subsection (c)(2) [of section 708 of the DPA] to administer the voluntary agreement, or plan of action." 50 U.S.C. 4558(h)(7).

designation for H-2A or H-2B program participation. Naturally, with greater numbers of participants from any country comes more significant risk when the overstay rate of a country's nationals is unreasonably high. DHS believes that countries with more than 50 expected departures in a given fiscal year whose nationals overstay at rate of more than 10 percent (*i.e.*, at least 5 overstays) present an appreciable and considerable degree of risk to the integrity of these nonimmigrant programs.

Accordingly, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, will ascribe significant negative weight to evidence that a country had a suspected-in-country visa overstay rate of 10 percent or higher with a number of expected departures of 50 individuals or higher in either the H-2A or H-2B classification according to U.S. Customs and Border Protection overstay data, and generally will terminate designation of that country from the H-2A or H-2B nonimmigrant visa program, as appropriate, unless, after consideration of other relevant factors, it is determined not to be in the U.S. interest to do so. Overstay rates greater than 10 percent and/or involving more expected than 50 departures will bear increasingly negative weight. Overstay rates that are lower than 10 percent or which involve less than 50 expected departures may also be weighed negatively, but less so as the numbers decrease.

Similarly, the Department of Homeland Security recognizes that countries designated under long-standing practice by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) as "At Risk of Non-Compliance" or "Uncooperative" with removals based on ICE data put the integrity of the immigration system and the American people at risk. Therefore, unless other favorable factors in the U.S. interest outweigh such designations by ICE, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, will terminate designation of such countries from the H-2A and H-2B nonimmigrant visa programs in recognition that the U.S. typically cannot continue to admit individuals from countries that do not consistently cooperate with the removal of their citizens and nationals. Note that, as there are separate lists for the H-2A and H-2B categories, it is possible that, in applying the above-described regulatory criteria for listing countries, a country may appear on one list but not on the other.

Even where the Secretary of Homeland Security has terminated designation of a country as not being in the U.S. interest, however, DHS, through USCIS, may allow, on a case-by-case basis, a national from a country that is not on the list to be named as a beneficiary of an H-2A or H-2B petition based on a determination that the individual alien's participation is in the U.S. interest. Determination of such U.S. interest will take into account factors, including but not limited to: (1) Evidence from the petitioner demonstrating that a worker with the required skills is not available either from among U.S. workers or from among foreign workers from a country currently on the list described in 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(1)(i) (H-2A nonimmigrants) or 214.2(h)(6)(1)(E)(1) (H-2B nonimmigrants), as applicable; (2) evidence that the beneficiary has been admitted to the United States previously in H-2A or H-2B status; (3) the potential for abuse, fraud, or other harm to the integrity of the H-2A or H-2B visa program through the potential admission of a beneficiary from a country not currently on the list; and (4) such other factors as may serve the U.S. interest. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(1)(ii) and 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E)(2).

In December 2008, DHS published in the **Federal Register** two notices, "Identification of Foreign Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible to Participate in the H-2A Visa Program," and "Identification of Foreign Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible to Participate in the H-2B Visa Program," which designated 28 countries whose nationals were eligible to participate in the H-2A and H-2B programs. *See* 73 FR 77043 (Dec. 18, 2008); 73 FR 77729 (Dec. 19, 2008). The notices ceased to have effect on January 17, 2010, and January 18, 2010, respectively. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(2) and 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E)(3). In implementing these regulatory provisions, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has published a series of notices on a regular basis. *See* 75 FR 2879 (Jan. 19, 2010) (adding 11 countries); 76 FR 2915 (Jan. 18, 2011) (removing 1 country and adding 15 countries); 77 FR 2558 (Jan. 18, 2012) (adding 5 countries); 78 FR 4154 (Jan. 18, 2013) (adding 1 country); 79 FR 3214 (Jan. 17, 2014) (adding 4 countries); 79 FR 74735 (Dec. 16, 2014) (adding 5 countries); 80 FR 72079 (Nov. 18, 2015) (removing 1 country from the H-2B program and adding 16 countries); 81 FR 74468 (Oct. 26, 2016) (adding 1 country); 83 FR

2646 (Jan. 18, 2018) (removing 3 countries and adding 1 country); 84 FR 133 (Jan. 18, 2019) (removing 2 countries from both the H-2A program and the H-2B program, removing 1 country from only the H-2B program, and adding 2 countries to both programs and 1 country to only the H-2A program); 85 FR 3067 (January 17, 2020) (remained unchanged).

Determination of Countries With Continued Eligibility

The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that 81 countries previously designated to participate in the H-2A program in the January 17, 2020 notice continue to meet the regulatory standards for eligible countries and therefore should remain designated as countries whose nationals are eligible to participate in the H-2A program. Additionally, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that 80 countries previously designated to participate in the H-2B program in the January 17, 2020 notice continue to meet the regulatory standards for eligible countries and therefore should remain designated as countries whose nationals are eligible to participate in the H-2B program. These determinations take into account how the regulatory factors identified above apply to each of these countries.

Countries No Longer Designated as Eligible

The Secretary of Homeland Security has now determined, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that the following countries should no longer be designated as eligible countries because they no longer meet the regulatory standards identified above: Mongolia (H-2A only), the Independent State of Samoa ("Samoa"), and Tonga.

Mongolia has a high H-2A visa overstay rate. In FY 2019, DHS estimated that 67 H-2A visa holders from Mongolia were expected to depart the United States. However, DHS estimated that 40.3% of those H-2A visa holders from Mongolia overstayed their period of authorized stay. This high H-2A visa overstay rate demonstrates an unacceptable level of harm to the integrity of the H-2A visa program; continued eligibility of Mongolian nationals for the H-2A visa program thus does not serve the U.S. interest. Therefore, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is removing Mongolia from the list of eligible countries for the H-2A program. By contrast, in FY 2019,

DHS estimated that none of the H-2B visa holders from Mongolia overstayed their period of authorized stay. Given this compliance with H-2B program, and absent additional derogatory information indicating an unacceptable potential for fraud or program abuse, DHS and DOS are not removing Mongolia from the list of eligible countries for the H-2B program at this time.

Samoa has been designated as “At Risk of Non-Compliance” according to ICE’s FY 2020 mid-year assessment of the country’s cooperation with respect to issuance of travel documents for citizens, subjects, nationals, and residents of that country who are subject to a final order of removal. Samoa was removed from the H-2 list in 2018 due to its designation as “At Risk of Non-Compliance.” 83 FR 2646, 2647. When Samoa demonstrated increased cooperation with the United States regarding the return of its nationals with final orders of removal, DHS and DOS added Samoa back to the list of H-2 eligible countries in 2019. 84 FR 133, 135. However, Samoa reverted back to being “At Risk of Non-Compliance” in ICE’s FY 2019 mid-year assessment and has continued to be “At Risk of Non-Compliance” since then. Samoa’s inconsistent cooperation with the United States regarding the return of its nationals and citizens with final orders of removal does not serve the U.S. interest. Therefore, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is removing Samoa from the list of H-2A and H-2B eligible countries.

Tonga has been designated as “At Risk of Non-Compliance” according to ICE’s FY 2020 mid-year assessment of the country’s cooperation with respect to the refusal to accept ICE charter flights for the repatriation of its nationals that have been ordered removed from the United States. Tonga’s inconsistent cooperation with the United States regarding the return of its nationals and citizens with final orders of removal does not serve the U.S. interest. Therefore, the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, is removing Tonga from the list of H-2A and H-2B eligible countries.

On the basis of the foregoing analysis, DHS has removed three countries from the H-2A and/or H-2B country eligibility lists for 2021. Nonetheless, nationals of non-designated countries may still be beneficiaries of approved H-2A and H-2B petitions upon the request of the petitioner if USCIS determines, as a matter of discretion and on a case-by-case basis, that it is in the

U.S. interest for the individual to be a beneficiary of such petition. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(i)(F)(1)(ii) and 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(E)(2). USCIS may favorably consider a beneficiary of an H-2A or H-2B petition who is not a national of a country included on the H-2A or H-2B eligibility list as serving the national interest, depending on the totality of the circumstances. Factors USCIS may consider include, among other things, whether a beneficiary has previously been admitted to the United States in H-2A or H-2B status and complied with the terms of the program. An additional factor for beneficiaries of H-2B petitions, although not necessarily determinative standing alone, would be whether the H-2B petition qualifies under section 1049 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2018, Public Law 115–91 or section 1045 of the NDAA for FY 2019, Public Law 115–232. However, any ultimate determination of eligibility will be made according to all of the relevant factors and evidence in each individual circumstance.

Countries Now Designated as Eligible

The Secretary of Homeland Security has also determined, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, that the Philippines should be designated as eligible to participate in the H-2B non-immigrant visa program because the participation of the Philippines is in the U.S. interest consistent with the regulations governing this program.

The U.S. military realignment away from Japan and subsequent military construction on Guam requires a sizeable workforce that cannot be sustained by the local workforce in Guam. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, the need for more labor to work in military construction is likely to grow significantly in the next five years. Additionally, the influx of military personnel and activity on Guam will cause a surge in demand in the civilian construction sector (*i.e.*, homes, expansion of hospitals, commercial projects, etc.). The U.S. Department of Interior continues to register the significant dependence that Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) has on foreign workers from the Philippines to supplement necessary and essential components of their workforce. As such, to ensure the labor needs of the U.S. military realignment projects in Guam and the labor shortages experienced in the CNMI are met properly, adding the Philippines to the H-2B eligible countries list serves the U.S. interest.

Designation of Countries Whose Nationals Are Eligible To Participate in the H-2A and H-2B Nonimmigrant Worker Programs

Pursuant to the authority provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 214(a)(1), 215(a)(1), and 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(a)(1), 1185(a)(1), and 1231), I am designating, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, nationals from the following countries to be eligible to participate in the H-2A nonimmigrant worker program:

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Barbados
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Brunei
9. Bulgaria
10. Canada
11. Chile
12. Colombia
13. Costa Rica
14. Croatia
15. Czech Republic
16. Denmark
17. Dominican Republic
18. Ecuador
19. El Salvador
20. Estonia
21. Fiji
22. Finland
23. France
24. Germany
25. Greece
26. Grenada
27. Guatemala
28. Honduras
29. Hungary
30. Iceland
31. Ireland
32. Israel
33. Italy
34. Jamaica
35. Japan
36. Kiribati
37. Latvia
38. Liechtenstein
39. Lithuania
40. Luxembourg
41. Madagascar
42. Malta
43. Mexico
44. Moldova
45. Monaco
46. Montenegro
47. Mozambique
48. Nauru
49. The Netherlands
50. New Zealand
51. Nicaragua
52. North Macedonia (formerly Macedonia)
53. Norway
54. Panama
55. Papua New Guinea
56. Paraguay
57. Peru
58. Poland
59. Portugal
60. Romania

61. San Marino
 62. Serbia
 63. Singapore
 64. Slovakia
 65. Slovenia
 66. Solomon Islands
 67. South Africa
 68. South Korea
 69. Spain
 70. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 71. Sweden
 72. Switzerland
 73. Taiwan
 74. Thailand
 75. Timor-Leste
 76. Turkey
 77. Tuvalu
 78. Ukraine
 79. United Kingdom
 80. Uruguay
 81. Vanuatu

Pursuant to the authority provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security under sections 214(a)(1), 215(a)(1), and 241 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(a)(1), 1185(a)(1), and 1231), I am designating, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, nationals from the following countries to be eligible to participate in the H-2B nonimmigrant worker program:

1. Andorra
 2. Argentina
 3. Australia
 4. Austria
 5. Barbados
 6. Belgium
 7. Brazil
 8. Brunei
 9. Bulgaria
 10. Canada
 11. Chile
 12. Colombia
 13. Costa Rica
 14. Croatia
 15. Czech Republic
 16. Denmark
 17. Ecuador
 18. El Salvador
 19. Estonia
 20. Fiji
 21. Finland
 22. France
 23. Germany
 24. Greece
 25. Grenada
 26. Guatemala
 27. Honduras
 28. Hungary
 29. Iceland
 30. Ireland
 31. Israel
 32. Italy
 33. Jamaica
 34. Japan
 35. Kiribati
 36. Latvia
 37. Liechtenstein
 38. Lithuania
 39. Luxembourg
 40. Madagascar
 41. Malta
 42. Mexico
 43. Monaco

44. Mongolia
 45. Montenegro
 46. Mozambique
 47. Nauru
 48. The Netherlands
 49. New Zealand
 50. Nicaragua
 51. North Macedonia (formerly Macedonia)
 52. Norway
 53. Panama
 54. Papua New Guinea
 55. Peru
 56. Philippines
 57. Poland
 58. Portugal
 59. Romania
 60. San Marino
 61. Serbia
 62. Singapore
 63. Slovakia
 64. Slovenia
 65. Solomon Islands
 66. South Africa
 67. South Korea
 68. Spain
 69. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 70. Sweden
 71. Switzerland
 72. Taiwan
 73. Thailand
 74. Timor-Leste
 75. Turkey
 76. Tuvalu
 77. Ukraine
 78. United Kingdom
 79. Uruguay
 80. Vanuatu

This notice does not affect the current status of aliens who at the time of publication of this notice hold valid H-2A or H-2B nonimmigrant status. Aliens currently holding such status, however, will be affected by this notice should they seek an extension of stay in H-2 classification, or a change of status from one H-2 status to another, for employment on or after the effective date of this notice. Similarly, aliens holding nonimmigrant status other than H-2 status are not affected by this notice unless they seek a change of status to H-2 status.

Nothing in this notice limits the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security or his designee or any other federal agency to invoke against any foreign country or its nationals any other remedy, penalty, or enforcement action available by law.

The Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Deputy Secretary, Kenneth T. Cuccinelli II, having reviewed and approved this document, is delegating the authority to electronically sign this document to Ian J. Brekke, who is the Senior Official Performing the Duties of the General Counsel for DHS, for

purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

Ian J. Brekke,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the General Counsel.

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BILLING CODE 4410-10-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 332-584]

Squash: Effect of Imports on U.S. Seasonal Markets, With A Focus on the U.S. Southeast

ACTION: Notice of investigation and scheduling of a public hearing.

SUMMARY: Following receipt on December 7, 2020, of a request from the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) instituted Investigation No. 332-584, *Squash: Effect of Imports on U.S. Seasonal Markets, with a Focus on the U.S. Southeast*. The USTR asked that the investigation cover all imports that fall within the product description of U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule subheading 0709.93.20 (squash, fresh or chilled).

DATES:

March 25, 2021: Deadline for filing requests to appear at the public hearing.

March 29, 2021: Deadline for filing prehearing briefs and statements.

April 1, 2021: Deadline for filing electronic copies of oral hearing statements.

April 8, 2021: Public hearing.

April 15, 2021: Deadline for filing post-hearing briefs and statements.

April 27, 2021: Deadline for filing all other written submissions.

December 7, 2021: Transmittal of Commission report to the USTR.

ADDRESSES: All Commission offices, including the Commission's hearing rooms, are located in the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC. All written submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Project Leader Lesley Ahmed (lesley.ahmed@usitc.gov or 202-205-3459), Deputy Project Leader Fernando Gracia (202-205-2747 or