

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****[Docket No. USCG–2024–0188]****National Boating Safety Advisory Committee; Vacancy; Correction****AGENCY:** U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.**ACTION:** Notice; request for applications; correction.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard published a notice on April 1, 2024, regarding a vacancy on the National Boating Safety Advisory Committee (Committee). This Committee advises the Secretary of Homeland Security, via the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, on matters relating to national recreational boating safety. The April 1 notice contained typographical errors that listed multiple vacancies rather than one vacancy. This document corrects those errors.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Thomas Guess, Alternate Designated Federal Officer of the National Boating Safety Advisory Committee; telephone 206–815–0221 or email at NBSAC@uscg.mil.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of April 1, 2024, in FR Doc. 2024–06797, on page 22416, in the second column, correct the first sentence of the Summary to read: “The U.S. Coast Guard is accepting applications to fill one vacancy on the National Boating Safety Advisory Committee (Committee).”

On page 22417, in the first column, correct the first full paragraph to read: “In this solicitation for Committee members, we will consider applications for one position as a member representing national recreational boating organizations.”

On page 22417, in the first column, correct the third full paragraph to read: “The member who will fill the position will be appointed as a representative to represent the position described above and is not a Special Government Employee as defined in 18 U.S.C. 202(a).”

On page 22417, in the first column, correct the first sentence of the Privacy Act Statement to read: “*Purpose:* To obtain qualified applicants to fill one vacancy on the National Boating Safety Advisory Committee.”

Dated: April 2, 2024.

Michael T. Cunningham,
Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law.

[FR Doc. 2024–07259 Filed 4–4–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY****U.S. Customs and Border Protection****Republic of Korea Steel Imports Approved for the Electronic Certification System (eCERT)****AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.**ACTION:** General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces that the export certification requirement for imports of steel products of the Republic of Korea that are subject to an absolute quota will be collected through the Electronic Certification System (eCERT). As a result, all imports of steel of the Republic of Korea that are subject to an absolute quota must have a valid export certificate with a corresponding eCERT transmission at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption. The transition to eCERT will not change the quota filing process or requirements.

DATES: The use of the eCERT process for Korean steel importations that are subject to an absolute quota will be required for steel entered, or withdrawn from a warehouse, for consumption on or after April 22, 2024. CBP will automatically reject filings without correct eCERT information starting May 20, 2024.

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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Absolute quotas are established by Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and legislation. See section 132.2(a) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 132.2(a)). On April 30, 2018, President Donald J. Trump signed Proclamation 9740 (83 FR 20683) imposing, among other things, absolute quota limits¹ on certain steel products of the Republic of Korea, pursuant to U.S. Note 16(e), subchapter III, chapter 99, Harmonized Tariff

¹ Absolute quotas strictly limit the quantity of goods that may enter the commerce of the United States for a specific period.

Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and subheadings 9903.80.05 through 9903.80.58, HTSUS. Subsequently, on August 29, 2018, President Trump signed Proclamation 9777 (83 FR 45025), wherein clause 7 provides that where a government of a country identified in the superior text to subheadings 9903.80.05 through 9903.80.58, HTSUS, notifies the United States that it has established a mechanism for the certification of exports to the United States of the products covered by the quantitative limitations applicable to those subheadings, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) may require that importers of these products furnish relevant certification of export information in order to qualify for the treatment set forth in those subheadings. Where CBP adopts such a requirement, it must publish notice of the requirement in the **Federal Register**, along with procedures for the submission of the relevant export certification information. No article that is subject to an export certification requirement may be entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, except upon presentation of a valid and properly executed export certification.

The Republic of Korea is a country identified in the superior text to subheadings 9903.80.05 through 9903.80.58, HTSUS. The government of the Republic of Korea has notified the United States that it has established a mechanism for the certification of exports to the United States. On September 18, 2019, CBP published a notice in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 49115), announcing that, on October 18, 2019, CBP would begin requiring official export certificates issued by the Republic of Korea for importation of certain steel products into the United States.² Following publication of the **Federal Register** notice, CBP issued a message through the Cargo Systems Messaging Service (CSMS) announcing that filers failing to provide the correct export certificate number would receive a warning message from the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) until January 1, 2020, at which time ACE would begin to reject entries lacking the correct export certificate number. Subsequent CSMS messages delayed the implementation of ACE rejection until

² Only exporters may obtain valid and properly executed certificates of exportation, which exporters may apply for online via the Korea Iron and Steel Association (KOSA) website at <http://sq.kosa.or.kr/>. The Republic of Korea has authorized KOSA to issue export certificates. Importers should obtain these certificates of exportation from exporters.