including as provided under 8 CFR 214.1(g), and maintains the student’s TPS, then the student maintains F–1 status and TPS concurrently.

Under the second option, the nonimmigrant student may apply for an EAD under Special Student Relief by filing the Form I–765 with the location specified in the filing instructions. At the same time, the F–1 nonimmigrant student may file a separate TPS application, but must submit the TPS application according to the instructions provided in the Federal Register Notice designating Yemen for TPS. If the nonimmigrant student has already applied for employment authorization under student relief, they are not required to submit the Form I–765 as part of the TPS application. However, some nonimmigrant students may wish to obtain a TPS EAD in light of certain extensions that may be available to EADs with an A–12 or C–19 category code. The nonimmigrant student should check the appropriate box when filing out Form I–821 to request a TPS-related EAD. Again, the nonimmigrant student will be able to maintain compliance requirements for F–1 nonimmigrant student status while having TPS.

**When a student applies simultaneously for TPS status and benefits under this notice, what is the minimum course load requirement while an application for employment authorization is pending?**

The F–1 nonimmigrant student must maintain normal course load requirements for a “full course of study” unless or until the nonimmigrant student receives employment authorization under this notice. TPS-related employment authorization, by itself, does not authorize a nonimmigrant student to drop below twelve credit hours, or otherwise applicable minimum requirements (e.g., clock hours for language students). Once approved for Special Student Relief employment authorization, the F–1 nonimmigrant student may drop below twelve credit hours, or otherwise applicable minimum requirements (with a minimum of six semester or quarter hours of instruction per academic term if the student is at the undergraduate level, or a minimum of three semester or quarter hours of instruction per academic term if the student is at the graduate level). See 8 CFR 214.2(f)(5)(v), 214.2(f)(6), 214.2(f)(9)(i) and (iii).

**How does a student who has received a TPS-related employment authorization document then apply for authorization to take a reduced course load under this notice?**

There is no further application process if a student has been approved for a TPS-related EAD. However, the F–1 nonimmigrant student must demonstrate and provide documentation to the DSO of the direct economic hardship resulting from the civil unrest in Yemen. The DSO will then verify and note this in the student’s SEVIS record to enable the F–1 nonimmigrant student with TPS to reduce their course load without any further action or application. No other EAD needs to be issued for the F–1 nonimmigrant student to have employment authorization.

**Can a noncitizen who has been granted TPS apply for reinstatement to F–1 student status after his or her F–1 status has lapsed?**

Yes. Current regulations permit certain students who fall out of F–1 nonimmigrant student status to apply for reinstatement. See 8 CFR 214.2(f)(16). This provision might apply to a student who worked on a TPS-related EAD or dropped their course load before publication of this notice, and therefore fell out of student status. The student must satisfy the criteria set forth in the student status reinstatement regulations.

**How long will this notice remain in effect?**

This notice grants temporary relief until March 3, 2023, to eligible F–1 nonimmigrant students. DHS will continue to monitor the situation in Yemen. Should the special provisions authorized by this notice need modification or extension, DHS will announce such changes in the Federal Register.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

An F–1 nonimmigrant student seeking off-campus employment authorization due to severe economic hardship must demonstrate to the DSO that this employment is necessary to avoid severe economic hardship. A DSO who agrees that a nonimmigrant student should receive such employment authorization must recommend an application approval to USCIS by entering information in the remarks field of the student’s SEVIS record. The authority to collect this information is in the SEVIS collection of information currently approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Numbers 1653–0038.

This notice also allows eligible F–1 nonimmigrant students to request employment authorization, work an increased number of hours while the academic institution is in session, and reduce the student’s course load while continuing to maintain F–1 nonimmigrant student status.

To apply for employment authorization, certain F–1 nonimmigrant students must complete and submit a currently approved Form I–765 according to the instructions on the form. OMB has previously approved the collection of information contained on the current Form I–765, consistent with the PRA (OMB Control No. 1615–0040). Although there will be a slight increase in the number of Form I–765 filings because of this notice, the number of filings currently contained in the OMB annual inventory for Form I–765 is sufficient to cover the additional filings. Accordingly, there is no further action required under the PRA.

Alejandro N. Mayorkas

BILGNG CODE 9111–128–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[OMB Control Number 1653–NEW]

Agency Information Collection Activities: New Collection: Flight Manifest/Billing Agreement


ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reductions Act (PRA) of
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anne Walbridge, Transportation Security Administration, 6595 Springfield Center Drive, Springfield, VA 20598–6047; 571–227–2329; or email at TSAPrecheckEnrollment@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Availability of Notice Document
You can get an electronic copy of published documents through the internet by—

(1) Searching the electronic Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) web page at http://www.regulations.gov; or

(2) Accessing the Government Publishing Office’s web page at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collection.action?collectionCode=FR to view the daily published Federal Register edition; or accessing the “Search the Federal Register” by Citation in the “Related Resources” column on the left, if you need to do a Simple or Advanced search for information, such as a type of document that crosses multiple agencies or dates.

In addition, copies are available by writing or calling the individual in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section.

I. Summary
The TSA PreCheck Application Program (TSA PreCheck) is a voluntary, expedited security screening program connecting low-risk travelers departing from the United States with smarter security and a better air travel experience.1 There are approximately 10 million members in the TSA PreCheck Application Program. Individuals enrolled in the TSA PreCheck Application Program are eligible to receive expedited screening at U.S. airports. As explained in the December 4, 2013 Notice in the Federal Register,2 membership in the TSA PreCheck Application Program is within the sole discretion of TSA. Individuals may also receive TSA PreCheck expedited screening via membership in other programs such as certain U.S. Customs

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1 The TSA PreCheck Application Program refers to the DHS Trusted Traveler Program that TSA operates to determine if individuals are low-risk and may receive expedited screening. TSA PreCheck refers to expedited screening provided by TSA.

2 See Notice, 78 FR 72922 (December 4, 2013).