

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Julia Peterson, Chief, Quota and Agriculture Branch, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, (202) 384-8905, or [HQQQUOTA@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:HQQQUOTA@cbp.dhs.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

There is an existing tariff-rate quota on certain beef from New Zealand pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 3 of Chapter 2 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The tariff-rate quota for beef from New Zealand was established by section 6 of the Presidential Proclamation No. 6763 (December 23, 1994), as a result of the Uruguay Round Agreements, approved by Congress in section 101 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3511(a), Pub. L. 103-465, 108 Stat. 4814). Tariff-rate quotas permit a specified quantity of merchandise to be entered or withdrawn for consumption at a reduced duty rate during a specified period. Furthermore, section 2012.3 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) states that beef may only be entered as a product of an eligible country for a tariff-rate quota if the importer makes a declaration to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that a valid export certificate is in effect with respect to the beef. In addition, the CBP regulations, at 19 CFR 132.15, set forth provisions relating to the requirement that an importer must possess a valid export certificate at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, to claim the in-quota tariff rate of duty on entries of beef subject to the tariff-rate quota.

The Electronic Certification System (eCERT) is a system developed by CBP that uses electronic data transmissions of information normally associated with a required export document, such as a license or certificate, to facilitate the administration of quotas and ensure that the proper restraint levels are charged without being exceeded. New Zealand requested to participate in the eCERT process to comply with the United States' tariff-rate quota for beef exported from New Zealand for importation into the United States. CBP has coordinated with New Zealand to implement the eCERT process, and now New Zealand is ready to participate in this process by transmitting its export certificates to CBP via eCERT.

Foreign countries participating in eCERT transmit information via a global network service provider, which allows connectivity to CBP's automated electronic system for commercial trade processing, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE). Specific data elements are transmitted to CBP by the

importer of record (or an authorized customs broker) when filing an entry summary with CBP, and those data elements must match eCERT data from the foreign country before an importer may claim any applicable in-quota tariff rate of duty. An importer may claim an in-quota tariff rate when merchandise is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, only if the information transmitted by the importer matches the information transmitted by the foreign government. If there is no transmission by the foreign government upon entry, an importer must claim the higher over-quota tariff rate.<sup>1</sup> An importer may subsequently claim the in-quota tariff rate under certain limited conditions.<sup>2</sup>

This document announces that New Zealand will be implementing the eCERT process for transmitting export certificates for beef entries subject to the tariff-rate quota. Imported merchandise that is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 18, 2022, must match the eCERT transmission of an export certificate from New Zealand in order for an importer to claim the in-quota tariff rate. The transition to eCERT will not change the tariff-rate quota filing process or requirements. Importers will continue to provide the export certificate numbers from New Zealand in the same manner as when currently filing entry summaries with CBP. The format of the export certificate numbers will not change as a result of the transition to eCERT. CBP will reject entry summaries that claim an in-quota tariff rate when filed without a valid export certificate in eCERT.

Dated: January 7, 2022.

**AnnMarie R. Highsmith,**

*Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.*

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**BILLING CODE P**

<sup>1</sup> If there is no associated foreign government eCERT transmission available upon entry of the merchandise, an importer may enter the merchandise for consumption subject to the over-quota tariff rate or opt not to enter the merchandise for consumption at that time (e.g., transfer the merchandise to a Customs bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone or export or destroy the merchandise).

<sup>2</sup> If an importer enters the merchandise for consumption subject to the over-quota tariff rate and the associated foreign government eCERT transmission becomes available afterwards, an importer may claim the in-quota rate of duty by filing a post summary correction (before liquidation) or a protest under 19 CFR part 174 (after liquidation). In either event, the in-quota rate of duty is allowable only if there are still quota amounts available within the original quota period.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

[Docket No. DHS-2022-0004]

**Homeland Security Academic Advisory Council**

**AGENCY:** The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE).

**ACTION:** Notice of reestablished Federal advisory committee.

**SUMMARY:** The Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is reestablishing the Homeland Security Academic Advisory Council (HSAAC), a discretionary federal advisory committee. The primary purpose of the HSAAC will be to provide advice and recommendations to the Secretary and DHS senior leadership on matters related to homeland security and the academic community.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Acting Executive Director Traci Silas via email at [DHSAcademic@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:DHSAcademic@hq.dhs.gov) or via phone at 202-603-1142.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The HSAAC will consist of up to 30 members who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Secretary of Homeland Security. Members are appointed as representative members, except that members from federal agencies are appointed as non-voting ex-officio members. To ensure a diverse, inclusive and balance membership, candidates include:

(a) Up to four members representing higher education associations.

(b) Up to two members representing higher education law enforcement, public safety, and emergency management associations.

(c) Up to two members representing four-year colleges and universities.

(d) Up to two members representing two-year community colleges.

(e) Up to two members representing Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs).

(f) Up to two members representing Hispanic serving institutions.

(g) Up to two members representing Tribal colleges.

(h) Up to two members representing the Asian American, Native American and Pacific Islander serving institutions.

(i) Up to four members representing K-12 school systems, to include schools, school systems, and state educational agencies.

(j) Up to two members representing Education Employee Associations/Labor Organizations.

(k) Up to one member from the DHS Science and Technology Center of Excellence.

(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](mailto: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,<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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