

be submitted as part of any application for a project in which information identifiable to a private person will be collected, analyzed, or otherwise used for research or statistical purposes. The Privacy Certificate describes the specific technical, administrative, and physical controls and procedures that will be used to protect data confidentiality and safeguard the data from misuse or unauthorized access. The Privacy Certificate is an applicant's certification to comply with BJS's confidentiality requirements. All individuals who will have access to the confidential BJS data are required to sign a Privacy Certificate to affirm their understanding of and agreement to comply with BJS's confidentiality requirements.

- **Data security plan**—This document describes the data access modality requested (physical enclave, virtual enclave, or secure download) and the specific data security measures and technical, physical, and administrative controls that will be followed to protect data from unauthorized disclosure and misuse.

- **Confidentiality pledge**—This document describes the applicant's responsibilities related to accessing restricted data and confidentiality protections the applicant(s) must uphold, including adhering to applicable federal laws and regulations. The assurance requires signature from the applicant(s) and certifies their understanding of and agreement to fulfill the terms in the data use agreement and data security plan.

- **Institutional Review Board (IRB) documentation**—Users of BJS restricted data must comply with Department of Justice regulations at 28 CFR part 46 (Protection of Human Subjects), including ensuring that adequate protections are in place to protect the confidentiality of information identifiable to a private person. Applicants must submit the appropriate documentation to demonstrate that an IRB has approved or exempted the proposed project using BJS restricted data in accordance with the requirements in 28 CFR part 46.

- **Certification of training**—Users of BJS restricted data will be required to complete relevant data security, confidentiality, and privacy training, as appropriate, and provide written certification of completion.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* The amount of time to complete the agreements and other paperwork that comprise BJS's security requirements will vary based on the confidential data assets requested. To

obtain access to BJS confidential data assets, it is estimated that the average time to complete and submit BJS's data security agreements, IRB application, and other paperwork is 3 hours (180 minutes). This estimate does not include the time needed to complete and submit an application within the SAP Portal or time waiting to receive from an IRB determination after submitting an application. All efforts related to SAP Portal applications occur prior to and separate from BJS's effort to collect information related to data security requirements.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The expected number of applications in the SAP Portal that receive a positive determination from BJS in a given year may vary. Overall, per year, BJS estimates it will collect data security information for 55 application submissions that received a positive determination within the SAP Portal. BJS estimates that the total burden for the collection of information for data security requirements over the course of the three-year OMB clearance will be about 495 hours and, as a result, an average annual burden of 165 hours.

If additional information is required, contact: Darwin Arceo, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 4W-218, Washington, DC 20530.

**Darwin Arceo,**

*Department Clearance Officer, Enterprise Portfolio Management, Justice Management Division, U.S. Department of Justice.*

[FR Doc. 2026-06693 Filed 4-6-26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410-18-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Employment and Training Administration

#### Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of H-2A and H-2B Foreign Workers in the United States: Annual Update to Allowable Monetary Charges for Agricultural Workers' Meals and for Travel Subsistence Reimbursement, Including Lodging

**AGENCY:** Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the Department of Labor (DOL) is issuing this notice to announce the annual

updates to allowable monetary charges employers of H-2A workers, in occupations other than herding or production of livestock on the range, may charge workers when the employer provides three meals per day. This notice also announces the minimum and maximum amount of travel-related subsistence reimbursements required under the H-2A and H-2B programs. Finally, this notice includes a reminder regarding employers' obligations with respect to overnight lodging costs as part of required subsistence and reasonable travel costs to and from the worksite.

**DATES:** These allowable charges become effective April 7, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian Pasternak, Administrator, Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC), by email at [ETA.OFLC.Forms@dol.gov](mailto:ETA.OFLC.Forms@dol.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security will not approve an employer's petition for the admission of H-2A or H-2B nonimmigrant temporary workers in the U.S. unless the petitioner has received an H-2A or H-2B labor certification from DOL. The labor certification provides that: (1) there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, and qualified and who will be available at the time and place needed to perform the labor or services involved in the petition; and (2) the employment of the foreign worker(s) in such labor or services will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the U.S. similarly employed. See 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) and (b), 1184(c)(1), and 1188(a); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5) and (6); 20 CFR 655.1(a) and 655.100.

#### Allowable Meal Charge

H-2A agricultural employers who are employing workers in occupations other than herding or production of livestock on the range must offer and provide workers three meals per day or free and convenient cooking facilities.<sup>1</sup> See 20 CFR 655.122(g). Where the employer provides the meals, the job offer must state the charge, if any, to the worker for such meals. See *id.* The amount of meal charges is governed by 20 CFR 655.173.

By regulation, DOL has established the methodology for determining the maximum amount that H-2A agricultural employers may charge workers for providing them with three meals per day. See 20 CFR 655.173(a).

<sup>1</sup> H-2A employers must provide workers engaged in herding or the production of livestock on the range meals or food to prepare meals without charge or deposit charge. See 20 CFR 655.210(e).

This methodology allows for annual adjustments of the previous year's maximum allowable charge based on the updated Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for Food (CPI-U for Food), not seasonally adjusted. *See id.* The maximum amount employers may charge workers for providing meals is adjusted annually by the 12-month percentage change in the CPI-U for Food for the prior year (*i.e.*, between December of the year just concluded and December of the prior year). *See id.* The Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) Certifying Officer may also permit an employer to charge workers a higher amount for providing them with three meals a day if the higher amount is justified and sufficiently documented by the employer, as set forth in 20 CFR 655.173(b).

The percentage change in the CPI-U for Food between December 2024 and December 2025 was 3.1 percent.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the annual update to the H-2A allowable meal charge is calculated by multiplying the current allowable meal charge (\$16.28) by the 12-month percentage change in the CPI-U for Food between December 2024 and December 2025 ( $\$16.28 \times 1.031 = \$16.78$ ).<sup>3</sup> Accordingly, the updated maximum allowable charge under 20 CFR 655.122(g) and 655.173 is \$16.78 per day, and an employer is not permitted to charge a worker more than \$16.78 per day unless the OFLC Certifying Officer approves a higher charge, as authorized under 20 CFR 655.173(b).

### Reimbursement for Travel-Related Subsistence

H-2B and H-2A employers must pay reasonable travel and subsistence costs, including the costs of meals and lodging, incurred by workers during travel to the place of employment from the place from which the worker has come to work for the employer and from the place of employment to the place from which the worker departed to work for the employer, as well as any such costs incurred by the worker incident to obtaining a visa authorizing entry to the United States for the purpose of H-2A or H-2B employment. *See* 20 CFR 655.122(h)(1) and (2) and 655.20(j)(1)(i) and (ii).

Specifically, an H-2A employer is responsible for providing, paying in advance, or reimbursing a worker for the

reasonable costs incurred by the worker for transportation and daily travel-related subsistence from the place from which the worker has come to work for the employer, if the worker completes 50 percent of the work contract period. 20 CFR 655.122(h)(1). In general, the employer must provide (or pay at the time of departure) the worker's transportation and daily travel-related subsistence from the place of employment to the place from which the worker departed to work for the employer upon the worker completing the contract or being terminated without cause. 20 CFR 655.122(h)(2).

Similarly, an H-2B employer is responsible for providing, paying in advance, or reimbursing a worker for transportation and daily travel-related subsistence from the place from which the worker has come to work for the employer, if the worker completes 50 percent of the job order period. 20 CFR 655.20(j)(1)(i). Upon the worker completing the job order period or being dismissed early (for any reason), the employer is generally responsible for providing (or paying at the time of departure) the worker's cost of return transportation and daily travel-related subsistence from the place of employment to the place from which the worker departed to work for the employer. 20 CFR 655.20(j)(1)(ii).

The amount of the daily subsistence must be at least the amount permitted in 20 CFR 655.173(a) (or the higher amount approved under 20 CFR 655.173(b), if any). The maximum daily amount an employer is required to reimburse workers for travel-related subsistence, as evidenced with receipts, is equal to the standard Continental United States (CONUS) per diem rate, as established by the General Services Administration (GSA) at 41 CFR part 301, formerly published in Appendix A and now found at <https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates>. *See* Maximum Per Diem Reimbursement Rates for the Continental United States (CONUS), 90 FR 40365 (Aug. 19, 2025). The standard CONUS meals and incidental expenses rate is \$68.00 per day for 2026, and the standard CONUS lodging rate remains \$110.00 per day for 2026. *See* 90 FR 40365, 40366. Workers who qualify for subsistence reimbursement are entitled to reimbursement for meals and lodging up to the standard CONUS rates when they provide receipts. In determining the appropriate amount of reimbursement for meals for less than a full day, the employer may limit the meal expense reimbursement, with receipts, to 75 percent of the maximum reimbursement for meals, or \$51.00, based on the GSA

per diem schedule. *See* <https://www.gsa.gov/travel/plan-book/per-diem-rates>. If a worker does not provide receipts, the employer is not obligated to reimburse above the minimum stated at 20 CFR 655.173, as specified above.

In addition, the employer is responsible for those costs necessary for the worker to travel to the place of employment if the worker completes 50 percent of the work contract period. The employer also is responsible for the costs of return transportation. The amount an employer must pay for transportation to and from the place of employment must be no less than (and is not required to be more than) the most economical and reasonable costs. These requirements apply equally to instances where the worker is traveling within the U.S. or internationally to the employer's worksite. *See* 20 CFR 655.122(h)(1) and (2) and 655.20(j)(1)(i) and (ii).

For further information on when the employer is responsible for lodging costs, please see the DOL's Meal Charges and Travel Subsistence, on OFLC's website at <https://flag.dol.gov/wage-data/subsistence-rates>, and H-2B Frequently Asked Questions on Job Offers and Employer Obligations, on OFLC's website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/faqs/print>.

*Authority:* 20 CFR 655.173.

### Henry Maklakiewicz,

*Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.*

[FR Doc. 2026-06694 Filed 4-6-26; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510-FP-P**

## NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

### Sunshine Act Meetings

**TIME AND DATE:** 10:00 a.m., Thursday, April 9, 2026

**PLACE:** Board Room, 7th Floor, Room 7B, 1775 Duke Street (All visitors must use Diagonal Road Entrance), Alexandria, VA 22314-3428.

**STATUS:** Open.

### MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Board Briefing, Brokered and Reciprocal Deposits.
2. Board Briefing, NCUA Deregulation Initiative.
3. Board Briefing, NCUA's 2026-2030 Strategic Plan.
4. Board Briefing, NCUA's 2026 Annual Performance Plan.

<sup>2</sup> *See* Consumer Price Index—December 2025, published January 13, 2026, available at [https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi\\_01132026.pdf](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/cpi_01132026.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> In 2025, the maximum allowable charge under 20 CFR 655.122(g) and 655.173 was \$16.28 per day. *See* 90 FR 13500 (Mar. 24, 2025).