DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Tuna Tariff-Rate Quota for Calendar Year 2020 for Tuna Classifiable Under Subheading 1604.14.22, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)


ACTION: Announcement of the quota quantity of tuna in airtight containers for Calendar Year 2020.

SUMMARY: Each year, the tariff-rate quota for tuna described in subheading 1604.14.22, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), is calculated as a percentage of the tuna in airtight containers entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the preceding calendar year. This document sets forth the tariff-rate quota for Calendar Year 2020.

DATES: The 2020 tariff-rate quota is applicable to tuna in airtight containers entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia Peterson, Chief, Quota and Agricultural Branch, Interagency Collaboration Division, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Washington, DC 20229–1155, at (202) 384–8905 or by email at HQQUOTA@cbp.dhs.gov.

Background

It has been determined that 15,881,292 kilograms of tuna in airtight containers may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during Calendar Year 2020, at the rate of 6.0 percent ad valorem under subheading 1604.14.22, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Any such tuna which is entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the current calendar year in excess of this quota will be dutiable at the rate of 12.5 percent ad valorem under subheading 1604.14.30, HTSUS.


Brenda B. Smith,
Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[1651–0088]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Passenger and Crew Manifest


ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments; revision of an existing collection of information.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the Federal Register to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.


Brenda B. Smith,
Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P
Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Passenger and Crew Manifest (Advance Passenger Information System).
OMB Number: 1651–0088.
Form Number: None.
Abstract: The Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) is an automated method in which U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) receives information on passengers and crew onboard inbound rail and bus trips before their arrival in the United States, as well as inbound and outbound international flights before their arrival in, or departure from, the United States. APIS data includes biographical information for passengers arriving in or departing from the United States, allowing the data to be checked against CBP databases.

The information is submitted for both commercial and private aircraft flights, rail carriers and bus carriers. Specific data elements required for each passenger and crew member include:
- Full name
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Citizenship
- Document type
- Passport number
- Country of issuance
- Expiration date
- Alien registration number

APIS is authorized under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, (Pub. L. 107–71, Stat. 597 (2001)). Under statute, air carriers operating a passenger flight in foreign air transportation to the United States must electronically transmit to CBP a passenger and crew manifest containing specific identifying data elements and any other information that DHS determines is reasonably necessary to ensure aviation safety. The specific passenger and crew identifying information required by statute consists of the following:
- Full name
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Citizenship
- Passport number
- Country of issuance
- U.S. visa number
- Resident alien card number

The APIS regulatory requirements are specified in 19 CFR 122.49a, 122.49b, 122.49c, 122.75a, 122.75b, and 122.22. These provisions lists all the required APIS data.

Respondents submit their electronic manifest either through a direct interface with CBP, or using eAPIS which is a web-based system that can be accessed at https://eapis.cbp.dhs.gov/.

Current Actions: This submission is being made to revise this collection of information to include bus and rail carriers into this OMB control number.

Proposed Changes: CBP is currently running a pilot with nine respondents in which Bus carriers are currently submitting passenger manifest data voluntarily to assist CBP in writing future regulations that will mandate the submission of this data in advance of passenger arrival into the United States. CBP would like to revise this information collection to include bus and rail respondents, which would allow CBP to expand the pilot beyond the current nine respondent limit.

The collection of passenger manifest data from bus and rail carriers arriving in the U.S. is authorized by section 433(d) and 431(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1433(d) ad 19 U.S.C. 1431(b)). Bus and rail carriers submit their APIS information to CBP via the Land Pre-Arrival System Application (LPAS), embedded in the ROAM application.

In the ROAM application, the collection of passenger information is primarily done through electronic submission. The bus or rail carrier designee submits passenger information by scanning the Machine Readable Zone (MRZ) of each passengers’ passport, which automatically is loaded into the application. Should the MRZ not automatically go into the application, the bus carrier will manually input the passengers’ passport information. This is the only point at which information is collected from travelers.

The user registers the bus or rail as the mode of travel and is prompted to complete information on the company. Information includes:
- Mode of Travel (Bus/Rail)
- License Country
- Registration Province
- License Number
- Sender ID
- Carrier Code (APIS code from CBP)
- Bus/Rail Company

Each carrier will be required to create a ‘Driver Profile’ by entering in their documentation using the MRZ or manually. This profile is then saved to be associated with each bus or rail that the driver operates and will have to be selected prior to submitting the trip. The drivers are prompted to information on themselves, including:
- Name
- Date of Birth
- Sex
- Country of Citizenship
- Country of Residence
- Document Type
- Document Number
- Date of Issue
- Date of Expiration
- Country of Issue

This process is then duplicated for passengers boarding the bus or train. Each traveler profile is then saved for the trip but is deleted from the application immediately after the information is submitted to CBP.

Prior to submitting passenger information to CBP, the user must fill in required arrival fields. These fields include:
- Arrival Location in the U.S.
- Estimated Arrival Date
- Estimated Arrival Time
- Arrival Code (Port of Entry)
- Entry State
- Last Country Visited
- Contact Email

Previously, the ROAM application also permitted self-reported submission of information to CBP officers through a face-time feature. This self-reporting feature has been disabled for LPAS and will not be used at any time in conjunction with the Bus APIS pilot or the resulting program that arises from the pilot. The bus carrier, either through the bus driver or another employee, will be the only party submitting responses to the LPAS feature within the ROAM application. The basis for this decision arose out of the necessity to collect traveler information prior to arrival in the land environment as it is done in the air environment. For pre-arrival vetting and targeting to be conducted, officers must be able to collect information on travelers prior to their arrival at the border to promote officer safety and increase security. In air Ports of Entry, officers have access to traveler information 72 hours prior to arrival. However, this standard does not exist in the land environment, as travelers can board a bus just 10 minutes prior to arriving at the border. In the air environment, airline carriers are the users submitting traveler information.

Therefore, in order to closely mirror this successful process, bus and rail carriers will submit traveler data in the land environment. In order to reduce the burden of manual data entry, the LPAS feature includes a technology that reads the MRZ on a passport. As a result, the bus driver can simply scan a passenger’s passport in order to populate the required data fields and accurately submit that data to CBP.

Type of Review: Revision
Affected Public: Businesses, Individuals.

Commercial Airlines
Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,130.
Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 1,850,878.
Estimated Time per Response: 10 minutes.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 307,246.
Commercial Airline Passengers (3rd party)

Estimated Number of Respondents: 184,050,663.
Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 184,050,663.
Estimated Time per Response: 10 seconds.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 496,937.

Private Aircraft Pilots

Estimated Number of Respondents: 460,000.
Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 460,000.
Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 115,000.

Commercial Passenger Rail Carrier

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2.
Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 9,540.
Estimated Time per Response: 10 seconds.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 26.

Bus Passenger Carrier

Estimated Number of Respondents: 9.
Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 309,294.
Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.
Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 77,324.


Seth D. Renkema,
Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Samrawit Aragie, Program Analyst, FEMA Grant Programs Directorate, Preparedness Grants Program, 202–786–9846, Samrawit.aragie@fema.dhs.gov. You may contact the Information Management Division for copies of the proposed collection of information at email address: FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA–2020–0015; OMB No. 1660–0110]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; FEMA Preparedness Grants: Nonprofit Security Grant Program

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public to take this opportunity to comment on a revision of a currently approved information collection. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP). The NSGP provides funding support for security related enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 14, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To avoid duplicate submissions to the docket, please use only one of the following means to submit comments:

(1) Online. Submit comments at www.regulations.gov under Docket ID FEMA–2020–0015. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

(2) Mail. Submit written comments to Docket Manager, Office of Chief Counsel, DHS/FEMA, 500 C Street SW, 8NE, Washington, DC 20472–3100.

All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket ID. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at http://www.regulations.gov, and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to read the Privacy and Security Notice that is available via a link on the homepage of www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Samrawit Aragie, Program Analyst, FEMA Grant Programs Directorate, Preparedness Grants Program, 202–786–9846, Samrawit.aragie@fema.dhs.gov. You may contact the Information Management Division for copies of the proposed collection of information at email address: FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The collection of information for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program is mandated by Sections 2003, 2004, and 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (codified as amended at 6 U.S.C. 604, 605, 609a) and various appropriations acts. The information collected (1) is required to assess the need and potential impact of NSGP funding requests from nonprofit organizations; and (2) allows for a fair method to evaluate requests and determine which applications will be selected for funding.

Collection of Information

Title: FEMA Preparedness Grants: Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP).

Type of Information Collection: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

OMB Number: 1660–0110.

FEMA Forms: FEMA Form 089–24 NSGP Prioritization of Investment Justifications; FEMA Form 089–25 NSGP Investment Justification.

Abstract: The Nonprofit Security Grant Program provides funding support for security related enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack with broader state and local preparedness efforts.

Affected Public: State or Tribal governments, and not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,086.

Estimated Number of Responses: 2,086.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 8,960.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Cost: $339,751.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Cost: $338,766.

Estimated Respondents’ Operation and Maintenance Costs: $0.

Estimated Respondents’ Capital and Start-Up Costs: $0.


Comments

Comments may be submitted as indicated in the ADDRESSES caption above. Comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.