

the LEOSA¹ statute, DHS Directive 257–01 Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (Dec. 22, 2017) and DHS Instruction Number 257–01–001, The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act Instruction (Jan. 18, 2018). 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.

Under TSA MD 2800.11, Badge and Credential Program (Jan. 27, 2014), an 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 (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), and (3) meets all of the other qualification requirements under the MD.²

Under TSA’s current application process for these two programs, qualified applicants may apply for a LEOSA ID Card, a Retired Badge, and/or a Retired Credential, as applicable, either while still employed by the Federal Government (shortly before separating or retiring from the position for which they held their badge and/or credential) 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. Similarly, TSA Form 2808–R, Retired Badge and/or Retired Credential Application,³ requires collection of identifying information, contact information, TSA employment/position information (TSA component or Government agency), official title, and entry on duty date.

Number of Respondents: 62.

¹ “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. See Pub. L. 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 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.

³ Since the publication of the 60-day notice, the form title of TSA Form 2808, Personal Identify Verification (PIV) Card, Badge, Credential or Access Control Application, has been updated to TSA Form 2808–R, Retired Badge and/or Retired Credential Application.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: An estimated 5.17 hours annually.

Dated: October 25, 2018.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

Extension of Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP)

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has forwarded the Information Collection Request (ICR), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1652–0044, abstracted below to OMB for review and approval of an extension of the currently approved collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the submission of identifying and travel experience information by individuals requesting redress through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Traveler Redress Inquiry Program. The collection also involves two voluntary customer satisfaction surveys to identify areas for program improvement.

DATES: Send your comments by November 30, 2018. A comment to OMB is most effective if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB. Comments should be addressed to Desk Officer, Department of Homeland Security/TSA, and sent via electronic mail to dhsdeskofficer@omb.eop.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina A. Walsh, TSA PRA Officer, Information Technology (IT), TSA–11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598–6011; telephone (571) 227–2062; email TSAPRA@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: TSA published a **Federal Register** notice, with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments, of the following collection of information on July 6, 2018, 83 FR 31559.

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.

Consistent with the requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, and E.O. 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda, TSA is also requesting comments on the extent to which this request for information could be modified to reduce the burden on respondents.

Information Collection Requirement

Title: Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP).

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.

OMB Control Number: 1652–0044.

Form(s): Traveler Inquiry and Survey Forms.

Affected Public: Traveling Public.

Abstract: DHS TRIP is a single point of contact for individuals who have inquiries or seek resolution regarding difficulties they have experienced during their travel screening. The TSA manages the DHS TRIP office on behalf of DHS. The collection of information includes: (1) A Traveler Inquiry Form (TIF), which includes the individual’s identifying and travel experience information; and (2) two optional,

anonymous customer satisfaction surveys to allow the public to provide DHS feedback on its experience using DHS TRIP.

Number of Respondents: 15,000.

Estimated Annual Burden Hours: An estimated 15,500 hours annually.

Estimated Cost Burden: An estimated \$14,490 annually.

Dated: October 25, 2018.

Christina Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2631-18; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2018-0005]

RIN 1615-ZB78

Continuation of Documentation for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protected Status Designations for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Through this Notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces actions to ensure its compliance with the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018) (“preliminary injunction”). Beneficiaries under the Temporary Protected Status (TPS) designations for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador will retain their TPS while the preliminary injunction remains in effect, provided that an individual’s TPS status is not withdrawn under INA section 244(c)(3) or 8 CFR 244.14 because of ineligibility.

DHS is further announcing it is automatically extending through April 2, 2019, the validity of TPS-related Employment Authorization Documents (EADs), Forms I-797, Notice of Action (Approval Notice), and Forms I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) (collectively “TPS-Related Documentation”), as specified in this Notice, for beneficiaries under the TPS designations for Sudan and Nicaragua, provided that the affected TPS beneficiaries remain otherwise individually eligible for TPS. See INA section 244(c)(3). This Notice

also provides information explaining DHS’s plans to issue a subsequent notice that will describe the steps DHS will take after April 2, 2019 to continue its compliance with the preliminary injunction.

DATES: The TPS designations of Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador will remain in effect, as required by the preliminary injunction order of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California in *Ramos v. Nielsen*, No. 18-cv-01554 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2018), so long as the preliminary injunction remains in effect. TPS for those countries will not be terminated unless and until any superseding, final, non-appealable judicial order permits the implementation of such terminations. Information on the status of the preliminary injunction will be available at <http://uscis.gov/tps>.

Further, DHS is automatically extending the validity of TPS-Related Documentation for those beneficiaries under the TPS designations for Sudan and Nicaragua, as specified in this Notice. Those documents will remain in effect for six months from the issuance of the preliminary injunction (which occurred on October 3, 2018), through April 2, 2019, provided the individual’s TPS is not withdrawn under INA section 244(c)(3) or 8 CFR 244.14 because of ineligibility.

In the event the preliminary injunction is reversed and that reversal becomes final, DHS will allow for an orderly transition period, as described in the “Possible Future Action” section of this Notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- You may contact Samantha Deshommes, Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20529-2060; or by phone at 800-375-5283.

- For further information on TPS, please visit the USCIS TPS web page at <http://www.uscis.gov/tps>. You can find specific information about this continuation of the TPS benefits for eligible individuals under the TPS designations for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador by selecting the respective country’s page from the menu on the left side of the TPS web page.

- If you have additional questions about Temporary Protected Status, please visit uscis.gov/tools. Our online virtual assistant, Emma, can answer many of your questions and point you to additional information on our website. If you are unable to find your

answers there, you may also call our USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283.

- Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases may check Case Status Online, available on the USCIS website at <http://www.uscis.gov>, or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

- Further information will also be available at local USCIS offices upon publication of this Notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Abbreviations

BIA—Board of Immigration Appeals
CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOS—U.S. Department of State
EAD—Employment Authorization Document
FNC—Final Nonconfirmation Form I-94—Arrival/Departure Record
FR—Federal Register
Government—U.S. Government
IJ—Immigration Judge
INA—Immigration and Nationality Act
IER—U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section
SAVE—USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program
Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security
TNC—Tentative Nonconfirmation
TPS—Temporary Protected Status
TTY—Text Telephone
USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Background on Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

- TPS is a temporary immigration status granted to eligible nationals of a country designated for TPS under the INA, or to eligible persons without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country.

- During the TPS designation period, TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States, may not be removed, and are authorized to obtain EADs so long as they continue to meet the requirements of TPS.

- TPS beneficiaries may also apply for and be granted travel authorization as a matter of discretion.

- The granting of TPS does not result in or lead to lawful permanent resident status.

- To qualify for TPS, beneficiaries must meet the eligibility standards at INA section 244(c)(1)–(2), 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(1)–(2).

- When the Secretary terminates a country’s TPS designation, beneficiaries return to one of the following:

- The same immigration status or category that they maintained before TPS, if any (unless that status or category has since expired or been terminated); or