

Rules and Regulations

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

8 CFR Part 214

[CIS No. 2646–19; DHS Docket No. USCIS–2019–0008]

RIN 1615–AC38

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

20 CFR Part 655

[DOL Docket No. ETA–2019–0002]

RIN 1205–AB95

Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Fiscal Year 2019 Numerical Limitation for the H–2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security and Employment and Training Administration and Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Temporary rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, has decided to increase the numerical limitation on H–2B nonimmigrant visas to authorize the issuance of up to, but not more than, an additional 30,000 visas through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2019. The Departments have determined that employers who attest that they are likely to suffer irreparable harm may request these supplemental visas only for workers who were issued an H–2B visa or otherwise granted H–2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. This increase is based on a time-limited statutory authority and does not affect the H–2B program in future fiscal years. The Departments are promulgating regulations to implement this determination.

DATES: This final rule is effective from May 8, 2019 through September 30, 2019, except for 20 CFR 655.67, which is effective from May 8, 2019 through September 30, 2022. The Office of Foreign Labor Certification within the U.S. Department of Labor will be accepting comments in connection with the new information collection Form ETA–9142B–CAA–3 associated with this rule until July 8, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on the new information collection Form ETA–9142B–CAA–3, identified by Regulatory Information Number (RIN) 1205–AB95, by any one of the following methods:

Electronic Comments: Comments may be sent via <http://www.regulations.gov>, a Federal E-Government website that allows the public to find, review, and submit comments on documents that agencies have published in the **Federal Register** and that are open for comment. Simply type in ‘1205–AB95’ (in quotes) in the Comment or Submission search box, click Go, and follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Address written submissions to (including disk and CD–ROM submissions) to Adele Gagliardi, Administrator, Office of Policy Development and Research, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N–5641, Washington, DC 20210.

Instructions: Please submit only one copy of your comments by only one method. All submissions must include the agency’s name and the RIN 1205–AB95. Please be advised that comments received will become a matter of public record and will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. Comments that are mailed must be received by the date indicated for consideration.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments, go to the Federal e–Rulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Regarding 8 CFR part 214: Brian J. Hunt, Acting Chief, Business and Foreign Workers Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 20 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC

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20529–2120, telephone (202) 272–8377 (not a toll-free call).

Regarding 20 CFR part 655: Thomas M. Dowd, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, Box #12–200, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20210, telephone (202) 513–7350 (this is not a toll-free number).

Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone numbers above via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Information Relay Service at 1–877–889–5627 (TTY/TDD).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. Background
 - A. Legal Framework
 - B. H–2B Numerical Limitations Under the INA
 - C. FY 2019 Omnibus
 - D. Joint Issuance of the Final Rule
- II. Discussion
 - A. Statutory Determination
 - B. Numerical Increase of Up to 30,000 Visas
 - C. Returning Workers
 - D. Business Need Standard—Irreparable Harm and FY 2019 Attestation
 - E. DHS Petition Procedures
 - F. DOL Procedures
- III. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements
 - A. Administrative Procedure Act
 - B. Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and 13771 (Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs)
 - C. Regulatory Flexibility Act
 - D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995
 - E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996
 - F. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)
 - G. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)
 - H. National Environmental Policy Act
 - I. Paperwork Reduction Act

I. Background

A. Legal Framework

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended, establishes the H–2B nonimmigrant classification for a nonagricultural temporary worker “having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform . . . temporary [non-agricultural] service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country.” INA section

101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), 8 U.S.C.

1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b). Employers must petition the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for classification of prospective temporary workers as H-2B nonimmigrants. INA section 214(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1). DHS must approve this petition before the beneficiary can be considered eligible for an H-2B visa. Finally, the INA requires that “[t]he question of importing any alien as [an H-2B] nonimmigrant . . . in any specific case or specific cases shall be determined by [DHS],¹ after consultation with appropriate agencies of the Government.” INA section 214(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1).

DHS regulations provide that an H-2B petition for temporary employment in the United States must be accompanied by an approved temporary labor certification (TLC) from the Department of Labor (DOL) issued pursuant to regulations established at 20 CFR part 655, 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A), (C)–(E), (h)(6)(iv)(A); *see also* INA section 103(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(6). The TLC serves as DHS’s consultation with DOL with respect to whether a qualified U.S. worker is available to fill the petitioning H-2B employer’s job opportunity and whether a foreign worker’s employment in the job opportunity will adversely affect the wages or working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. *See* INA section 214(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) and (D).

In order to determine whether to issue a temporary labor certification, the Departments have established regulatory procedures under which DOL certifies whether a qualified U.S. worker is available to fill the job opportunity described in the employer’s petition for a temporary nonagricultural worker, and whether a foreign worker’s employment in the job opportunity will adversely affect the wages or working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. *See* 20 CFR part 655, subpart A. The regulations establish the process by which employers obtain a TLC and the rights and obligations of workers and employers.

The INA also authorizes DHS to impose appropriate remedies against an employer for a substantial failure to

¹ As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with section 1517 of Title XV of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act describing functions which were transferred from the Attorney General or other Department of Justice official to the Department of Homeland Security by the HSA “shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary” of Homeland Security. *See* 6 U.S.C. 557 (2003) (codifying HSA, Title XV, sec. 1517); 6 U.S.C. 542 note; 8 U.S.C. 1551 note.

meet the terms and conditions of employing an H-2B nonimmigrant worker, or for a willful misrepresentation of a material fact in a petition for an H-2B nonimmigrant worker. INA section 214(c)(14)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14)(A). The INA expressly authorizes DHS to delegate certain enforcement authority to DOL. INA section 214(c)(14)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14)(B); *see also* INA section 103(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(6). DHS has delegated its authority under INA section 214(c)(14)(A)(i), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14)(A)(i) to DOL. *See* DHS, Delegation of Authority to DOL under Section 214(c)(14)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Jan. 16, 2009); *see also* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(ix) (stating that DOL may investigate employers to enforce compliance with the conditions of, among other things, an H-2B petition and a DOL-approved TLC). This enforcement authority has been delegated within DOL to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD), and is governed by regulations at 29 CFR part 503.

B. H-2B Numerical Limitations Under the INA

The INA sets the annual number of aliens who may be issued H-2B visas or otherwise provided H-2B nonimmigrant status to perform temporary nonagricultural work at 66,000, to be distributed semi-annually beginning in October and April. *See* INA sections 214(g)(1)(B) and 214(g)(10), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)(B) and 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(10). Up to 33,000 aliens may be issued H-2B visas or provided H-2B nonimmigrant status in the first half of a fiscal year, and the remaining annual allocation will be available for employers seeking to hire H-2B workers during the second half of the fiscal year.² If insufficient petitions are approved to use all H-2B numbers in a given fiscal year, the unused numbers cannot be carried over for petition approvals in the next fiscal year.

In FY 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2016, Congress exempted H-2B workers identified as returning workers from the annual H-2B cap of 66,000.³ A returning worker is defined by statute as an H-2B worker who was previously

² The Federal Government’s fiscal year runs from October 1 of the budget’s prior year through September 30 of the year being described. For example, fiscal year 2019 is from October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019.

³ INA 214(g)(9)(A), 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(9)(A), *see also* Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Public Law 114–113, div. F, tit. V, sec. 565; John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Public Law 109–364, div. A, tit. X, sec. 1074, (2006); Save Our Small and Seasonal Businesses Act of 2005, Public Law. 109–13, div. B, tit. IV, sec. 402.

counted against the annual H-2B cap during a designated period of time. For example, Congress designated that returning workers for FY 2016 needed to have been counted against the cap during FY 2013, 2014, or 2015. DHS and Department of State (DOS) worked together to confirm that all requested workers qualified for the program, *i.e.*, were issued an H-2B visa or provided H-2B status during one of the prior three fiscal years.

Because of the strong demand for H-2B visas in recent years, the statutorily limited semi-annual visa allocation, and the regulatory requirement that employers apply for temporary labor certification 75 to 90 days before the start date of work,⁴ employers who wish to obtain visas for their workers under the semi-annual allotment must act early to receive a TLC and file a petition with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). As a result, DOL typically sees a significant spike in TLC applications from employers seeking to hire H-2B temporary or seasonal workers prior to the United States’ warm weather months. For example, in FY 2019, based on *Applications for Temporary Labor Certification* filed as of January 8, 2019, DOL’s Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) received requests to certify more than 96,400 worker positions for start dates of work on April 1, a number nearly three times greater than the entire semi-annual visa allocation. USCIS received sufficient H-2B petitions to meet the second half of the fiscal year regular cap by February 19, 2019.⁵ This was the earliest date that the cap was reached in a respective fiscal year since FY 2009 and reflects an ongoing trend of high H-2B program demand. The increased demand is further represented by Congress authorizing additional H-2B workers through the FY 2016 reauthorization of the returning worker cap exemption; the supplemental cap authorized by section 543 of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act,

⁴ 20 CFR 655.15(b).

⁵ On February 22, 2019, USCIS announced that it had received a sufficient number of petitions to reach the congressionally mandated H-2B cap for FY 2019. On February 19, the number of beneficiaries listed on petitions received by USCIS surpassed the total number of remaining H-2B visas available against the H-2B cap for the second half of FY 2019. In accordance with regulations, USCIS determined it was necessary to use a computer-generated process, commonly known as a lottery, to ensure the fair and orderly allocation of H-2B visa numbers to meet, but not exceed, the remainder of the FY 2019 cap. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(ii)(B). On February 21, USCIS conducted a lottery to randomly select petitions from those received on February 19. As a result, USCIS assigned all petitions selected in the lottery the receipt date of February 22.

2017, Public Law 115–31 (FY 2017 Omnibus); section 205 of Division M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115–141 (FY 2018 Omnibus); and section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116–6 (FY 2019 Omnibus), which is discussed below.

C. FY 2019 Omnibus

On February 15, 2019, the President signed the FY 2019 Omnibus which contains a provision, section 105 of Division H (section 105), permitting the Secretary of Homeland Security, under certain circumstances and after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, to increase the number of H-2B visas available to U.S. employers, notwithstanding the otherwise established statutory numerical limitation. Specifically, section 105 provides that “the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, and upon the determination that the needs of American businesses cannot be satisfied in [FY] 2019 with U.S. workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor,” may increase the total number of aliens who may receive an H-2B visa in FY 2019 by not more than the highest number of H-2B nonimmigrants who participated in the H-2B returning worker program in any fiscal year in which returning workers were exempt from the H-2B numerical limitation.⁶ This rule implements the authority contained in section 105.

In FY 2017, Congress enacted section 543 of Division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, Public Law 115–31, and, in FY 2018, Congress enacted section 205 of Division M of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115–141. Both statutory provisions were materially identical to section 105 of the FY 2019 Omnibus pertaining to the FY 2017 and FY 2018 H-2B visa allocations. In both FY 2017 and FY 2018, the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consulting with the Secretary of Labor, determined that the needs of some American businesses could not be satisfied in FY 2017 and FY 2018, respectively, with U.S. workers who were willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor. Based on these determinations, on July 19, 2017, and

May 31, 2018, respectively, DHS and DOL jointly published temporary final rules allowing an increase of up to 15,000 additional H-2B visas for those businesses that attested to a level of need such that, if they did not receive all of the workers requested on the Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129), they were likely to suffer irreparable harm, *i.e.*, suffer a permanent and severe financial loss.⁷ A total of 12,294 H-2B workers were approved for H-2B classification under petitions filed pursuant to the FY 2017 supplemental cap increase. In FY 2018, USCIS received petitions for more than 15,000 beneficiaries during the first five business days of filing for the supplemental cap, and held a lottery on June 7, 2018. The total number of H-2B workers approved toward the FY 2018 supplemental cap increase was 15,672.⁸ The vast majority of the H-2B petitions received under the FY 2017 and FY 2018 supplemental caps requested premium processing and were adjudicated within 15 calendar days.

D. Joint Issuance of This Final Rule

As they did in implementing the FY 2017 and FY 2018 Omnibus H-2B supplemental caps,⁹ the Departments have determined that it is appropriate to issue this temporary rule jointly. This determination is related to ongoing litigation following conflicting court decisions concerning DOL’s authority to independently issue legislative rules to carry out its consultative and delegated functions pertaining to the H-2B program under the INA.¹⁰ Although DHS and DOL each have authority to independently issue rules implementing their respective duties under the H-2B program, the Departments are implementing section 105 in this manner to ensure there can be no question about the authority underlying the administration and enforcement of

⁷ Temporary Rule, *Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Fiscal Year 2017 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program*, 82 FR 32987, 32998 (Jul. 19, 2017); Temporary Rule, *Exercise of Time-Limited Authority To Increase the Fiscal Year 2018 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program*, 83 FR 24905, 24917 (May 31, 2018).

⁸ The number of approved workers exceeded the number of additional visas authorized for FY 2018 to allow for the possibility that some approved workers would either not seek a visa or admission, would not be issued a visa, or would not be admitted to the United States.

⁹ 82 FR 32987 (Jul. 19, 2017); 83 FR 24905 (May 31, 2018).

¹⁰ See *Outdoor Amusement Bus. Ass’n v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 334 F. Supp. 3d 697 (D. Md. 2018), appeal docketed, No. 18–2370 (4th Cir. Nov. 15, 2018); see also *Temporary Non-Agricultural Employment of H-2B Aliens in the United States*, 80 FR 24042, 24045 (Apr. 29, 2015).

the temporary cap increase. This approach is consistent with rules implementing DOL’s general consultative role under section 214(c)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1), and delegated functions under sections 103(a)(6) and 214(c)(14)(B), 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(6), 1184(c)(14)(B). See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) & (C), (h)(6)(iv)(A).

II. Discussion

A. Statutory Determination

Following consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that the needs of some American businesses cannot be satisfied in FY 2019 with U.S. workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor. In accordance with section 105 of the FY 2019 Omnibus, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that it is appropriate, for the reasons stated below, to raise the numerical limitation on H-2B nonimmigrant visas by up to an additional 30,000 visas for the remainder of the fiscal year. Consistent with such authority, the Secretary of Homeland Security has decided to increase the H-2B cap for FY 2019 by up to 30,000 additional visas for those American businesses that attest to a level of need such that, if they do not receive all of the workers under the cap increase, they are likely to suffer irreparable harm, in other words, suffer a permanent and severe financial loss. These businesses must attest that they will likely suffer irreparable harm and must retain documentation, as described below, supporting this attestation. In addition, the Secretary has determined that employers may only request these supplemental visas for specified H-2B returning workers. Specifically, these individuals must be workers who were issued H-2B visas or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018.¹¹

The Secretary of Homeland Security’s determination to increase the numerical limitation is based, in part, on the conclusion that some businesses risk closing their doors in the absence of a cap increase. Some stakeholders have reported that access to additional H-2B visas is essential to the continued viability of some small businesses that play an important role in sustaining the economy in their states, while others

¹¹ For purposes of this rule, these returning workers could have been H-2B cap exempt or extended H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. Additionally they may have been previously counted against the annual H-2B cap of 66,000 visas during FY 2016, 2017, or 2018, or the supplemental caps in FY 2017 or FY 2018, or the returning worker provision of FY 2016.

⁶ The highest number of returning workers in any such fiscal year was 64,716, which represents the number of beneficiaries covered by H-2B returning worker petitions that were approved for FY 2007. DHS also considered using an alternative approach, under which DHS measured the number of H-2B returning workers admitted at the ports of entry (66,792 for FY 2007).

have stated that an increase is unnecessary and raises the possibility of abuse, by, among other things, creating an incentive for employers who, unable to hire workers under the normal 66,000 annual cap, would misrepresent their actual need in order to hire H-2B workers from amongst the limited number of newly available visa numbers under the Omnibus.¹² The Secretary of Homeland Security has deemed it appropriate, notwithstanding such risk of abuse, to take immediate action to avoid irreparable harm to businesses, specifically, wage and job losses by their U.S. workers, as well as other adverse downstream economic effects.¹³

The decision to afford the benefits of this cap increase to businesses that need workers to avoid irreparable harm, rather than applying the cap increase to any and all businesses seeking temporary workers, is consistent with section 105. Specifically, section 105 provides that the Secretary of Homeland Security, upon satisfaction of the statutory business need standard, may increase the numerical limitation to meet such need.¹⁴ In implementing section 105, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in determining the scope of any such increase, has broad discretion to identify the business needs the Secretary finds most relevant, while bearing in mind the need to protect U.S.

¹² Other stakeholders have reported abuses of the H-2B program. For example, the Government Accountability Office has recommended increased worker protections in the H-2B program based on certain abuses of the program by unscrupulous employers and recruiters. See U.S. Government Accountability Office, *H-2A and H-2B Visa Programs: Increased Protections Needed for Foreign Workers*, GAO-15-154 (Washington, DC, revised 2017), <http://www.gao.gov/assets/690/684985.pdf> (last visited Apr. 9, 2019); U.S. Government Accountability Office, *H-2B Visa Program: Closed Civil Criminal Cases Illustrate Instances of H-2B Workers Being Targets of Fraud and Abuse*, GAO-10-1053 (Washington, DC, 2010), <http://www.gao.gov/assets/320/310640.pdf> (last visited Apr. 9, 2019); see also Testimony of Stephen G. Bronars, *The Impact of the H-2B Program on the U.S. Labor Market, before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest* (June 8, 2016), https://www.judiciary.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/06-08-16_Bronars_Testimony.pdf (last visited Apr. 9, 2019); *Preliminary Analysis of the Economic Impact of the H-2B Worker Program on Virginia's Economy*, Thomas J. Murray (Sept. 2011), <http://web.vims.edu/GreyLit/VIMS/mrr11-12.pdf> (last visited Apr. 9, 2019).

¹³ See Randel K. Johnson & Tamar Jacoby, U.S. Chamber of Commerce & ImmigrationWorks USA, *The Economic Impact of H-2B Workers* (Oct. 28, 2010), available at https://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/documents/files/16102_LABR%2520H2BReport_LR.pdf (last visited Mar. 4, 2019).

¹⁴ DHS believes it is reasonable to infer that Congress intended, in enacting the FY 2019 Omnibus, to authorize the Secretary to allocate any new H-2B visas authorized under section 105 to the entities with the “business need” that serves as the basis for the increase.

workers. Within that context, for the below reasons, the Secretary has determined to allow an increase solely for the businesses facing the most permanent, severe potential losses.

First, DHS interprets section 105’s reference to “the needs of American businesses” as describing a need different than the need required of employers in petitioning for an H-2B worker. Under the generally applicable H-2B program, each individual H-2B employer must demonstrate that it has a temporary need for the services or labor for which they seek to hire H-2B workers. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(ii); 20 CFR 655.6. The use of the term “needs of American businesses,” which is not found in INA section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), or the regulations governing the standard H-2B cap, authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to require that employers establish a need above and beyond the normal standard under the H-2B program, *i.e.*, an inability to find sufficient qualified U.S. workers willing and available to perform services or labor and that the employment of the H-2B worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers, see 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(i)(A), in allocating additional H-2B visas under section 105. DOL concurs with this interpretation.

Second, the approach set forth in this rule limits the increase in a way that is similar to the implementation of the FY 2017 and FY 2018 supplemental caps, and provides protections against adverse effects on U.S. workers that may result from a larger cap increase. Although there is not enough time remaining in FY 2019 to conduct more formal analysis of such effects and the calendar does not lend itself to such additional efforts, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that in the particular circumstances presented here, it is appropriate, within the limits discussed below, to tailor the availability of this temporary cap increase to those businesses likely to suffer irreparable harm, *i.e.*, those facing permanent and severe financial loss.

To address the increased, and, in some cases, imminent need for H-2B workers, for FY 2019, the Secretary has determined that employers may only petition for supplemental visas on behalf of workers who were issued an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. The last-three-fiscal-years temporal limitation in the returning worker definition in this temporary rule mirrors the temporal limitation Congress imposed in previous returning worker

statutes.¹⁵ Such workers (*i.e.*, those who recently participated in the H-2B program) have previously obtained H-2B visas and therefore been vetted by DOS, would have departed the United States after their authorized period of stay as generally required by the terms of their nonimmigrant admission, and therefore may obtain their new visas through DOS and begin work more expeditiously.¹⁶

Limiting the supplemental cap to returning workers is beneficial because these workers have generally demonstrated the willingness to return home after they have completed their temporary labor or services or their period of authorized stay, which is a condition of H-2B status. The returning workers condition therefore provides a basis to believe that H-2B workers under this cap increase will likely return home again after another temporary stay in the United States. That same basis does not exist for non-returning workers, not all of whom have a track record of returning home. Although the returning worker requirement limits the flexibility of employers, the requirement provides an important safeguard, which DHS deems paramount.

Employers must also establish, among other requirements, that insufficient qualified U.S. workers are available to fill the petitioning H-2B employer’s job opportunity and that the foreign worker’s employment in the job opportunity will not adversely affect the wages or working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. INA section 214(c)(1), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A) and (D); 20 CFR 655.1. To meet this standard, and therefore, in order to be eligible for additional visas under this rule, employers must have applied for and

¹⁵ Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Public Law 114-113, div. F, tit. V, sec. 565; John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Public Law 109-364, div. A, tit. X, sec. 1074, (2006); Save Our Small and Seasonal Businesses Act of 2005, Public Law 109-13, div. B, tit. IV, sec. 402.

¹⁶ The Department of State has informed DHS that, in general, H-2B visa applicants who are able to clearly demonstrate having previously abided by the terms of their status granted by DHS tend to be issued at a higher rate when applying to renew their H-2B visa, as compared with the overall visa applicant pool from a given country. Consequently, some consular sections waive the in-person interview requirement for H-2B applicants whose visa expired within the previous 12 months and who otherwise meet the strict limitations set out under INA 222(h), 8 U.S.C. 1202(h). Non-returning workers cannot meet the statutory criteria under INA 222(h)(1)(B) for an interview waiver. The previous review of an applicant’s qualifications and current evidence of lawful travel to the United States will generally lead to a shorter processing time of a renewal application.

received a valid TLC in accordance with 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A) and (D), and 20 CFR part 655, subpart A. Under DOL's H-2B regulations, TLCs expire on the last day of authorized employment. 20 CFR 655.55(a). In order to have an unexpired TLC, therefore, the date on the employer's visa petition must not be later than the last day of authorized employment on the TLC. This rule also requires an additional recruitment for certain petitioners, as discussed below.

In sum, this rule increases the FY 2019 numerical limitation by up to 30,000 visas to ensure a sufficient number of visas to allow for increased need for H-2B workers, but also restricts the availability of such additional visas by prioritizing only the most significant business needs and limiting eligibility to H-2B returning workers. These provisions are each described in turn below.

B. Numerical Increase of Up to 30,000 Visas

DHS expects the increase of up to 30,000 visas¹⁷ to be sufficient to meet the urgent need of eligible employers for additional H-2B workers for the remainder of FY 2019. The determination to allow up to 30,000 additional H-2B visas is based on the increased demand for supplemental visas in FY 2018 over FY 2017, H-2B returning worker data, and the amount of time remaining for employers to hire and obtain H-2B workers in the fiscal year.

Section 105 of the FY 2019 Omnibus sets the highest number of H-2B returning workers¹⁸ who were exempt

¹⁷ In contrast with section 214(g)(1) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1), which establishes a cap on the number of individuals who may be issued visas or otherwise provided H-2B status, and section 214(g)(10) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(10) (emphasis added), which imposes a first half of the fiscal year cap on H-2B issuance with respect to the number of individuals who may be issued visas or are accorded [H-2B] status (emphasis added), section 105 only authorizes DHS to increase the number of available H-2B visas. Accordingly, DHS will not permit individuals authorized for H-2B status pursuant to an H-2B petition approved under section 105 to change to H-2B status from another nonimmigrant status. See INA section 248, 8 U.S.C. 1258; see also 8 CFR part 248. If a petitioner files a petition seeking H-2B workers in accordance with this rule and requests a change of status on behalf of someone in the United States, the change of status request will be denied, but the petition will be adjudicated in accordance with applicable DHS regulations. Any alien authorized for H-2B status under the approved petition would need to obtain the necessary H-2B visa at a consular post abroad and then seek admission to the United States in H-2B status at a port of entry.

¹⁸ During fiscal years 2005 to 2007, and 2016, Congress enacted "returning worker" exemptions to the H-2B visa cap, allowing workers who were counted against the H-2B cap in one of the three preceding fiscal years not to be counted against the upcoming fiscal year cap. Save Our Small and

from the cap in previous years as the maximum limit for any increase in the H-2B numerical limitation for FY 2019. Consistent with the statute's reference to H-2B returning workers, in determining the appropriate number by which to increase the H-2B numerical limitation, the Secretary of Homeland Security focused on the number of visas allocated to returning workers in years in which Congress enacted returning worker exemptions from the H-2B numerical limitation. During each of the years the returning worker provision was in force, U.S. employers' standard business needs for H-2B workers exceeded the normal 66,000 cap. The highest number of H-2B returning workers approved was 64,716 in FY 2007. In setting the number of additional H-2B visas to be made available during FY 2019, DHS considered this number, overall indications of increased need, and the time remaining in FY 2019, and determined that it would be appropriate to limit the supplemental cap to approximately half of the highest number for returning workers, or up to 30,000.

Available data indicates that need for supplemental H-2B visas in FY 2019 will exceed the previous supplemental caps. In FY 2018, USCIS received petitions for approximately 29,000 beneficiaries during the first 5 business days of filing for the 15,000 supplemental cap. USCIS therefore conducted a lottery on June 7, 2018, to randomly select petitions that would be accepted under the supplemental cap. Of the petitions that were selected, USCIS issued approvals for 15,672 beneficiaries.

Given indications of increased demand in the H-2B program overall and the FY 2018 supplemental cap relative to prior year supplemental caps, the Secretary of Homeland Security has considered both FY 2007 data in which the highest number of returning workers approved was 64,716, and the previous cap determinations. The Secretary has determined that authorizing up to 30,000 additional visas, which is approximately half of the highest number of returning worker visas approved for H-2B beneficiaries in FY 2007 as well as almost half of the regular H-2B cap, will better ensure that additional H-2B visas will be available

Seasonal Businesses Act of 2005, Public Law 109-13, Sec. 402 (May 11, 2005); John Warner National Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 109-364, Sec. 1074 (Oct. 17, 2006); Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, Public Law 114-113, Sec. 565 (Dec. 18, 2015).

to businesses that need H-2B workers.¹⁹ The 30,000 limit also takes into account the increased demand for workers that the Departments witnessed with respect to the FY 2018 supplemental cap, and the fact that the FY 2019 supplemental cap is being implemented at approximately the same time in the year that the FY 2018 supplemental cap was implemented.²⁰ Additionally, the Secretary has determined that authorizing returning workers will best protect the integrity of the H-2B visa program and the U.S. workforce, and will also help those businesses who may suffer irreparable harm.

C. Returning Workers

Although the increase of up to 30,000 additional workers is higher than previous years, the Secretary has determined that the supplemental visas should only be granted to returning workers from the past three fiscal years, in order to meet the immediate need for H-2B workers. The Secretary has determined that for purposes of this program, H-2B returning workers include those individuals who were issued an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. As discussed above, the Secretary determined that limiting returning workers to those who were issued an H-2B visa or granted H-2B status in the past three fiscal years is appropriate as it mirrors the previous standard that Congress designated in previous returning worker provisions. As also discussed above, returning workers have previously obtained H-2B visas and therefore been vetted by DOS, would have departed the United States after their authorized period of stay as generally required by the terms of their nonimmigrant admission, and therefore may obtain their new visas through DOS and begin work more expeditiously.

To ensure compliance with the requirement that additional visas only be made available to returning workers,

¹⁹ In FY 2007, the returning worker provision was authorized in October 2006, with approximately 11 months for employers to petition for H-2B workers. In contrast, upon publication of this rule, employers will only have approximately 5 months to file for additional H-2B workers.

²⁰ USCIS recognizes it may have received petitions for more than 29,000 supplemental H-2B workers if the cap had not been exceeded within the first five days of opening. However, DHS estimates that not all of the 29,000 workers requested under the FY 2018 supplemental cap would have been approved and/or issued visas. For instance, although DHS approved petitions for 15,672 beneficiaries under the FY 2018 cap increase, the Department of State data shows that as of January 15, 2019, it issued only 12,243 visas under that cap increase. Similarly, DHS approved petitions for 12,294 beneficiaries under the FY 2017 cap increase, but the Department of State data shows that it issued only 9,160 visas.

petitioners seeking H-2B workers under the supplemental cap will be required to attest that each employee requested or instructed to apply for a visa under the FY 2019 supplemental cap was issued an H-2B visa or otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. The attestation will serve as *prima facie* initial evidence to DHS that each worker meets the returning worker requirement. DHS and DOS retain the right to review and verify that each beneficiary is in fact a returning worker any time before and after approval of the petition or visa. OFLC will have the sole authority within DOL to review documentation supporting this attestation during the course of an audit examination or based on information obtained or received from DHS or other appropriate agencies.

D. Business Need Standard—Irreparable Harm and FY 2019 Attestation

To file an H-2B petition during the remainder of FY 2019, petitioners must meet all existing H-2B eligibility requirements, including having an approved, valid, and unexpired TLC. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6) and 20 CFR part 655, subpart A. In addition, the petitioner must submit an attestation to USCIS in which the petitioner affirms, under penalty of perjury, that it meets the business need standard set forth above. Under that standard, the petitioner must be able to establish that if it does not receive all of the workers requested under the cap increase,²¹ it is likely to suffer irreparable harm, that is, permanent and severe financial loss. Although the TLC process focuses on establishing whether a petitioner has a need for workers, the TLC does not directly address the harm a petitioner may face in the absence of such workers; the attestation addresses this question. The attestation must be submitted directly to USCIS, together with Form I-129, the approved and valid TLC, and any other necessary documentation.

The attestation will serve as *prima facie* initial evidence to DHS that the petitioner's business is likely to suffer irreparable harm. Any petition received lacking the requisite attestation may be denied in accordance with 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8)(ii). Although this regulation does not require submission of evidence at the time of filing of the petition, other than an attestation, the employer must have such evidence on hand and ready to present to DHS, DOL, or DOS at any time starting with the date of filing,

through the prescribed document retention period discussed below.

In addition to the statement regarding the irreparable harm standard, the attestation will also state that the employer: Meets all other eligibility criteria for the available visas, including the returning worker requirement; will comply with all assurances, obligations, and conditions of employment set forth in the *Application for Temporary Employment Certification* (Form ETA 9142B and Appendix B) certified by DOL for the job opportunity (which serves as the TLC); will conduct additional recruitment of U.S. workers in accordance with this rulemaking; and will document and retain evidence of such compliance. Because the attestation will be submitted to USCIS as initial evidence with Form I-129, DHS considers the attestation to be evidence that is incorporated into and a part of the petition consistent with 8 CFR 103.2(b)(1). Accordingly, a petition may be denied or revoked, as applicable, based on or related to statements made in the attestation, including, but not limited to, because the employer failed to demonstrate employment of all of the requested workers as required under the irreparable harm standard, or because the employer failed to demonstrate that it requested and/or instructed that each worker petitioned was a returning worker as required by this rule. Any denial or revocation on such basis, however, would be appealable under 8 CFR part 103, consistent with existing USCIS procedures.

It is the view of the Secretaries of Homeland Security and Labor that requiring a post-TLC attestation to USCIS is sufficiently protective of U.S. workers given that the employer, in completing the TLC process, has already made one unsuccessful attempt to recruit U.S. workers. In addition, the employer is required to retain documentation, which must be provided upon request, supporting the new attestations, including a recruitment report for any additional recruitment required under this rule. Although the employer must have such documentation on hand at the time it files the petition, the Departments have determined that if employers were required to submit the attestations to DOL before seeking a petition from DHS or to complete any additional recruitment required before submitting a petition, the attendant delays would render any visas unlikely to satisfy the needs of American businesses given processing timeframes and the time remaining in this fiscal year. USCIS may issue a notice of intent to revoke and

request additional evidence, or issue a revocation notice, based on such documentation, and DOL's OFLC and WHD will be able to review this documentation and enforce the attestations during the course of an audit examination or investigation. See 8 CFR 103.2(b) or 8 CFR 214.2(h)(11).

In accordance with the attestation requirement, under which petitioners attest that they meet the irreparable harm standard and that they are seeking to only employ returning workers, and the document retention requirements at 20 CFR 655.67, the petitioner must retain documents and records meeting their burden to demonstrate compliance with this rule for 3 years, and must provide the documents and records upon the request of DHS or DOL, such as in the event of an audit or investigation. Supporting evidence may include, but is not limited to, the following types of documentation:

(1) Evidence that the business is or would be unable to meet financial or contractual obligations without H-2B workers, including evidence of contracts, reservations, orders, or other business arrangements that have been or would be cancelled absent the requested H-2B workers, and evidence demonstrating an inability to pay debts/bills;

(2) Evidence that the business has suffered or will suffer permanent and severe financial loss during the period of need, as compared to the period of need in prior years, such as financial statements (including profit/loss statements) comparing the present period of need to prior years; bank statements, tax returns, or other documents showing evidence of current and past financial condition; and relevant tax records, employment records, or other similar documents showing hours worked and payroll comparisons from prior years to current year;

(3) Evidence showing the number of workers needed in previous seasons to meet the employer's temporary need as compared to those currently employed, including the number of H-2B workers requested, the number of H-2B workers actually employed, the dates of their employment, and their hours worked (for example, payroll records), particularly in comparison to the weekly hours stated on the TLC. In addition, for employers that obtain authorization to employ H-2B workers under this rule, evidence showing the number of H-2B workers requested under this rule, the number of workers actually employed, including H-2B workers, the dates of their employment, and their hours worked (for example,

²¹ An employer may request fewer workers on the H-2B petition than the number of workers listed on the TLC.

payroll records), particularly in comparison to the weekly hours stated on the TLC;

(4) Evidence that the business is dependent on H-2B workers, such as documentation showing the number of H-2B workers compared to U.S. workers needed prospectively or in the past; business plan or reliable forecast showing that, due to the nature and size of the business, there is a need for a specific number of H-2B workers; and

(5) Evidence that the employer requested and/or instructed that each of the workers petitioned by the employer in connection with this temporary rule were issued H-2B visas or otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. Such evidence would include, but is not limited to, a date-stamped written communication from the employer to its agent(s) and/or recruiter(s) that instructs the agent(s) and/or recruiter(s) to only recruit and provide instruction regarding an application for an H-2B visa to those foreign workers who were previously issued an H-2B visa or granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018.

This temporary rule does not apply to workers who have already been counted under the fiscal year 2019 H-2B (66,000) cap. Further, this rule does not apply to persons who are exempt from the fiscal year 2019 H-2B cap, including those who are extending their stay in H-2B status. Accordingly, petitioners who are filing on behalf of such workers are not subject to the attestation requirement.

These examples are not exclusive, nor will they necessarily establish that the business meets the irreparable harm or returning worker standards; petitioners may retain other types of evidence they believe will satisfy these standards. If an audit or investigation occurs, DHS or DOL will review all evidence available to it to confirm that the petitioner properly attested to DHS that their business would likely suffer irreparable harm and that they petitioned for and employed only returning workers. If DHS subsequently finds that the evidence does not support the employer's attestation, DHS may deny or, if the petition has already been approved, revoke the petition at any time consistent with existing regulatory authorities. DHS may also, or alternatively, notify DOL. In addition, DOL may independently take enforcement action, including by, among other things, debarring the petitioner from the H-2B program generally for not less than one year or more than 5 years from the date of the final agency decision which also disqualifies the debarred party from

filing any labor certification applications or labor condition applications with DOL for the same period set forth in the final debarment decision. *See, for example, 20 CFR 655.73; 29 CFR 503.20, 503.24.*²²

To the extent that evidence reflects a preference for hiring H-2B workers over U.S. workers, an investigation by other agencies enforcing employment and labor laws, such as the Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division, may be warranted. *See INA section 274B, 8 U.S.C. 1324b* (prohibiting certain types of employment discrimination based on citizenship status or national origin). Moreover, DHS and DOL may refer potential discrimination to IER pursuant to applicable interagency agreements. *See IER, Partnerships, https://www.justice.gov/crt/partnerships* (last visited Apr. 9, 2019). In addition, if members of the public have information that a participating employer may be abusing this program, DHS invites them to notify USCIS's Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate by contacting the general H-2B complaint address at *ReportH2BAbuse@uscis.dhs.gov*.²³

DHS, in exercising its statutory authority under INA section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), and section 105 of the FY 2019 Omnibus, is responsible for adjudicating eligibility for H-2B classification. As in all cases, the burden rests with the petitioner to establish eligibility by a preponderance of the evidence. INA section 291, 8 U.S.C. 1361. Accordingly, as noted above, where the petition lacks initial evidence, such as a properly completed attestation, DHS may deny the petition in accordance with 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8)(ii). Further, where the initial evidence submitted with the petition contains inconsistencies or is inconsistent with other evidence in the petition and underlying TLC, DHS may issue a Request for Evidence, Notice of Intent to

²² Pursuant to the statutory provisions governing enforcement of the H-2B program, INA section 214(c)(14), 8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(14), a violation exists under the H-2B program where there has been a willful misrepresentation of a material fact in the petition or a substantial failure to meet any of the terms and conditions of the petition. A substantial failure is a willful failure to comply that constitutes a significant deviation from the terms and conditions. *See, e.g., 29 CFR 503.19.*

²³ DHS may publicly disclose information regarding the H-2B program consistent with applicable law and regulations. For information about DHS disclosure of information contained in a system of records see *https://www.dhs.gov/system-records-notices-sorns*. Additional general information about DHS privacy policy generally can be accessed at *https://www.dhs.gov/policy*.

Deny, or Denial in accordance with 8 CFR 103.2(b)(8). In addition, where it is determined that an H-2B petition filed pursuant to the FY 2019 Omnibus was granted erroneously, the H-2B petition approval may be revoked. *See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(11).*

Because of the particular circumstances of this regulation, and because the attestation plays a vital role in achieving the purposes of this regulation, DHS and DOL intend that the attestation requirement be non-severable from the remainder of the regulation. Thus, in the event the attestation requirement is enjoined or held invalid, the remainder of the regulation, with the exception of the retention requirements being codified in 20 CFR 655.67, is also intended to cease operation in the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to workers already present in the United States under this regulation, as consistent with law.

E. DHS Petition Procedures

To petition for H-2B workers under this rule, the petitioner must file a Form I-129 in accordance with applicable regulations and form instructions, an unexpired TLC, and the attestation described above. *See new 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x).* The attestation must be filed on Form ETA-9142-B-CAA-3, Attestation for Employers Seeking to Employ H-2B Nonimmigrants Workers Under Section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act. *See 20 CFR 655.64.* A petitioner is required to retain a copy of such attestation and all supporting evidence for 3 years from the date the associated TLC was approved, consistent with 20 CFR 655.56 and 29 CFR 503.17. *See new 20 CFR 655.67.* Petitions submitted pursuant to the FY 2019 Omnibus will be processed in the order in which they were received. Petitioners may also choose to request premium processing of their petition under 8 CFR 103.7(e), which allows for expedited processing for an additional fee.

To encourage timely filing of any petition seeking a visa under the FY 2019 Omnibus, DHS is notifying the public that the petition may not be approved by USCIS on or after October 1, 2019. *See new 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x).* Petitions pending with USCIS that are not approved before October 1, 2019, will be denied and any fees will not be refunded. *See new 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x).*

USCIS's current processing goals for H-2B petitions that can be adjudicated without the need for further evidence (*i.e.*, without a Request for Evidence or Notice of Intent to Deny) are 15 days for petitions requesting premium processing and 30 days for standard

processing.²⁴ Given USCIS' processing goals for premium processing, DHS believes that 15 days from the end of the fiscal year is the minimum time needed for petitions to be adjudicated, although USCIS cannot guarantee the time period will be sufficient in all cases. Therefore, if the increase in the H-2B numerical limitation to 30,000 visas has not yet been reached, USCIS will stop accepting petitions received after September 16, 2019.²⁵ See new 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x)(C). Such petitions will be rejected and the filing fees will be returned.

As with other Form I-129 filings, DHS encourages petitioners to provide a duplicate copy of Form I-129 and all supporting documentation at the time of filing if the beneficiary is seeking a nonimmigrant visa abroad. Failure to submit duplicate copies may cause a delay in the issuance of a visa to otherwise eligible applicants.²⁶

F. DOL Procedures

All employers are required to have an approved and valid TLC from DOL in order to file a Form I-129 petition with DHS. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A) and (D). Employers with an approved TLC will have already conducted recruitment, as set forth in 20 CFR 655.40 through 655.48, to determine whether U.S. workers are qualified and available to perform the work for which H-2B workers are sought.

In addition to the recruitment already conducted in connection with a valid TLC, in order to ensure the recruitment does not become stale, employers with current TLCs must conduct a fresh round of recruitment for U.S. workers if they file an I-129 petition 45 or more days after the certified start date of work on the TLC. As noted in the 2015 H-2B Interim Final Rule, U.S. workers seeking employment in temporary non-agricultural jobs typically do not search for work months in advance, and cannot make commitments about their

²⁴ These processing goals are not binding on USCIS; depending on the evidence presented, actual processing times may vary from these 15- and 30-day periods.

²⁵ In FY 2017, USCIS used September 15th as the cutoff date for accepting petitions filed under the supplemental cap. The 15 days for processing was tied to the Premium Processing clock. However, in FY 2018 and FY 2019, September 15th is on a Saturday and Sunday, respectively, when USCIS does not accept petitions. USCIS has revised this date accordingly to remain consistent with the expectation of adjudication within the premium processing clock and to avoid potential confusion and frustration from petitioners who might have otherwise expected their petitions to be received on the 15th but would instead face rejection.

²⁶ Petitioners should note that under section 105, the H-2B numerical increase relates to the total number of aliens who may receive a visa under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the INA in this fiscal year.

availability for employment far in advance of the work start date. See 80 FR 24041, 24061, 24071. Given that the labor certification process generally begins 75 to 90 days in advance of the employer's start date of work, employer recruitment typically occurs between 40 and 60 days before that date. Therefore, employers with TLCs containing a start date of work on April 1, 2019 likely began their recruitment around February 1, 2019 and likely ended it about February 20, 2019; thus, their recruitment continues to be valid. In order to provide U.S. workers a realistic opportunity to pursue jobs for which employers will be seeking foreign workers under this rule, the Departments have determined that if employers file the petition 45 or more days after their dates of need, they have not conducted recent enough recruitment so that the Departments can reasonably conclude that there are currently an insufficient number of U.S. workers qualified, willing, and available to perform the work absent an additional, though abbreviated, recruitment attempt. The 45-day threshold for additional recruitment identified in this rule reflects a timeframe between the end of the employer's recruitment and filing of the petition similar to that provided under the FY 2017 and FY 2018 H-2B supplemental cap rules.

Therefore, only those employers with still-valid TLCs with a start date of work that is 45 or more days before the date they file a petition will be required to conduct additional recruitment, and attest that the recruitment will be conducted, as follows. The employer must place a new job order for the job opportunity with the State Workforce Agency (SWA), serving the area of intended employment. The job order must contain the job assurances and contents set forth in 20 CFR 655.18 for recruitment of U.S. workers at the place of employment, and remain posted for at least 5 days beginning not later than the next business day after submitting a petition for H-2B workers to USCIS. The employer must also follow all applicable SWA instructions for posting job orders and receive applications in all forms allowed by the SWA, including online applications. In addition, eligible employers will also be required to place one newspaper advertisement, which may be published online or in print on any day of the week, meeting the advertising requirements of 20 CFR 655.41, during the period of time the SWA is actively circulating the job order for intrastate clearance. Employers must retain the

additional recruitment documentation, including a recruitment report that meets the requirements for recruitment reports set forth in 20 CFR 655.48(a)(1), (2), and (7), together with a copy of the attestation and supporting documentation, as described above, for a period of 3 years from the date that the TLC was approved, consistent with the document retention requirements under 20 CFR 655.56. These requirements are similar to those that apply to certain seafood employers who stagger the entry of H-2B workers under 20 CFR 655.15(f).

The employer must hire any qualified U.S. worker who applies or is referred for the job opportunity until 2 business days after the last date on which the job order is posted. The 2 business day requirement permits a brief additional period of time to enable U.S. workers to contact the employer following the job order or newspaper advertisement. Consistent with 20 CFR 655.40(a), applicants can be rejected only for lawful job-related reasons.

DOL's WHD has the authority to investigate the employer's attestations, as the attestations are a required part of the H-2B petition process under this rule and the attestations rely on the employer's existing, approved TLC. Where a WHD investigation determines that there has been a willful misrepresentation of a material fact or a substantial failure to meet the required terms and conditions of the attestations, WHD may institute administrative proceedings to impose sanctions and remedies, including (but not limited to) assessment of civil money penalties, recovery of wages due, make whole relief for any U.S. worker who has been improperly rejected for employment, laid off or displaced, and/or debarment for 1 to 5 years. See 29 CFR 503.19, 503.20. This regulatory authority is consistent with WHD's existing enforcement authority and is not limited by the expiration date of this rule. Therefore, in accordance with the documentation retention requirements at new 20 CFR 655.67, the petitioner must retain documents and records evidencing compliance with this rule, and must provide the documents and records upon request by DHS or DOL.

DHS has the authority to verify any information submitted to establish H-2B eligibility at any time before or after the petition has been adjudicated by USCIS. See, e.g., INA section 103, 204, and 214 (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1154, 1184) and 8 CFR part 103 and section 214.2(h). DHS's verification methods may include, but are not limited to, review of public records and information; contact via written correspondence or telephone;

unannounced physical site inspections; and interviews. USCIS will use information obtained through verification to determine H-2B eligibility and assess compliance with the requirements of the H-2B program. Subject to the exceptions described in 8 CFR 103.2(b)(16), USCIS will provide petitioners with an opportunity to address any adverse information that may result from a USCIS compliance review, verification, or site visit after a formal decision is made on a petition or after the agency has initiated an adverse action that may result in revocation or termination of an approval.

DOL's OFLC already has the authority under 20 CFR 655.70 to conduct audit examinations on adjudicated

Applications for Temporary Employment Certification, including all appropriate appendices, and verify any information supporting the employer's attestations. DOL considers the Form ETA-9142B-CAA-3 to be an appendix to the *Application for Temporary Employment Certification* and the attestations contained on the Form ETA-9142B-CAA-3 and documentation supporting the attestations to be evidence that is incorporated into and a part of the approved TLC. Where an audit examination or review of information from DHS or other appropriate agencies determines that there has been fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact or a substantial failure to meet the required terms and conditions of the attestations or failure to comply with the audit examination process, OFLC may institute appropriate administrative proceedings to impose sanctions on the employer. These sanctions may result in revocation of an approved TLC, the requirement that the employer undergo assisted recruitment in future filings of an *Application for Temporary Employment Certification* for a period of up to 2 years, and/or debarment from the H-2B program and any other foreign labor certification program administered by the DOL for 1 to 5 years. See 29 CFR 655.71, 655.72, 655.73. Additionally, OFLC has the authority to provide any finding made or documents received during the course of conducting an audit examination to the DHS, WHD, IER, or other enforcement agencies. OFLC's existing audit authority is independently authorized, and is not limited by the expiration date of this rule. Therefore, in accordance with the documentation retention requirements at new 20 CFR 655.67, the petitioner must retain documents and records proving compliance with this rule, and

must provide the documents and records upon request by DHS or DOL.

Petitioners must also comply with any other applicable laws, such as avoiding unlawful discrimination against U.S. workers based on their citizenship status or national origin. Specifically, the failure to recruit and hire qualified and available U.S. workers on account of such individuals' national origin or citizenship status may violate INA section 274B, 8 U.S.C. 1324b.

III. Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

A. Administrative Procedure Act

This rule is issued without prior notice and opportunity to comment and with an immediate effective date pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and (d).

1. Good Cause To Forgo Notice and Comment Rulemaking

The APA, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." The good cause exception for forgoing notice and comment rulemaking "excuses notice and comment in emergency situations, or where delay could result in serious harm." *Jifry v. FAA*, 370 F.3d 1174, 1179 (DC Cir. 2004). Although the good cause exception is "narrowly construed and only reluctantly countenanced," *Tenn. Gas Pipeline Co. v. FERC*, 969 F.2d 1141, 1144 (DC Cir. 1992) the Departments have appropriately invoked the exception in this case, for the reasons set forth below.

In this case, the Departments are bypassing advance notice and comment because of the exigency created by section 105 of Div. H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (FY 2019 Omnibus), which went into effect on February 15, 2019, and expires on September 30, 2019. USCIS received more than enough petitions to meet the H-2B visa statutory cap for the second half of FY 2019 on February 19, 2019, which is 8 days earlier than when the cap for the second half of FY 2018 was reached, and is the earliest date the cap for the second half of the fiscal year has been reached since FY 2016. USCIS conducted a lottery on February 21, 2019, to randomly select a sufficient number of petitions to meet the cap. USCIS rejected and returned the petitions and associated filing fees to petitioners that were not selected, as well as all cap-subject petitions received

after February 19, 2019. Given high demand by American businesses for H-2B workers, and the short period of time remaining in the fiscal year for U.S. employers to avoid the economic harms described above, a decision to undertake notice and comment rulemaking would likely delay final action on this matter by weeks or months, and would therefore complicate and likely preclude the Departments from successfully exercising the authority in section 105.

Courts have found "good cause" under the APA when an agency is moving expeditiously to avoid significant economic harm to a program, program users, or an industry. Courts have held that an agency may use the good cause exception to address "a serious threat to the financial stability of [a government] benefit program," *Nat'l Fed'n of Fed. Emps. v. Devine*, 671 F.2d 607, 611 (DC Cir. 1982), or to avoid "economic harm and disruption" to a given industry, which would likely result in higher consumer prices, *Am. Fed'n of Gov't Emps. v. Block*, 655 F.2d 1153, 1156 (DC Cir. 1981).

Consistent with the above authorities, the Departments have bypassed notice and comment to prevent the "serious economic harm to the H-2B community," including associated U.S. workers, that could result from ongoing uncertainty over the status of the numerical limitation, *i.e.*, the effective termination of the program through the remainder of FY 2019. See *Bayou Lawn & Landscape Servs. v. Johnson*, 173 F. Supp. 3d 1271, 1285 & n.12 (N.D. Fla. 2016). The Departments note that this action is temporary in nature, *see id.*²⁷ and includes appropriate conditions to ensure that it affects only those businesses most in need.

2. Good Cause To Proceed With an Immediate Effective Date

The APA also authorizes agencies to make a rule effective immediately, upon a showing of good cause, instead of imposing a 30-day delay. 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The good cause exception to the 30-day effective date requirement is easier to meet than the good cause exception for foregoing notice and comment rulemaking. *Riverbend Farms, Inc. v. Madigan*, 958 F.2d 1479, 1485 (9th Cir. 1992); *Am. Fed'n of Gov't Emps., AFL-CIO v. Block*, 655 F.2d 1153, 1156 (DC Cir. 1981); *U.S. Steel Corp. v. EPA*, 605 F.2d 283, 289–90 (7th

²⁷ Because the Departments have issued this rule as a temporary final rule, this rule—with the sole exception of the document retention requirements—will be of no effect after September 30, 2019, even if Congress includes an authority similar to section 105 in a subsequent act of Congress.

Cir. 1979). An agency can show good cause for eliminating the 30-day delayed effective date when it demonstrates urgent conditions the rule seeks to correct or unavoidable time limitations. *U.S. Steel Corp.*, 605 F.2d at 290; *United States v. Gavrilovic*, 511 F.2d 1099, 1104 (8th Cir. 1977). For the same reasons set forth above, we also conclude that the Departments have good cause to dispense with the 30-day effective date requirement given that this rule is necessary to prevent U.S. businesses from suffering irreparable harm and therefore causing significant economic disruption.

B. Executive Orders 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and 13771 (Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs)

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory

approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 13771 (“Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs”) directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this rule is a “significant regulatory action” although not an economically significant regulatory action. Accordingly, OMB has reviewed this regulation. This final rule is considered an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action. Details on the estimated cost savings of this temporary rule are discussed in the rule’s economic analysis.

1. Summary

With this final rule, DHS is authorizing up to an additional 30,000

visas for the remainder of FY 2019, pursuant to the FY 2019 Omnibus, to be available to certain H-2B workers for certain U.S. businesses under the H-2B visa classification. By the authority given under the FY 2019 Omnibus, DHS is increasing the H-2B cap for the remainder of FY 2019 for those businesses that: (1) Show that there are an insufficient number of qualified U.S. workers to meet their needs in FY 2019; (2) attest that their businesses are likely to suffer irreparable harm without the ability to employ the H-2B workers that are the subject of their petition; and (3) petition for returning H-2B workers who were issued an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018. DHS estimates that the total cost of this rule ranges from \$9,360,053 (rounded) to \$11,949,369 (rounded) depending on the combination of petitions filed by each type of filer.²⁸ Table 1 (below) provides a brief summary of the provision and its impact.

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF PROVISION AND IMPACT

Current provision	Changes resulting from the proposed provisions	Expected cost of the proposed provision	Expected benefit of the proposed provision
The current statutory cap limits H-2B visa allocations by 66,000 workers a year.	<p>The amended provisions would allow for up to 30,000 additional H-2B visas for the remainder of the fiscal year.</p> <p>Petitioners would also be required to fill out newly created Form ETA-9142-B-CAA-3, Attestation for Employers Seeking to Employ H-2B Non-immigrants Workers Under Section 105 of Div. H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total estimated cost to file Form I-129 would be \$2,484,797 (rounded) if human resource specialists file, \$3,527,162 (rounded) if in-house lawyers file, and \$4,802,392 (rounded) if outsourced lawyers file. If a Form I-907 is submitted as well, the total estimated cost to file for Form I-907 would be a maximum of \$5,425,961 if human resource specialists file, \$5,542,300 if in-house lawyers file, and \$5,697,682 if outsourced lawyers file. DHS may incur some additional adjudication costs as more applicants may file Form I-129. However, these additional costs are expected to be covered by the fees paid for filing the form. The total estimated cost to petitioners to complete and file Form ETA-9142-B-CAA-3 is \$1,449,295. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible petitioners would be able to hire the temporary workers needed to prevent their businesses from suffering irreparable harm. U.S. employees of these businesses would avoid harm. Serves as initial evidence to DHS that the petitioner meets the irreparable harm and returning workers standards.

Source: USCIS and DOL analysis.

²⁸ Calculation: Petitioner costs to file (Form I-129: (\$2,484,797 (rounded) to \$4,802,392 (rounded)) + (Form I-907: \$5,425,961 to \$5,697,682) + (Form

ETA-9142-B-CAA-3 \$1,449,295) = \$9,360,053 (rounded) to \$11,949,369 (rounded).

2. Background and Purpose of the Rule

The H-2B visa classification program was designed to serve U.S. businesses that are unable to find a sufficient number of qualified U.S. workers to perform nonagricultural work of a temporary or seasonal nature. For an H-2B nonimmigrant worker to be admitted into the United States under this visa classification, the hiring employer is required to: (1) Receive a TLC from DOL and (2) file a Form I-129 with DHS. The temporary nature of the services or labor described on the approved TLC is subject to DHS review during adjudication of Form I-129.²⁹ Up to 33,000 aliens may be issued H-2B visas or provided H-2B nonimmigrant status in the first half of a fiscal year, and the remaining annual allocation (66,000 is the total annual allocation) will be available for employers seeking to hire H-2B workers during the second half of the fiscal year.³⁰ Any unused numbers from the first half of the fiscal year will be available for employers seeking to hire H-2B workers during the second half of the fiscal year. However, any unused H-2B numbers from one fiscal year do not carry over into the next and will therefore not be made available.³¹

The H-2B cap for the second half of FY 2019 was reached on February 19, 2019. Normally, once the H-2B cap has been reached, petitioners must wait until the next half of the fiscal year, or the beginning of the next fiscal year, for additional cap-subject visas to become available. However, on February 15, 2019, the President signed the FY 2019 Omnibus that contains a provision (Sec. 105 of Div. H) authorizing the Secretary of Homeland Security, under certain circumstances, to increase the number of H-2B visas available to U.S. employers, notwithstanding the established statutory numerical limitation. After consulting with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined it is appropriate to raise the H-2B cap by up to an additional 30,000 visas for the remainder of FY 2019 for certain H-2B workers who would be employed with certain businesses.

3. Population

This temporary rule would impact those employers who file Form I-129 on behalf of the nonimmigrant worker(s)

they seek to hire under the H-2B visa program. More specifically, this rule would impact those employers who could establish that their business is likely to suffer irreparable harm because they cannot employ the H-2B returning workers requested on their petition in this fiscal year. Due to the temporary nature of this rule and the limited time left for these additional visas to be available, DHS believes it is more reasonable to assume that eligible petitioners for these additional 30,000 visas will be those employers that have already completed the steps to receive an approved TLC prior to the issuance of this rule.³²

According to DOL OFLC's certification data for FY 2019, as of March 25, 2019, about 6,183 H-2B certification applications were received with expected work start dates between April 1 and September 30, 2019. DOL OFLC has approved 4,687 certifications for 82,539 H-2B positions and is still reviewing the remaining 863 TLC requests for 13,701 H-2B positions. However, many of these certified worker positions have already been filled under the semi-annual cap of 33,000. Of the 4,687 certified Applications for Temporary Employment Certification, USCIS data shows that 1,774 were already filed with H-2B petitions toward the second semi-annual cap of 33,000 visas. We believe that approximately up to 3,776 Applications for Temporary Employment Certification may be filed under this rule and the FY 2019 supplemental cap. This number is based on the sum of the remaining 2,913 certified H-2B Applications for Temporary Employment Certification (4,687 (total certified) – 1,774 (certified and already submitted under the second semi-annual cap) and 863 Applications for Temporary Employment Certification that are still being processed by DOL, and therefore represents a reasonable estimate of the pool of potential petitions that may request additional H-2B workers under this rule; *i.e.*, under the FY 2019 supplemental cap.³³

³² Note that as in the standard H-2B visa issuance process, petitioning employers must still apply for a temporary labor certification and receive approval from DOL before submitting the Form I-129 petition with USCIS. Additionally, petitioning employers can only apply for returning workers who were issued an H-2B visa or were otherwise granted H-2B status in FY 2016, 2017, or 2018.

³³ DHS recognizes that some of the 863 Applications for Temporary Employment Certification that are currently in process may ultimately be denied by DOL, and for those that are not denied, not all will be submitted with H-2B petitions toward the FY 2019 supplemental cap. Similarly, DHS recognizes that not all of the 2,913 approved Applications for Temporary Employment Certification not submitted under the second semi-

4. Cost-Benefit Analysis

The costs for this form include filing costs and the opportunity costs of time to complete and file the form. The current filing fee for Form I-129 is \$460 and the estimated time needed to complete and file Form I-129 for H-2B classification is 4.26 hours.³⁴ The time burden of 4.26 hours for Form I-129 also includes the time to file and retain documents. The application must be filed by a U.S. employer, a U.S. agent, or a foreign employer filing through the U.S. agent. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(2). Due to the expedited nature of this rule, DHS was unable to obtain data on the number of Form I-129 H-2B petitions filed directly by a petitioner and those that are filed by a lawyer on behalf of the petitioner. Therefore, DHS presents a range of estimated costs including if only human resource (HR) specialists file Form I-129 or if only lawyers file Form I-129.³⁵ Further, DHS presents cost estimates for lawyers filing on behalf of applicants based on whether all Form I-129 applications are filed by in-house lawyers or by outsourced lawyers.³⁶ DHS presents an estimated range of costs assuming that only HR specialists, in-house lawyers, or outsourced lawyers file these forms, though DHS recognizes that it is likely that filing will be

annual cap of 33,000 will ultimately be submitted with H-2B petitions under the FY 2019 supplemental cap. This is in large part because of the heightened "irreparable harm standard" and the returning workers requirement that employers must meet in order to qualify for additional H-2B visas. However, since DHS cannot more closely estimate the number of petitions that will be submitted under the FY 2019 supplemental cap, DHS believes that 3,776 is reasonable proxy to use as the upper limit of potential petitions for purposes of this analysis.

³⁴ The public reporting burden for this form is 2.26 hours for Form I-129 and an additional 2 hours for H Classification Supplement. See Form I-129 instructions at <https://www.uscis.gov/i-129> (last visited Apr. 10, 2019).

³⁵ For the purposes of this analysis, DHS assumes a human resource specialist or some similar occupation completes and files these forms as the employer or petitioner who is requesting the H-2B worker. However, DHS understands that not all entities have human resources departments or occupations and, therefore, recognizes equivalent occupations may prepare these petitions.

³⁶ For the purposes of this analysis, DHS adopts the terms "in-house" and "outsourced" lawyers as they were used in the DHS, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) analysis, "Final Small Entity Impact Analysis: Safe-Harbor Procedures for Employers Who Receive a No-Match Letter" at G-4 (posted Aug. 5, 2008), available at <http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=ICEB-2006-0004-0922>. The DHS ICE analysis highlighted the variability of attorney wages and was based on information received in public comment to that rule. We believe the distinction between the varied wages among lawyers is appropriate for our analysis. Additionally, this methodology was also utilized in the analysis for the temporary final rule increasing the FY 2018 H-2B Cap. See 83 FR 24905 (May 31, 2018).

²⁹ Revised effective 1/18/2009; 73 FR 78104.

³⁰ See INA section 214(g)(1)(B), 8 U.S.C.

1184(g)(1)(B), INA section 214(g)(10) and 8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(10).

³¹ A TLC approved by the Department of Labor must accompany an H-2B petition. The employment start date stated on the petition generally must match the start date listed on the TLC. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A) and (D).

conducted by a combination of these different types of filers.

To estimate the total opportunity cost of time to petitioners who complete and file Form I-129, DHS uses the mean hourly wage rate of HR specialists of \$31.84 as the base wage rate.³⁷ If applicants hire an in-house or outsourced lawyer to file Form I-129 on their behalf, DHS uses the mean hourly wage rate of \$68.22 as the base wage rate.³⁸ Using Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data, DHS calculated a benefits-to-wage multiplier of 1.46 to estimate the full wages to include benefits such as paid leave, insurance, and retirement.³⁹ DHS multiplied the average hourly U.S. wage rate for HR specialists and for in-house lawyers by the benefits-to-wage multiplier of 1.46 to estimate the full cost of employee wages. The total per hour wage is \$46.49 for an HR specialist and \$99.60 for an in-house lawyer.⁴⁰ In addition, DHS recognizes that an entity may not have in-house lawyers and therefore, seek outside counsel to complete and file Form I-129 on behalf of the petitioner. Therefore, DHS presents a second wage rate for lawyers labeled as outsourced lawyers. DHS estimates the total per hour wage is \$170.55 for an outsourced lawyer.^{41,42} If

³⁷ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017, Human Resources Specialist: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes131071.htm>.

³⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics May 2017, Lawyers: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes231011.htm>.

³⁹ The benefits-to-wage multiplier is calculated as follows: (Total Employee Compensation per hour)/(Wages and Salaries per hour). See Economic News Release, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Table 1. Employer costs per hour worked for employee compensation and costs as a percent of total compensation: Civilian workers, by major occupational and industry group (Mar. 2019), available at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03192019.pdf.

⁴⁰ Calculation for the fully loaded hourly total wage of an HR specialist: $\$31.84 \times 1.46 = \46.49 . Calculation for the fully loaded hourly wage of an in-house lawyer: $\$68.22 \times 1.46 = \99.60 .

⁴¹ Calculation: Average hourly wage rate of lawyers \times Benefits-to-wage multiplier for outsourced lawyer = $\$68.22 \times 2.5 = \170.55 .

⁴² The DHS ICE “Safe-Harbor Procedures for Employers Who Receive a No-Match Letter” used a multiplier of 2.5 to convert in-house attorney wages to the cost of outsourced attorney based on information received in public comment to that rule. We believe the explanation and methodology used in the Final Small Entity Impact Analysis remains sound for using 2.5 as a multiplier for outsourced labor wages in this rule, see page G-4 [Aug. 25, 2008] [<http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=ICEB-2006-0004-0922>]. Additionally, this methodology was also utilized in

a lawyer submits Form I-129 on behalf of the petitioner, Form G-28 (Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative), must accompany the Form I-129 submission.⁴³ DHS estimates the time burden to complete and submit Form G-28 for a lawyer is 30 minutes (0.5 hour). For this analysis, DHS adds the time to complete Form G-28 to the opportunity cost of time to lawyers for filing Form I-129 on behalf of a petitioner. Therefore, the total opportunity cost of time for an HR specialist to complete and file Form I-129 is \$198.05, for an in-house lawyer to complete and file is \$474.10, and for an outsourced lawyer to complete and file is \$811.82.⁴⁴ The total cost, including filing fee and opportunity costs of time, per petitioner to file Form I-129 is \$658.05 if HR specialists file, \$934.10 if an in-house lawyer files, and \$1,271.82 if an outsourced lawyer files.⁴⁵

(a) Cost to Petitioners

As mentioned in Section III.B.3., the population impacted by this rule is the 3,776 petitioners who may apply for up to 30,000 additional H-2B visas for the remainder of FY 2019. Based on the previously presented total filing costs per petitioner, DHS estimates the total cost to file Form I-129 is \$2,484,797 (rounded) if HR specialists file, \$3,527,162 (rounded) if in-house lawyers file, and \$4,802,392 (rounded) if outsourced lawyers file.⁴⁶ DHS recognizes that not all Form I-129

the analysis for the temporary final rule increasing the FY 2018 H-2B Cap. See 83 FR 24905 (May 31, 2018).

⁴³ USCIS, *Filing Your Form G-28*, <https://www.uscis.gov/forms/filing-your-form-g-28>.

⁴⁴ Calculation if an HR specialist files: $\$46.49 \times (4.26 \text{ hours}) = \198.05 ;

Calculation if an in-house lawyer files: $\$99.60 \times (4.26 \text{ hours to file Form I-129 H-2B} + 0.5 \text{ hour to file Form G-28}) = \474.10 ;

Calculation if an outsourced lawyer files: $\$170.55 \times (4.26 \text{ hours to file Form I-129 H-2B} + 0.5 \text{ hour to file Form G-28}) = \811.82 .

⁴⁵ Calculation if an HR specialist files: $\$198.05 + \$460 (\text{filing fee}) = \658.05 ;

Calculation if an in-house lawyer files: $\$474.10 + \$460 (\text{filing fee}) = \934.10 ;

Calculation if outsourced lawyer files: $\$811.82 + \$460 (\text{filing fee}) = \$1,271.82$.

⁴⁶ Calculation if HR specialist files: $\$658.05 \times 3,776 (\text{population applying for H-2B visas}) = \$2,484,796.80 = \$2,484,797$ (rounded);

Calculation if an in-house lawyer files: $\$934.10 \times 3,776 (\text{population applying for H-2B visas}) = \$3,527,161.60 = \$3,527,162$ (rounded);

Calculation if an outsourced lawyer files: $\$1,271.82 \times 3,776 (\text{population applying for H-2B visas}) = \$4,802,392.32 = \$4,802,392$ (rounded).

petitions are likely to be filed by only one type of filer and cannot predict how many petitions would be filed by each type of filer. Therefore, DHS estimates that the total cost to file Form I-129 could range from \$2,484,797 (rounded) to \$4,802,392 (rounded) depending on the combination of petitions filed by each type of filer.

(1) Form I-907

Employers may use *Request for Premium Processing Service* (Form I-907) to request faster processing of their Form I-129 petitions for H-2B visas. The filing fee for Form I-907 is \$1,410 and the time burden for completing the form is 0.58 hours. Using the wage rates established previously, the opportunity cost of time is \$26.96 for an HR specialist to file Form I-907, \$57.77 for an in-house lawyer to file, and \$98.92 for an outsourced lawyer to file.⁴⁷ Therefore, the total filing cost to complete and file Form I-907 per petitioner is \$1,436.96 if HR specialists file, \$1,467.77 if in-house lawyers file, and \$1,508.92 if outsourced lawyers file.⁴⁸ Due to the expedited nature of this rule, DHS was unable to obtain data on the average percentage of Form I-907 applications that were submitted with Form I-129 H-2B petitions. Table 2 (below) shows the range of percentages of the 3,776 petitioners who may also request their Form I-129 adjudications be premium processed as well as the estimated total cost of filing Form I-907. DHS anticipates that most, if not all, of the additional 3,776 Form I-129 petitions will be requesting premium processing due to the limited time between the publication of this rule and the end of the fiscal year. Further, as shown in table 2, the total estimated cost to complete and file a Form I-907 when submitted with Form I-129 on behalf of an H-2B worker is a maximum of \$5,425,961 if human resources specialists file, \$5,542,300 if in-house lawyers file, and \$5,697,682 if outsourced lawyers file.

⁴⁷ Calculation if an HR specialist files: $\$46.49 \times (0.58 \text{ hours}) = \26.96 ;

Calculation if an in-house lawyer files: $\$99.60 \times (0.58 \text{ hours}) = \57.77 ;

Calculation if an outsourced lawyer files: $\$170.55 \times (0.58 \text{ hours}) = \98.92 .

⁴⁸ Calculation if an HR specialist files: $\$26.96 + \$1,410 = \$1,436.96$;

Calculation if an in-house lawyer files: $\$57.77 + \$1,410 = 1,467.77$;

Calculation if an outsourced lawyer files: $\$98.92 + \$1,410 = \$1,508.92$.

TABLE 2—TOTAL COST OF FILING FORM I-907 UNDER THE H-2B VISA PROGRAM

Percent of filers requesting premium processing ^a	Number of filers requesting premium processing ^b	Total cost to filers ^c		
		Human resources specialist	In-house lawyer	Outsourced lawyer
25	944	\$1,356,490	\$1,385,575	\$1,424,420
50	1,888	2,712,980	2,771,150	2,848,841
75	2,832	4,069,471	4,156,725	4,273,261
90	3,398	4,883,365	4,988,070	5,127,914
95	3,587	5,154,663	5,265,185	5,412,798
100	3,776	5,425,961	5,542,300	5,697,682

Notes:^a Assumes that all 30,000 additional H-2B visas will be filled by 3,776 petitioners.^b Numbers and dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest whole number.^c Calculation: (Total cost per filer of Form I-907) × Number of filers who request premium processing = Total cost to filer (rounded to the nearest dollar).

Source: USCIS analysis.

(2) Attestation Requirements

The attestation form includes recruiting requirements, the irreparable harm standard, and document retention obligations. DOL estimates the time burden for completing and signing the form is 0.25 hour and 0.5 hour for notifying third parties and retaining records relating to the returning worker requirements. Using the total per hour wage for an HR specialist (\$46.49), the opportunity cost of time for an HR specialist to complete the attestation form and notifying third parties and retaining records relating to the returning worker requirements, is \$34.87.⁴⁹

Additionally, the form requires that the petitioner assess and document supporting evidence for meeting the irreparable harm standard, and retain those documents and records, which we assume will require the resources of a financial analyst (or another equivalent occupation). Using the same methodology previously described for wages, the total per hour wage for a financial analyst is \$69.79.⁵⁰ DOL estimates the time burden for these tasks is at least 4 hours, and 1 hour for gathering and retaining documents and records. Therefore, the total opportunity costs of time for a financial analyst to assess, document, and retain supporting evidence is \$348.95.⁵¹

⁴⁹ Calculation: \$46.49 (average per hour wage for an HR specialist) × 0.75 (time burden for the new attestation form and notifying third parties and retaining records related to the returning worker requirements.) = \$34.87.

⁵⁰ Calculation: \$47.80 (average per hour wage for a financial analyst, based on BLS wages) × 1.46 (benefits-to-wage multiplier) = \$69.79. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics May 2017, *Financial Analysts*: <https://www.bls.gov/oes/2017/may/oes132051.htm>.

⁵¹ Calculation: \$69.79 (fully loaded hourly wage for a financial analyst) × 5 hours (time burden for assessing, documenting and retention of supporting

As discussed previously, we believe that the estimated 3,776 remaining unfilled certifications for the latter half of FY 2019 would include all potential employers who might request to employ H-2B workers under this rule. This number of certifications is a reasonable proxy for the number of employers who may need to review and sign the attestation. Using this estimate for the total number of certifications, DOL estimates that the cost for HR specialists is \$131,660 and for financial analysts is \$1,317,635 (rounded).⁵² The total cost is estimated to be \$1,449,295.⁵³

(b) Cost to the Federal Government

DHS anticipates some additional costs in adjudicating the additional petitions submitted as a result of the increase in cap limitation for H-2B visas. However, DHS expects these costs to be covered by the fees associated with the forms.

(c) Benefits to Petitioners

The inability to access H-2B workers for these entities may cause their businesses to suffer irreparable harm. Temporarily increasing the number of available H-2B visas for this fiscal year may result in a cost savings, because it will allow some businesses to hire the additional labor resources necessary to avoid such harm. Preventing such harm may ultimately rescue the jobs of any other employees (including U.S. employees) at that establishment. Additionally, returning workers are most likely very familiar with the H-2B

evidence demonstrating the employer is likely to suffer irreparable harm) = \$348.95.

⁵² Calculations: Cost for HR Specialists: \$46.49 (fully loaded hourly wage for an HR specialist) × 3,776 certifications × .75 hours = \$131,660. Cost for Financial Analysts: \$69.79 (fully loaded hourly wage for a financial analyst) × 3,776 certifications × 5 hours = \$1,317,635.

⁵³ Calculation: \$131,660 (total cost for HR specialists) + \$1,317,635 (total cost for financial analysts) = \$1,449,295.

process and requirements and may be positioned to more expeditiously begin work with these employers. In addition, employers may already be familiar with returning workers as they have trained, vetted, and worked with some of these returning workers in past years. As such, limiting the supplemental visas to returning workers would assist employers who are facing irreparable harm.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* (RFA), imposes certain requirements on Federal agency rules that are subject to the notice and comment requirements of the APA. See 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a). This final rule is exempt from notice and comment requirements for the reasons stated above. Therefore, the requirements of the RFA applicable to final rules, 5 U.S.C. 604, do not apply to this final rule. Accordingly, the Departments are not required to either certify that the final rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities or conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) is intended, among other things, to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments. Title II of the Act requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a proposed rule, or final rule for which the agency published a proposed rule that includes any Federal mandate that may result in \$100 million or more expenditure (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. This

rule is exempt from the written statement requirement, because DHS did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for this rule.

In addition, this rule does not exceed the \$100 million expenditure in any 1 year when adjusted for inflation (\$165 million in 2018 dollars), and this rulemaking does not contain such a mandate. The requirements of Title II of the Act, therefore, do not apply, and the Departments have not prepared a statement under the Act.

E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This temporary rule is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–121, 804, 110 Stat. 847, 872 (1996), 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This rule has not been found to result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic or export markets.

F. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This rule does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order No. 13132, 64 FR 43255 (Aug. 4, 1999), this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

G. Executive Order 12988 (Civil Justice Reform)

This rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order No. 12988, 61 FR 4729 (Feb. 5, 1996).

H. National Environmental Policy Act

DHS analyzes actions to determine whether the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) applies to them and if so what degree of analysis is required. DHS Directive (Dir) 023–01 Rev. 01 establishes the procedures that DHS and its components use to comply with NEPA and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA, 40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508. The CEQ regulations allow federal agencies to establish, with CEQ review and

concurrence, categories of actions (“categorical exclusions”) which experience has shown do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, do not require an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). 40 CFR 1507.3(b)(1)(iii), 1508.4. DHS Instruction 023–01 Rev. 01 establishes such Categorical Exclusions that DHS has found to have no such effect. Dir. 023–01 Rev. 01 Appendix A Table 1. For an action to be categorically excluded, DHS Instruction 023–01 Rev. 01 requires the action to satisfy each of the following three conditions: (1) The entire action clearly fits within one or more of the Categorical Exclusions; (2) the action is not a piece of a larger action; and (3) no extraordinary circumstances exist that create the potential for a significant environmental effect. Inst. 023–01 Rev. 01 section V.B (1)–(3).

This rule temporarily amends the regulations implementing the H–2B nonimmigrant visa program to increase the numerical limitation on H–2B nonimmigrant visas for the remainder of FY 2019 based on the Secretary of Homeland Security’s determination, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, consistent with the FY 2019 Omnibus. Generally, DHS believes that NEPA does not apply to a rule which changes the number of visas which can be issued because any attempt to analyze its impact would be largely, if not completely, speculative. The Departments cannot estimate with reasonable certainty which employers will successfully petition for employees in what locations and numbers. At most, it is reasonably foreseeable that an increase of up to 30,000 visas may be issued for temporary entry into the United States in diverse industries and locations. For purposes of the cost estimates contained in the economic analysis above, DHS bases its calculations on the assumption that all 30,000 will be issued. However, estimating the cost of document filings is qualitatively different from analyzing environmental impacts. Being able to estimate the costs per filing and number of filings at least allows a calculation. Even making that assumption, analyzing the environmental impacts of 30,000 visa recipients among a current U.S. population in excess of 323 million and across a U.S. land mass of 3.794 million square miles, would require a degree of speculation that causes DHS to conclude that NEPA does not apply to this action.

DHS has determined that even if NEPA were to apply to this action, this rule would fit within one categorical exclusion under Environmental Planning Program, DHS Instruction 023–01 Rev. 01, Appendix A, Table 1 and does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. Specifically, the rule fits within Categorical Exclusion number A3(d) for rules that interpret or amend an existing regulation without changing its environmental effect.

This rule maintains the current human environment by helping to prevent irreparable harm to certain U.S. businesses and to prevent a significant adverse effect on the human environment that would likely result from loss of jobs and income. With the exception of recordkeeping requirements, this rulemaking terminates after September 30, 2019; it is not part of a larger action and presents no extraordinary circumstances creating the potential for significant environmental effects. No further NEPA analysis is required.

I. Paperwork Reduction Act

Attestation for Employers Seeking To Employ H–2B Nonimmigrants Workers Under Section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, Form ETA–9142–B–CAA–3

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, provides that a Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. DOL has submitted the Information Collection Request (ICR) contained in this rule to OMB using emergency clearance procedures outlined at 5 CFR 1320.13. That review is ongoing, and DOL will publish a notice announcing the results of that review. The Departments note that while DOL submitted the ICR, both DHS and DOL will use the information.

Moreover, this rule includes a new form, Attestation for Employers Seeking To Employ H–2B Nonimmigrants Workers Under Section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, Form ETA–9142–B–CAA–3 that petitioners submit to DHS. Petitioners will use this form to make the

irreparable harm and returning worker attestation described above. The petitioner would file the attestation with DHS. In addition, the petitioner may need to advertise the positions. Finally, the petitioner will need to retain documents and records proving compliance with this implementing rule, and must provide the documents and records to DHS and DOL staff in the event of an audit or investigation.

In addition to the request for an emergency approval, DOL is seeking comments on this information collection pursuant to 5 CFR 1320.10. Comments must be received by July 8, 2019. This process of engaging the public and other Federal agencies helps ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. The PRA provides that a Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. See 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person must generally be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid OMB Control Number. See 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6.

In accordance with the PRA, DOL is affording the public with notice and an opportunity to comment on the new information collection, which is necessary to implement the requirements of this temporary rule. The information collection activities covered by this rule are required under Section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which provides that “the Secretary of Homeland Security, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, and upon the determination that the needs of American businesses cannot be satisfied in [FY] 2019 with U.S. workers who are willing, qualified, and able to perform temporary nonagricultural labor,” may increase the total number of aliens who may receive an H-2B visa in FY 2019 by not more than the highest number of H-2B nonimmigrants who participated in the H-2B returning worker program in any fiscal year in which returning workers were exempt from the H-2B numerical limitation. As previously discussed in the preamble of this rule, the Secretary of Homeland Security in consultation with the Secretary of Labor

has decided to increase the numerical limitation on H-2B nonimmigrant visas to authorize the issuance of up to, but not more than, an additional 30,000 visas through the end of FY 2019 for certain H-2B workers.

The agencies are particularly interested in comments that:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

The aforementioned information collection requirements are summarized as follows:

Agency: DOL–ETA.

Type of Information Collection: New Collection.

Title of the Collection: Attestation for Employers Seeking To Employ H-2B Nonimmigrant Workers Under Section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Agency Form Number: Form ETA-9142-B-CAA-3.

Affected Public: Private Sector—businesses or other for-profits.

Total Estimated Number of Respondents: 3,776.

Average Responses per Year per Respondent: 1.

Total Estimated Number of Responses: 3,776.

Average Time per Response: 5.75 hours per application.

Total Estimated Annual Time Burden: 21,712 hours.

Total Estimated Other Costs Burden: \$0.

Application for Premium Processing Service, Form I-907

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, provides that a Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is approved by OMB under the PRA and

displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no person shall generally be subject to penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information that does not display a valid Control Number. *See* 5 CFR 1320.5(a) and 1320.6. *Application for Premium Processing Service*, Form I-907 has been approved by OMB and assigned OMB control number 1615-0048. DHS is making no changes to the Form I-907 in connection with this temporary rule implementing the time-limited authority pursuant to section 105 of Division H, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116-6 (which expires on October 1, 2019). However, USCIS estimates that this temporary rule may result in approximately 3,776 additional filings of Form I-907 in fiscal year 2019. The current OMB-approved estimate of the number of annual respondents filing a Form I-907 is 319,310. USCIS has determined that the OMB-approved estimate is sufficient to fully encompass the additional respondents who will be filing Form I-907 in connection with this temporary rule, which represents a small fraction of the overall Form I-907 population. Therefore, DHS is not changing the collection instrument or increasing its burden estimates in connection with this temporary rule, and is not publishing a notice under the PRA or making revisions to the currently approved burden for OMB control number 1615-0048.

List of Subjects

8 CFR Part 214

Administrative practice and procedure, Aliens, Cultural exchange programs, Employment, Foreign officials, Health professions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Students.

20 CFR Part 655

Administrative practice and procedure, Employment, Employment and training, Enforcement, Foreign workers, Forest and forest products, Fraud, Health professions, Immigration, Labor, Longshore and harbor work, Migrant workers, Nonimmigrant workers, Passports and visas, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Unemployment, Wages, Working conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

8 CFR Chapter I

For the reasons discussed in the joint preamble, part 214 of chapter I of title

8 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 214—NONIMMIGRANT CLASSES

- 1. The authority citation for part 214 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 6 U.S.C. 202, 236; 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1182, 1184, 1186a, 1187, 1221, 1281, 1282, 1301–1305 and 1372; sec. 643, Pub. L. 104–208, 110 Stat. 3009–708; Public Law 106–386, 114 Stat. 1477–1480; section 141 of the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and with the Government of Palau, 48 U.S.C. 1901 note and 1931 note, respectively; 48 U.S.C. 1806; 8 CFR part 2.

- 2. Effective May 8, 2019 through September 30, 2019, amend § 214.2 by adding paragraph (h)(6)(x) to read as follows:

§ 214.2 Special requirements for admission, extension, and maintenance of status.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

(6) * * *

(x) *Special requirements for additional cap allocations under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019.* (A) Notwithstanding the numerical limitations set forth in paragraph (h)(8)(i)(C) of this section, for fiscal year 2019 only, the Secretary has authorized up to an additional 30,000 aliens who may receive H–2B nonimmigrant visas pursuant to section 105 of Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 116–6. Aliens may be eligible to receive H–2B nonimmigrant visas under this paragraph (h)(6)(x) if they are returning workers. The term *returning workers* under this paragraph (h)(6)(x) is defined as those persons who were issued H–2B visas or were otherwise granted H–2B status in Fiscal Years 2016, 2017, or 2018. Notwithstanding § 248.2 of this chapter, an alien may not change status to H–2B nonimmigrant under the provision in this paragraph (h)(6)(x).

(B) In order to file a petition with USCIS under this paragraph (h)(6)(x), the petitioner must:

(1) Comply with all other statutory and regulatory requirements for H–2B classification, including but not limited to requirements in this section, under part 103 of this chapter, and under 20 CFR part 655 and 29 CFR part 503; and

(2) Submit to USCIS, at the time the employer files its petition, a U.S. Department of Labor attestation, in compliance with 20 CFR 655.64, evidencing that:

(i) Without the ability to employ all of the H–2B workers requested on the petition filed pursuant to this paragraph

(h)(6)(x), its business is likely to suffer irreparable harm (that is, permanent and severe financial loss);

(ii) All workers requested and/or instructed to apply for a visa have been issued an H–2B visa or otherwise granted H–2B status in Fiscal Years 2016, 2017, or 2018; and

(iii) The employer will provide documentary evidence of this fact to DHS or DOL upon request.

(C) USCIS will reject petitions filed pursuant to this paragraph (h)(6)(x) that are received after the numerical limitation has been reached or after September 16, 2019, whichever is sooner. USCIS will not approve a petition filed pursuant to this paragraph (h)(6)(x) on or after October 1, 2019.

(D) This paragraph (h)(6)(x) expires on October 1, 2019.

(E) The requirement to file an attestation under paragraph (h)(6)(x)(B)(2) of this section is intended to be non-severable from the remainder of this paragraph (h)(6)(x); in the event that paragraph (h)(6)(x)(B)(2) of this section is enjoined or held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this paragraph (h)(6)(x) is also intended to be enjoined or held to be invalid in such jurisdiction, without prejudice to workers already present in the United States under this part, as consistent with law.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration

20 CFR Chapter V

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the joint preamble, 20 CFR part 655 is amended as follows:

PART 655—TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

- 3. The authority citation for part 655 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Section 655.0 issued under 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(E)(iii), 1101(a)(15)(H)(i) and (ii), 8 U.S.C. 1103(a)(6), 1182(m), (n) and (t), 1184(c), (g), and (j), 1188, and 1288(c) and (d); sec. 3(c)(1), Pub. L. 101–238, 103 Stat. 2099, 2102 (8 U.S.C. 1182 note); sec. 221(a), Pub. L. 101–649, 104 Stat. 4978, 5027 (8 U.S.C. 1184 note); sec. 303(a)(8), Pub. L. 102–232, 105 Stat. 1733, 1748 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note); sec. 323(c), Pub. L. 103–206, 107 Stat. 2428; sec. 412(e), Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 (8 U.S.C. 1182 note); sec. 2(d), Pub. L. 106–95, 113 Stat. 1312, 1316 (8 U.S.C. 1182 note); 29 U.S.C. 49k; Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135, as amended; Pub. L. 109–423, 120 Stat. 2900; 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(i); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(iii); and sec. 6, Pub. L. 115–218, 132 Stat. 1547 (48 U.S.C. 1806).

Subpart A issued under 8 CFR 214.2(h).

Subpart B issued under 8 U.S.C.

1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), 1184(c), and 1188; and 8 CFR 214.2(h).

Subparts F and G issued under 8 U.S.C.

1288(c) and (d); sec. 323(c), Pub. L. 103–206, 107 Stat. 2428; and 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, Pub. L. 114–74 at section 701.

Subparts H and I issued under 8 U.S.C.

1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) and (b)(1), 1182(n) and (t), and 1184(g) and (j); sec. 303(a)(8), Pub. L. 102–232, 105 Stat. 1733, 1748 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note); sec. 412(e), Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681; 8 CFR 214.2(h); and 28 U.S.C. 2461 note, Pub. L. 114–74 at section 701.

Subparts L and M issued under 8 U.S.C.

1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(c) and 1182(m); sec. 2(d), Pub. L. 106–95, 113 Stat. 1312, 1316 (8 U.S.C. 1182 note); Pub. L. 109–423, 120 Stat. 2900; and 8 CFR 214.2(h).

- 4. Effective May 8, 2019 through September 30, 2019, add § 655.64 to read as follows:

§ 655.64 Special eligibility provisions for Fiscal Year 2019 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019.

An employer filing a petition with USCIS under 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x) to employ H–2B workers from May 8, 2019 through September 16, 2019, must meet the following requirements:

(a) The employer must attest on Form ETA–9142–B–CAA–3 that without the ability to employ all of the H–2B workers requested on the petition filed pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x), its business is likely to suffer irreparable harm (that is, permanent and severe financial loss), and that the employer will provide documentary evidence of this fact to DHS or DOL upon request.

(b) The employer must attest on Form ETA–9142–B–CAA–3 that each of the workers requested and/or instructed to apply for a visa, on a petition filed pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x), have been issued an H–2B visa or otherwise granted H–2B status during one of the last three (3) fiscal years (Fiscal Years 2016, 2017, or 2018).

(c) An employer that files Form ETA–9142B–CAA–3 and the I–129 petition 45 or more days after the certified start date of work, as shown on its approved *Application for Temporary Employment*, must conduct additional recruitment of U.S. workers as follows:

(1) The employer must place a new job order for the job opportunity with the State Workforce Agency, serving the area of intended employment. The employer must follow all applicable State Workforce Agency instructions for posting job orders and receive applications in all forms allowed by the State Workforce Agency, including online applications (sometimes known as “self-referrals”). The job order must contain the job assurances and contents set forth in § 655.18 for recruitment of

U.S. workers at the place of employment, and remain posted for at least 5 days beginning not later than the next business day after submitting a petition for H-2B worker(s); and

(2) The employer must place one newspaper advertisement using an online or print format on any day of the week meeting the advertising requirements of § 655.41, during the period of time the State Workforce Agency is actively circulating the job order for intrastate clearance; and

(3) The employer must hire any qualified U.S. worker who applies or is referred for the job opportunity until 2 business days after the last date on which the job order is posted under paragraph (c)(1) of this section. Consistent with § 655.40(a), applicants can be rejected only for lawful job-related reasons.

(d) This section expires on October 1, 2019.

(e) The requirement to file an attestation under paragraph (a) of this section is intended to be non-severable from the remainder of this section; in the event that paragraph (a) is enjoined or held to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this section is also intended to be enjoined or held to be invalid in such jurisdiction, without prejudice to workers already present in the United States under this part, as consistent with law.

■ 5. Effective May 8, 2019 through September 30, 2022, add § 655.67 to read as follows:

§ 655.67 Special document retention provisions for Fiscal Years 2019 through 2022 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019.

(a) An employer who files a petition with USCIS to employ H-2B workers in fiscal year 2019 under authority of the temporary increase in the numerical limitation under section 105 of Division H, Public Law 116-6 must maintain for a period of 3 years from the date of certification, consistent with § 655.56 and 29 CFR 503.17, the following:

(1) A copy of the attestation filed pursuant to regulations governing that temporary increase;

(2) Evidence establishing that employer's business is likely to suffer irreparable harm (that is, permanent and severe financial loss), if it cannot employ H-2B nonimmigrant workers in fiscal year 2019; and

(3) Documentary evidence establishing that each of the workers the employer requested and/or instructed to apply for a visa, whether named or unnamed, had been issued an H-2B visa or otherwise granted H-2B status during

one of the last three (3) fiscal years (Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 or 2018), as attested to pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(h)(6)(x).

(4) If applicable, evidence of additional recruitment and a recruitment report that meets the requirements set forth in § 655.48(a)(1), (2), and (7).

DOL or DHS may inspect these documents upon request.

(b) This section expires on October 1, 2022.

Kevin K. McAleenan,
Acting Secretary of Homeland Security.

R. Alexander Acosta,
Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 2019-09500 Filed 5-6-19; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-FP-P; 4510-27-P; 9111-97-P

Administration, 2200 South 216th Street, Des Moines, Washington 98198; telephone and fax 206-231-3158; email joe.jacobsen@faa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 9, 2016, Embraer applied for a change to Type Certificate No. TC00062IB to include additional flexibility to the normal load factor limit on the Embraer Model EMB-550 airplane, by requesting an amendment to the existing Embraer Model EMB-550 Special Conditions No. 25-520-SC as a result of harmonization efforts in the Flight Test Harmonization Working Group (FTHWG). The Embraer Model EMB-550 airplane, currently approved under Type Certificate No. TC00062IB, is a twin-engine, transport category airplane with a maximum takeoff weight of 42,857 pounds. The Embraer Model EMB-550 has a maximum seating capacity of 12 passengers.

Type Certification Basis

Under the provisions of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.101, Embraer must show that the Embraer Model EMB-550 airplane, as changed, continues to meet the applicable provisions of the regulations listed in Type Certificate No. TC00062IB or the applicable regulations in effect on the date of application for the change, except for earlier amendments as agreed upon by the FAA.

If the Administrator finds that the applicable airworthiness regulations (*i.e.*, 14 CFR part 25) do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for the Embraer Model EMB-550 airplane because of a novel or unusual design feature, special conditions are prescribed under the provisions of § 21.16.

Special conditions are initially applicable to the model for which they are issued. Should the type certificate for that model be amended later to include any other model that incorporates the same novel or unusual design feature, or should any other model already included on the same type certificate be modified to incorporate the same novel or unusual design feature, these special conditions would also apply to the other model under § 21.101.

In addition to the applicable airworthiness regulations and special conditions, the Embraer Model EMB-550 airplane must comply with the fuel vent and exhaust emission requirements of 14 CFR part 34 and the noise certification requirements of 14 CFR part 36.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 25

[Docket No. FAA-2013-0772; Special Conditions No. 25-520A-SC]

Special Conditions: Embraer Model EMB-550 Airplanes; Flight Envelope Protection: Normal Load Factor (g) Limiting

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final special conditions.

SUMMARY: These amended special conditions are issued for Embraer Model EMB-550 airplanes. This airplane will have novel or unusual design features when compared to the state of technology envisioned in the airworthiness standards for transport category airplanes. This design feature is associated with an electronic flight control system that prevents the pilot from inadvertently or intentionally exceeding the positive or negative airplane limit load factor. The applicable airworthiness regulations do not contain adequate or appropriate safety standards for this design feature. These special conditions contain the additional safety standards that the Administrator considers necessary to establish a level of safety equivalent to that established by the existing airworthiness standards.

DATES: Effective May 8, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joe Jacobsen, Airplane & Flight Crew Interface Section, AIR-671, Transport Standards Branch, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation