

Additionally, The Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (ESSAA), signed into law on July 31, 2021, amends section 101(a)(27)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) to extend eligibility for special immigrant status to the surviving spouse and children of an employee of the United States government abroad, provided the employee performed faithful service for not less than 15 years or was killed in the line of duty regardless of years of service. These provisions are effective as of June 30, 2021, and apply retroactively. Pursuant to INA section 204(a)(1)(G)(ii), applicants seeking classification under INA 203(b)(4) to obtain special immigrant status under INA section 101(a)(27)(D) must file a petition with the Secretary of State by submitting Form DS-1884. Form DS-1884 was amended under emergency authority on April 26, 2022, to accommodate this new category of applicants. The Department is proposing to make these emergency amendments permanent as part of this publication.

**Methodology**

The applicant can obtain a paper copy of the petition from consular posts abroad. The applicant can obtain an electronic copy through the Department’s website, *travel.state.gov*. The petition available on the Department’s website allows an applicant to complete the petition electronically and then submit the completed form to post.

**Julie M. Stufft,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 2022-15592 Filed 7-20-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4710-06-P**

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**Fiscal Year 2022 Allocation of Additional Tariff-Rate Quota Volume for Raw Cane Sugar**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of the allocations of additional Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 in-quota quantities of the World Trade Organization (WTO) tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for imported raw cane sugar. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has determined that all sugar entering the United States under the FY 2022 raw

sugar TRQ will be permitted to enter the U.S. Customs territory through October 31, 2022.

**DATES:** The changes made by this notice are applicable as of July 21, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Erin Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, at 202-395-9419, or *Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the United States maintains WTO TRQs for imports of raw cane and refined sugar. Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a TRQ for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas. The President delegated this authority to the U.S. Trade Representative under Presidential Proclamations 6763 (60 FR 1007) and 7235 (64 FR 55611).

On July 11, 2022, the FAS announced an additional in-quota quantity of the TRQ for raw cane sugar for the remainder of FY 2022 (ending September 30, 2022) in the amount of 90,718 metric tons raw value (MTRV) (conversion factor: 1 metric ton raw value = 1.10231125 short tons raw value). This quantity is in addition to the minimum amount to which the United States is committed under the WTO Uruguay Round Agreements (1,117,195 MTRV). The FAS also has determined that all sugar entering the United States under the FY 2022 raw sugar TRQ will be permitted to enter the U.S. Customs territory through October 31, 2022, a month later than the usual last entry date. USTR is allocating this additional quantity of 90,718 MTRV to the following countries in the amounts specified below:

Country	FY 2022 raw sugar TRQ increase allocations (MTRV)
Argentina .....	4,840
Australia .....	9,342
Barbados .....	788
Belize .....	1,238
Bolivia .....	900
Brazil .....	16,320
Colombia .....	2,701
Costa Rica .....	1,688
Dominican Republic .....	19,809
Ecuador .....	1,238
El Salvador .....	2,926
Eswatini (Swaziland) .....	1,801
Fiji .....	1,013
Guatemala .....	5,402
Guyana .....	1,351
Honduras .....	1,126
India .....	900

Country	FY 2022 raw sugar TRQ increase allocations (MTRV)
Malawi .....	1,126
Mauritius .....	1,351
Mozambique .....	1,463
Panama .....	3,264
Peru .....	4,615
South Africa .....	2,589
Thailand .....	1,576
Zimbabwe .....	1,351

The allocations of the in-quota quantities of the raw cane sugar TRQ to countries that are net importers of sugar are conditioned on receipt of the appropriate verifications of origin. Certificates of quota eligibility must accompany imports from any country for which an allocation has been provided.

**Greta Peisch,**

*General Counsel, Office of the United States Trade Representative.*

[FR Doc. 2022-15539 Filed 7-20-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3290-F2-P**

**OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

**Fiscal Year 2023 Tariff-Rate Quota Allocations for Raw Cane Sugar and Sugar-Containing Products**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of country-by-country allocations of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 (October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023) in-quota quantities of the tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) for imported raw cane sugar and sugar-containing products.

**DATES:** The changes made by this notice are applicable as of July 21, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Erin Nicholson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, at 202-395-9419, or *Erin.H.Nicholson@ustr.eop.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 5 to Chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), the United States maintains TRQs for imports of raw cane sugar and refined sugar. Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 8 to Chapter 17 of the HTSUS, the United States maintains a TRQ for imports of sugar-containing products.

Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to