

must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email	pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov .
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Any comments submitted in writing may be filed by the United States in whole or in part on the public court docket without notice to the commenter.

During the public comment period, the proposed Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. If you require assistance accessing the proposed Consent Decree, you may request assistance by email or by mail to the addresses provided above for submitting comments.

Jason A. Dunn,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2024–29524 Filed 12–13–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

On December 10, 2024, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in *United States v. Arnet Realty Company, L.L.C., Old Bridge Minerals, Inc., and HB Warehousing, LLC, Inc.*, (“Defendants”) Civil Action No. 3:24–cv–11009 (D.N.J.).

The United States, on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), filed a Complaint against the Defendants under sections 106 and 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607. In the Complaint, the United States seeks (1) reimbursement of costs incurred and to be incurred by EPA and the Department of Justice for response actions at the CPS/Madison Superfund Site (“Site”) in Old Bridge Township, New Jersey, together with accrued interest, and (2) performance by the Defendants of response actions at the

Site consistent with the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR part 300. The proposed Consent Decree requires the Defendants to perform certain aspects of the Remedial Design and Remedial Action (“RD/RA”) for Operable Unit 1 and the RD/RA for Operable Unit 3 of the Site, which are estimated to cost approximately \$14 million, and to pay EPA’s future costs associated with oversight of that work. Under the proposed Consent Decree, the United States agrees not to sue the Defendants under sections 106 and 107 of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9606 and 9607, for the work that Defendants have agreed to perform.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States v. Arnet Realty Company, L.L.C., et al.*, D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–3–1525/3. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	Send them to:
By email	pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov .
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the proposed consent decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the proposed consent decree upon email request to pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.

Eric D. Albert,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

[FR Doc. 2024–29476 Filed 12–13–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of Foreign Workers in Agriculture in the United States: Adverse Effect Wage Rates for Non-Range Occupations

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor (DOL) is issuing this notice to announce updates to the Adverse Effect Wage Rates (AEWR) for the employment of temporary or seasonal nonimmigrant foreign workers (H–2A workers) to perform agricultural labor or services other than the herding or production of livestock on the range. AEWRs are the minimum wage rates the DOL has determined must be offered, advertised in recruitment, and paid by employers to H–2A workers and workers in corresponding employment so that the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States (U.S.) similarly employed will not be adversely affected. The AEWRs established in this notice are applicable to H–2A job opportunities classified: in six Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes comprising the field and livestock workers (combined) category, and in the field and livestock workers (combined) occupational category that are located in States or regions, or equivalent districts or territories, in which the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Farm Labor Report (better known as the Farm Labor Survey, or FLS) reports wages. In this notice, DOL also announces an update to the average AEWR, which is used to calculate adjustments to required bond amounts for H–2A Labor Contractors.

DATES: These rates are effective December 16, 2024. However, for entities and states subject to the court order in *Kansas et. al. v. U.S. Department of Labor*, these rates are effective December 30, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Pasternak, Administrator, Office of Foreign Labor Certification, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N–5311, Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693–8200 (this is not a toll-free number). For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

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 nonimmigrant temporary and seasonal agricultural workers in the U.S. unless the petitioner has received an H–2A labor certification from DOL. DOL issues such labor certification when it

determines 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), 1184(c)(1), and 1188(a); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5); 20 CFR 655.100.

FLS-Based AEW Updates

DOL’s H–2A regulations at 20 CFR 655.122(l) provide that employers must pay their H–2A workers and workers in corresponding employment at least the highest of the various wage sources listed in § 655.120(a), including the AEW. Further, when the AEW is updated during a work contract, the employer must pay at least that updated AEW upon the effective date of the new AEW, if the updated AEW is higher than the highest of the previous AEW, a prevailing wage rate for the crop activity or agricultural activity and, if applicable, a distinct work task or tasks performed in that activity and geographic area, the agreed-upon collective bargaining wage, the Federal minimum wage rate, or the State minimum wage rate. See 20 CFR 655.120(b)(3). Similarly, when the AEW is updated during a work contract and is lower than the wage rate that is guaranteed on the job order, the employer must continue to pay at least the wage rate guaranteed on the job order. See 20 CFR 655.120(b)(4).

Pursuant to the final rule, *Adverse Effect Wage Rate Methodology for the Temporary Employment of H–2A Nonimmigrants in Non-Range Occupations in the United States*, 88 FR 12760 (Feb. 28, 2023), most AEWs will continue to be based, as they have been since 1987, on the USDA FLS. AEWs based on DOL’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) survey will apply to H–2A job opportunities classified: (1) in SOC codes other than the six SOC codes comprising the field and livestock workers (combined) category, and (2) in the field and livestock workers (combined) occupational category that are located in States or regions, or equivalent districts or territories, for which the USDA FLS does not report a wage.¹

¹ In the event an employer’s job opportunity requires the performance of agricultural labor or services that are not encompassed in a single SOC code’s description and tasks, the applicable AEW

The final rule, noted above, requires the OFLC Administrator to publish a **Federal Register** Notice at least once in each calendar year to establish each set of AEWs. See 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2). The OFLC Administrator provides this notice by publishing two separate announcements in the **Federal Register**, one to update the non-range AEWs based on the wage data reported by the USDA’s FLS and a second to update the non-range AEWs based on data reported by the BLS OEWS survey. See 88 FR at 12775.

The updated AEWs for all non-range agricultural employment classified in the field and livestock workers (combined) category, for which temporary H–2A certification is being sought, is equal to the annual weighted average hourly wage rate for field and livestock workers (combined) in the State or region as published by the USDA in the November 20, 2024, FLS. DOL’s regulation, 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2), requires that the OFLC Administrator publish the USDA field and livestock worker (combined) wage data as AEWs in a **Federal Register** Notice.

Accordingly, the updated AEWs to be paid for agricultural work performed by H–2A and workers in corresponding employment on and after the effective date of this notice are set forth in the table below:

TABLE—ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATES FOR FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS

[Combined]

State AEWs	
Alabama	\$16.08
Arizona	17.04
Arkansas	14.83
California	19.97
Colorado	17.84
Connecticut	18.83
Delaware	17.96
Florida	16.23
Georgia	16.08
Hawaii	20.08
Idaho	16.83
Illinois	19.57
Indiana	19.57
Iowa	18.65
Kansas	19.21
Kentucky	15.87
Louisiana	14.83
Maine	18.83
Maryland	17.96
Massachusetts	18.83
Michigan	18.15
Minnesota	18.15
Mississippi	14.83
Missouri	18.65
Montana	16.83

will be the highest AEW for all applicable SOC’s. See 20 CFR 655.120(b)(5).

TABLE—ADVERSE EFFECT WAGE RATES FOR FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS—Continued

[Combined]

State AEWs	
Nebraska	19.21
Nevada	17.84
New Hampshire	18.83
New Jersey	17.96
New Mexico	17.04
New York	18.83
North Carolina	16.16
North Dakota	19.21
Ohio	19.57
Oklahoma	15.79
Oregon	19.82
Pennsylvania	17.96
Rhode Island	18.83
South Carolina	16.08
South Dakota	19.21
Tennessee	15.87
Texas	15.79
Utah	17.84
Vermont	18.83
Virginia	16.16
Washington	19.82
West Virginia	15.87
Wisconsin	18.15
Wyoming	16.83

The AEWs set forth in the table above are the AEWs applicable to the following SOC titles and codes: Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse (45–2092); Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals (45–2093); Agricultural Equipment Operators (45–2091); Packers and Packagers, Hand (53–7064); Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products (45–2041); and All Other Agricultural Workers (45–2099). These AEWs are published by the OFLC Administrator in accordance with 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2). Accordingly, the simple average of these AEWs constitutes the average AEW. See 20 CFR 655.103(b) (definition of average AEW). The simple average is calculated by finding the sum of the AEWs listed in the table above, then dividing by the total number of AEWs, which is currently 49 (\$869.20/49 = \$17.74). On and after the effective date of this notice, the average AEW to be used to calculate the bond amounts required under 20 CFR 655.132(c)(2)(ii) is \$17.74.

Delayed Effective Date With Respect to Certain States and Entities

On April 29, 2024, DOL published the final rule, *Improving Protections for Workers in Temporary Agricultural Employment in the United States*, 89 FR 33898 (Apr. 29, 2024) (“Farmworker Protection Rule”). The Farmworker Protection Rule amended the regulation at 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2) to state that

“[t]he updated AEWR will be effective as of the date of publication of the notice in the **Federal Register**.” On August 26, 2024, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia issued a preliminary injunction in the case *Kansas, et al. v. U.S. Department of Labor*, No. 2:24-cv-00076-LGW-BWC (S.D. Ga., Aug. 26, 2024) (“*Kansas*”), prohibiting DOL from enforcing the Farmworker Protection Rule in certain states and with respect to certain entities. The preliminary injunction specifically prohibits DOL from enforcing the Farmworker Protection Rule in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, and against Miles Berry Farm and members of the Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association as of August 26, 2024.²

Therefore, for work performed at places of employment located in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, as well as for work performed by Miles Berry Farm and members of the Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association as of August 26, 2024, the effective date of this **Federal Register** Notice is December 30, 2024. As an example, for work performed at places of employment located in Missouri, a state subject to the *Kansas* Order, this **Federal Register** Notice would be effective on December 30, 2024, but for work performed at places of employment located in Illinois, a state not subject to the *Kansas* Order, this **Federal Register** Notice would be effective December 16, 2024.

Authority: 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2); 20 CFR 655.103(b).

José Javier Rodríguez,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2024-29549 Filed 12-11-24; 4:15 pm]

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²Neither the preliminary injunction issued in *Barton, et al. v. U.S. Department of Labor, et al.*, No. 5:24-cv-249-DCR (E.D. Ky., Nov. 25, 2024), nor the Section 705 stay issued in *International Fresh Produce Association, et al. v. U.S. Department of Labor, et al.*, No. 1:24-cv-309-HSO-BWR (S.D. Miss., Nov. 25, 2024) affect DOL’s implementation or enforcement of 20 CFR 655.120(b)(2) as to the parties or entities subject to those orders.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of Foreign Workers in Agriculture in the United States: Adverse Effect Wage Rate for Range Occupations

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor (DOL) is issuing this notice to announce updates to the Adverse Effect Wage Rate (AEWR) for the employment of temporary or seasonal nonimmigrant foreign workers (H-2A workers) to perform herding or production of livestock on the range. AEWRs are the minimum wage rates the DOL has determined must be offered, advertised in recruitment, and paid by employers to H-2A workers and workers in corresponding employment so that the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States (U.S.) similarly employed will not be adversely affected. In this notice, DOL announces the annual update of the AEWR for workers engaged in the herding or production of livestock on the range, as required by the methodology previously established in 2015.

DATES: The rate is effective January 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Pasternak, Administrator, Office of Foreign Labor Certification, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room N-5311, Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693-8200 (this is not a toll-free number). For persons with a hearing or speech disability who need assistance to use the telephone system, please dial 711 to access telecommunications relay services.

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 nonimmigrant temporary and seasonal agricultural workers in the U.S. unless the petitioner has received an H-2A labor certification from DOL. DOL issues such labor certification when it determines 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), 1184(c)(1), and 1188(a); 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5); 20 CFR 655.100.

Adverse Effect Wage Rate

DOL’s H-2A regulations covering the herding or production of livestock on the range, published in the **Federal Register** as the *Temporary Agricultural Employment of H-2A Foreign Workers in the Herding or Production of Livestock on the Range in the United States*, 80 FR 62958 (Oct. 16, 2015), provide that employers must offer, advertise in recruitment, and pay each worker employed under 20 CFR 655.200 through 655.235 a wage that is at least the highest of the various wage sources listed in § 655.211(a)(1), including the monthly AEWR. See 20 CFR 655.210(g). Further, when the monthly AEWR is adjusted during a work contract, and is higher than both the agreed-upon collective bargaining wage and the applicable minimum wage imposed by Federal or State law or judicial action in effect at the time the work is performed, the employer must pay that adjusted monthly AEWR upon publication by DOL in the **Federal Register**. See 20 CFR 655.211(a)(2).

As provided in 20 CFR 655.211(c)(2), the monthly AEWR for range occupations in all States for a calendar year is based on the monthly AEWR for the previous calendar year (\$1,982.96), adjusted by the Employment Cost Index (ECI) for wages and salaries published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the preceding annual period. The 12-month change in the ECI for wages and salaries of private industry workers between September 2023 and September 2024 was 3.8 percent, resulting in a monthly AEWR for range occupations in effect for the following year of \$2,058.31.¹ The national monthly AEWR rate for all range occupations in the H-2A program is calculated by multiplying the

¹ The regulation at 20 CFR 655.211(c)(2) states that the monthly AEWR is calculated based on the ECI for wages and salaries “for the preceding October–October period.” This regulatory language was intended to identify the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ (BLS) October publication of ECI for wages and salaries, which presents data for the September to September period. Accordingly, the most recent 12-month change in the ECI for private sector workers published on October 31, 2024, by BLS was used for establishing the monthly AEWR under the regulations. See https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/eci_10312024.pdf. The ECI for private sector workers was used rather than the ECI for all civilian workers given the characteristics of the H-2A herder workforce.