covered merchandise will be detained by CBP for an admissibility determination and will be excluded unless the importer demonstrates that the merchandise was not made using forced labor in violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307. 19 CFR 12.43–12.44. Subject to certain conditions, the importer may also export the merchandise prior to seizure. 19 CFR 12.44(a).

These regulations also set forth the procedure for the Commissioner of CBP to issue a Finding when the Commissioner determines that the merchandise is subject to the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1307. Pursuant to 19 CFR 12.42(f), if the Commissioner finds that the merchandise was not produced in the United States, the Commissioner will, with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), publish a finding in the Federal Register and in the Customs Bulletin and Decisions. Under the authority of 19 CFR 12.44(b), CBP may seize and forfeit imported merchandise covered by a finding.

On July 31, 2020, CBP issued a withholding release order (made effective on August 18, 2021) on “seafood” with reasonable evidence demonstrating that the Da Wang fishing vessel, which flies a Vanuatu flag but has a Taiwanese beneficiary, harvested the seafood using forced or convict labor. Through its investigation, CBP has determined that there is sufficient information to support a Finding that the Da Wang vessel, owned by Yong Feng Fishery Ltd., is using forced labor in its fishing operations and that such seafood harvested by the vessel is likely being imported into the United States.

II. Finding
A. General
Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1307 and 19 CFR 12.42(f), it is hereby determined that certain articles described in paragraph II.B., that are harvested in whole or in part with the use of convict, forced, or indentured labor by the Da Wang fishing vessel, which is owned by Yong Feng Fishery Ltd., are being, or are likely to be, imported into the United States. Based upon this determination, the port director may seize the covered merchandise for violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307 and commence forfeiture proceedings pursuant to 19 CFR part 162, subpart E, unless the importer establishes by satisfactory evidence that the merchandise was not produced in any part with the use of prohibited labor specified in this Finding. 19 CFR 12.42(g).

B. Articles and Entities Covered by This Finding
This Finding covers seafood, mainly tuna products, classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 0304.87.0000, 0304.99.1190, 1604.14.4000, 1604.14.3059, and any other relevant subheadings under Chapters 3 and 16, which are harvested wholly or in part by the Da Wang fishing vessel, which is owned and operated by Yong Feng Fishery Ltd. The Secretary of Homeland Security has reviewed and approved this Finding.

Dated: January 25, 2022.

John P. Leonard,
Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.

For Further Information Contact: Ilissa Kabak Shefferman, Chief, Investigations Branch, Forced Labor Division, Trade Remedy Law Enforcement Directorate, Office of Trade, (202) 506–5663 or forcedlabor@cbp.dhs.gov.

Supplementary Information:
I. Background
Pursuant to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1307), “[a]ll goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor or/and forced labor or/and indentured labor under penal sanctions shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited.” Under this section, “forced labor” includes “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily” and includes forced or indentured child labor.

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations promulgated under the authority of 19 U.S.C. 1307 are found at sections 12.42 through 12.45 of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (19 CFR 12.42–12.45). Among other things, these regulations allow any person outside of CBP to communicate his or her belief that a certain “class of merchandise . . . is being, or is likely to be, imported into the United States [in violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307].” 19 CFR 12.42(a), (b). Upon receiving such information, the Commissioner of CBP will initiate an investigation if warranted by the circumstances. 19 CFR 12.42(d). CBP also has the authority to self-initiate an investigation. 19 CFR 12.42(a). If the Commissioner finds that the information available “reasonably but not conclusively” indicates that such merchandise “is being, or is likely to be, imported” into the United States, the Commissioner will order port directors to “withhold release of the merchandise pending [further] instructions.” 19 CFR 12.42(e). After issuance of such a withhold release order, the covered
merchandise will be detained by CBP for an admissibility determination and will be excluded unless the importer demonstrates that the merchandise was not made using forced labor in violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307. 19 CFR 12.43–12.44. Subject to certain conditions, the importer may also export the merchandise prior to seizure. 19 CFR 12.44(a).

These regulations also set forth the procedure for the Commissioner of CBP to issue a Finding when the Commissioner determines that the merchandise is subject to the provisions of 19 U.S.C. 1307. Pursuant to 19 CFR 12.42(f), if the Commissioner finds that merchandise within the purview of 19 U.S.C. 1307 is being, or is likely to be, imported into the United States, the Commissioner will, with the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), publish a Finding to that effect in the Federal Register and in the Customs Bulletin and Decisions.1 Under the authority of 19 CFR 12.44(b), CBP may seize and forfeit imported merchandise covered by a Finding.

On December 16, 2020, CBP issued a withhold release order (made effective on December 30, 2020) on “palm oil,” including all crude palm oil and palm kernel oil and derivative products, made wholly or in part with palm oil traceable to Sime Darby Plantation Berhad (“Sime Darby Plantation”), with reasonable evidence demonstrating that the Sime Darby Plantation, including its subsidiaries and joint ventures, primarily located in Malaysia, harvested the fruit and produced the palm oil using forced labor. Through its investigation, CBP has determined that there is sufficient information to support a Finding that Sime Darby Plantation and its subsidiaries are being, or are likely to be, imported into the United States.

II. Finding

A. General

Pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1307 and 19 CFR 12.42(f), it is hereby determined that certain articles described in paragraph II.B., that are manufactured or produced in whole or in part with the use of convict, forced, or indentured labor by Sime Darby Plantation and its subsidiaries are being, or are likely to be, imported into the United States. Based upon this determination, the port director may seize the covered merchandise for violation of 19 U.S.C. 1307 and commence forfeiture proceedings pursuant to 19 CFR part 162, subpart E, unless the importer establishes by satisfactory evidence that the merchandise was not produced in any part with the use of prohibited labor specified in this Finding. 19 CFR 12.42(g).

B. Articles and Entities Covered by This Finding

This Finding covers palm oil and derivative products made wholly or in part with palm oil classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 12.07.10.0000, 1511.10.0000, 1511.90.0000, 1513.21.0000, 1513.29.0000, 1517, 3401.11, 3401.20.0000, 3401.19.0000, 3823.12.0000, 3823.19.2000, 3823.70.6000, 3823.70.4000, 3824.99.41 and any other relevant subheadings under Chapters 12, 15, 23, 29 and 38, which are produced or manufactured wholly or in part by Sime Darby Plantation, its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The Secretary of Homeland Security has reviewed and approved this Finding.

Dated: January 25, 2022.

John P. Leonard,
Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Trade.

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INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
Sunshine Act Meetings

TIME AND DATE: February 3, 2022, 2:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m. ET.
PLACE: Via teleconference.
STATUS: Meeting of the IAF Board of Directors, open to the public, portion closed to the public.
MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:
• Call to Order from the Board Chair
• Welcome from the Interim President/CEO and Board Chair
• Candidate Review process for CEO Recruitment
• Adjournment

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Indian Affairs

[223A2100DD/AKCK001030/AA0501010.999990]

Indian Entities Recognized by and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice publishes the current list of 574 Tribal entities recognized by and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) by virtue of their status as Indian Tribes.

DATES: The list is updated from the notice published on January 29, 2021 (86 FR 7554) and from the notice published of corrections (Tribal name changes) on April 9, 2021 (86 FR 18552).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Laurel Iron Cloud, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Indian Services, Division of Tribal Government Services, Mail Stop 3645–MIB, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone number: (202) 513–7641.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to Section 104 of the Act of November 2, 1994 (Pub. L. 103–454; 108 Stat. 4791, 4792), in accordance with Section 83.6(a) of part 83 of title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and in exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs under 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9 and 209 DM 8. Published below is an updated list of federally recognized