

(l) Up to one member from Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) School Safety Task Force.

(m) Up to one member from the DHS Center for Prevention Programs and Partnership.

(n) Up to one member from US Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center.

(o) Up to one member from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) higher education initiatives.

(p) Up to one member from the DHS Office for Civil Right and Civil Liberties (CRCL).

(q) Up to one member from the Department of Education.

(r) Up to one member from the Department of State.

(s) Up to one member from the Department of Justice.

(t) Up to one member from the Department of Health and Human Services.

HSAAC is the sole advisory committee and public forum within DHS providing advice on matters relating to DHS's engagement with the academic community.

The HSAAC will operate in an advisory capacity only. The establishment of the HSAAC is necessary and in the public interest. This notice is provided in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act ("FACA"), as amended, 5 U.S.C. App. The HSAAC will terminate two years from the date of its establishment, unless renewed by the Secretary.

Zarinah T. Silas,

Acting Executive Director and Acting Designated Federal Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

Intent To Request Extension From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act and Retired Badge/Credential

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on one currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1652-0071, that we will submit to OMB for an extension

in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. This collection involves the submission of information from certain current and former TSA employees who are interested in a Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 (LEOSA) Identification (ID) Card, a retired badge, and/or a retired credential.

DATES: Send your comments by March 14, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be emailed to TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov or delivered to the TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology (IT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, VA 20598-6011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Christina A. Walsh at the above address, or by telephone (571) 227-2062.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation will be available at <http://www.reginfo.gov> upon its submission to OMB. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Information Collection Requirement LEOSA

OMB Control Number 1652-0071; Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act and Retired Badge/Credential. Under 18 U.S.C. 926C, which codifies a portion of LEOSA,¹ a "qualified retired law

enforcement officer" may carry a concealed firearm in any jurisdiction in the United States, regardless of State or local laws, with certain limitations and conditions. In accordance with LEOSA, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued DHS Directive and Instruction Manual 257-01, *Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act* (Nov. 5, 2009). DHS Directive 257-01 requires DHS components to implement the provisions of LEOSA pertaining to qualified retired Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) as cost-effectively and efficiently as possible consistent with the requirements and intent of the statute for LEOs formerly employed by DHS and predecessor agencies.

TSA subsequently issued TSA Management Directive (MD) 3500.1, *LEOSA Applicability and Eligibility* (Oct. 7, 2001), to implement the LEOSA statute and DHS directive. Under this MD, TSA issues photographic identification to retired LEOs who separated or retired from TSA in "good standing" and meet other qualification requirements identified in this MD.

Retired Badge/Credential

Under TSA MD 2800.11, *Badge and Credential Program*, a TSA employee retiring from Federal service is eligible to receive a "retired badge and/or credential" if the individual: (1) Was issued a badge and/or credential, (2) qualifies for a Federal annuity under the Civil Service Retirement System or the Federal Employees Retirement System, and (3) meets all of the other qualification requirements under the MD.²

If the employee is approved for a retired badge and/or credential, his or her badge and/or credential will be replicated by TSA and marked with the word "RETIRED," to indicate that the retired employee no longer has the authority to perform specific official functions pursuant to law, statute, regulation, or DHS Directive. In the case of a retired LEO, the individual is prohibited from using the TSA retired credential as photographic identification for the purposes of the LEOSA.

Purpose and Description of Data Collection

Under TSA's current application process for these two programs,

Act Improvements Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-272, 124 Stat. 2855; Oct. 12, 2010) and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (Pub. L. 112-239, 126 Stat. 1970; Jan. 2, 2013).

² These instructions are included in DHS Instruction: 121-01-002 (Issuance and Control of DHS Badges); DHS Instruction 121-01-008 (Issuance and Control of the DHS Credentials); and the associated Handbook for TSA MD 2800.11.

¹ Public Law 108-277, 118 Stat. 865, July 22, 2004, codified in 18 U.S.C. 926B and 926C, as amended by the Law Enforcement Officers Safety

qualified applicants may apply for a LEOSA ID Card, a Retired Badge, and/or a Retired Credential, as applicable, either while still employed by TSA (shortly before separating or retiring) or after they have separated or retired (after they become private citizens, *i.e.*, are no longer employed by the Federal Government).

The LEOSA Identification Card Application (TSA Form 2825A) requires collection of identifying information, contact information, official title, separation date, and last known field office. Identifying information, such as the date of birth and social security number, are necessary to confirm the individual's identity and to process the individual through the National Crime Information Center database. Similarly, for purposes of a retired badge and/or credential, TSA Form 2808-R, *Retired Badge and/or Retired Credential Application*, requires collection of identifying information, contact information, TSA employment/position information (TSA component or Government agency), official title, and entry on duty date. This collection of information is necessary to confirm the identity of the individual, conduct the necessary qualification process to determine the individual's eligibility for a retired badge and/or credential, and to contact the individual if needed.

Based on current data, TSA estimates 183 TSA Forms 2825A and 183 TSA Forms 2808-R will be submitted, for a total of 366 respondents annually. It takes approximately 5 minutes (0.08333 hours) to complete either form, so the total annual hour burden to the public will be 366 x 0.08333 hours, or 30.5 hours.

Dated: January 6, 2022.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS-R2-ES-2021-0136;
FXES11130200000-212-FF02ENEH00]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Draft Recovery Plan for the New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the

availability of our draft recovery plan for the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius luteus*). This subspecies occurs in riparian habitats in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Colorado, and was listed as endangered in 2014 under the Endangered Species Act. We request review and comment on this draft recovery plan from local, State, and Federal agencies; Tribes; nongovernmental organizations; and the public.

DATES: We must receive any comments on or before March 14, 2022. Comments submitted online at <http://www.regulations.gov> (see **ADDRESSES**) must be received by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on March 14, 2022.

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: You may obtain a copy of the draft recovery plan and species status assessment by the following methods:

- **Internet:** Go to one of the following sites:

- <http://www.regulations.gov> in Docket No. FWS-R2-ES-2021-0136;
- <http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7965>; or
- <https://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/NewMexico/>.

- **U.S. mail:** Send a request to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office (NMESFO), 2105 Osuna NE, Albuquerque, NM 87113.

- **Telephone:** 505-346-2525 or 800-299-0196.

Submitting Comments: Submit your comments in writing by one of the following methods:

- **Internet:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Search for and submit comments on Docket No. FWS-R2-ES-2021-0136.

- **U.S. mail:** Public Comments Processing, Attn: Docket No. FWS-R2-ES-2021-0136; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Headquarters, MS: PRB/3W, 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803.

For additional information about submitting comments, see Request for Public Comments and Public Availability of Comments under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Shawn Sartorius, Field Supervisor, at 505-346-2525, or by email at nmesfo@fws.gov. Individuals who are hearing or speech impaired may call the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 for TTY assistance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), announce the availability of our draft recovery plan for New Mexico meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus*

hudsonius luteus), which we listed as endangered in 2014 (79 FR 33119) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The subspecies is endemic to New Mexico, Arizona, and a small area of southern Colorado. It nests in dry soils and uses dense riparian vegetation up to an elevation of about 9,500 feet. The draft recovery plan includes specific goals, objectives, and criteria that may help to inform our consideration of whether to reclassify the species as threatened (*i.e.*, “downlist”) or remove the subspecies from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife (*i.e.*, “delist”). We request review of and comment on the draft recovery plan from local, State, and Federal agencies; Tribes; nongovernmental organizations; and the public.

Recovery Planning and Implementation

Section 4(f) of the ESA requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Also pursuant to section 4(f) of the ESA, a recovery plan must, to the maximum extent practicable, include:

(1) A description of site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve the plan's goals for the conservation and survival of the species;

(2) Objective, measurable criteria that, when met, would support a determination under section 4(a)(1) that the species should be removed from the List of Endangered and Threatened Species; and

(3) Estimates of the time and costs required to carry out those measures needed to achieve the plan's goal and to achieve intermediate steps toward that goal.

In 2016 the USFWS revised its approach to recovery planning, and is now using a process termed recovery planning and implementation (RPI) (see <https://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/RPI.pdf>). The RPI approach is intended to reduce the time needed to develop and implement recovery plans, increase recovery plan relevance over a longer timeframe, and add flexibility to recovery plans so they can be adjusted to new information or circumstances. Under RPI, a recovery plan addresses the statutorily required elements under section 4(f) of the Act, including site-specific management actions, objective and measurable recovery criteria, and the estimated time and cost to recovery. The RPI recovery plan is supported by two supplementary documents: A species status assessment (SSA), which describes the best