

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

CBP Dec. No. 16-09

EXPANSION OF GLOBAL ENTRY ELIGIBILITY TO ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has established the Global Entry international trusted traveler program at most major U.S. airports. Global Entry allows preapproved participants dedicated CBP processing into the United States using Global Entry kiosks located at designated airports. In 2013, CBP announced a limited pilot program through which certain British citizens were eligible to apply for participation in the Global Entry program. This document announces that CBP is concluding the pilot and expanding eligibility in the Global Entry program to include all British citizens with a valid United Kingdom passport documenting their British citizenship. Additionally, this document announces that certain U.S. citizens may apply for membership in Registered Traveller, the United Kingdom's registered traveler program.

DATES: Global Entry eligibility will be expanded to British citizens on July 12, 2016. Applications will be accepted beginning July 12, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Garret A. Conover, Office of Field Operations, (202) 325-4062, Garret.A.Conover@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Global Entry Program

Global Entry is a voluntary program that allows for dedicated CBP processing of pre-approved travelers arriving in the United States at Global Entry kiosks located at designated airports. In a final rule

published in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 5681) on February 6, 2012, CBP promulgated the regulation (8 CFR 235.12) to establish Global Entry as an ongoing voluntary regulatory program. Section 235.12 contains a description of the program, the eligibility criteria, the application and enrollment process, and redress procedures. Travelers who wish to participate in Global Entry must apply via the Global On-Line Enrollment System (GOES) Web site, <https://goes-app.cbp.dhs.gov>, and pay the applicable fee. Applications for Global Entry must be completed and submitted electronically. The list of airports with Global Entry kiosks is available at <http://www.globalentry.gov>.

Eligibility for participation in Global Entry is limited to U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, U.S. lawful permanent residents, and certain nonimmigrant aliens from countries that have entered into arrangements with CBP regarding international trusted traveler programs. Specifically, certain nonimmigrant aliens from countries that have entered into arrangements with CBP concerning international trusted traveler programs may be eligible to apply for participation in Global Entry after CBP announces the arrangement by publication of a notice in the **Federal Register**. The notice will include the country, the scope of eligibility of nonimmigrant aliens from that country (*e.g.*, whether only citizens of the foreign country or citizens and noncitizens are eligible) and other conditions that may apply based on the terms of the arrangement. *See* 8 CFR 235.12(b)(1)(ii). In the preamble of the Global Entry final rule, CBP recognized the existence of previous arrangements it had with Mexico and the Netherlands regarding the international trusted traveler programs and announced that Mexican nationals and certain citizens of the Netherlands were eligible to apply for the Global Entry program. CBP further specified that Mexican nationals and citizens of the Netherlands who were existing participants in the Global Entry pilot would be automatically enrolled in the ongoing Global Entry program. CBP also stated that pursuant to a previous **Federal Register** notice,¹ participants in NEXUS and certain participants in SENTRI would still be allowed to use the Global Entry kiosks.

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 48706) on August 9, 2013, CBP expanded Global Entry eligibility to include citizens of the Republic of Korea who are participants in the Smart Entry System (SES), a trusted traveler program for preapproved, low-risk travelers at designated airports in the Republic of Korea and a limited number of citizens of the State of Qatar. In the notice, CBP

¹ See the Utilization of Global Entry Kiosks by NEXUS and SENTRI Participants **Federal Register** notice, December 29, 2010 (75 FR 82202) for further information.

also announced a Global Entry pilot for a limited number of German citizens who participated in ABG Plus, Germany's former trusted traveler program.

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 7822) on February 16, 2016, CBP announced the conclusion of the limited pilot for German citizens and the expansion of Global Entry eligibility to include all German citizens. Additionally, this notice announced that certain U.S. citizens may apply for membership in EasyPASS, Germany's registered traveler program.

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** (80 FR 1509) on January 12, 2015, CBP expanded Global Entry eligibility to include citizens of the Republic of Panama. Additionally, the notice announced that U.S. citizens who participate in Global Entry or U.S. citizens who can utilize Global Entry kiosks as NEXUS or SENTRI participants have the option to apply for membership in Panama Global Pass, the Republic of Panama's trusted traveler program.

Limited Global Entry Pilot for Certain Citizens of the United Kingdom

In the August 9, 2013 notice referenced in the previous section, CBP also announced a limited Global Entry pilot program allowing a limited number of British citizens who frequently travel to the United States to apply for participation in Global Entry. During this limited pilot, certain British citizens who were identified as potential participants in the pilot program, received a promotional code from a British airline carrier, the U.S. Embassy, or CBP to use during the application process. These applicants were required to obtain a police certificate to be presented to a CBP officer at the time of the Global Entry interview to demonstrate that they had no criminal history. The United States and the United Kingdom limited the number of British citizens who could apply for Global Entry to allow for the development of the program's infrastructure. The notice stated that CBP expected to be able to expand eligibility to include all British citizens in the near future and that such an expansion would be announced by notice in the **Federal Register** and on <http://www.globalentry.gov>.

Expansion of Global Entry Program To Include All Citizens of the United Kingdom

This document announces that pursuant to the Joint Declaration signed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, CBP, and the United Kingdom Home Office, United Kingdom Border Agency of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (United Kingdom Border Agency) on June 24, 2008, CBP is expanding Global Entry eligibility to include all British citizens in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth below. As a result, CBP is concluding the limited pilot program. All pilot participants will continue their Global Entry membership for

the initial five-year membership period. If pilot participants want to renew their membership when their initial Global Entry membership expires, the renewal will be subject to the terms and conditions set forth below.

Any British citizen with a valid United Kingdom passport documenting his or her British citizenship may apply for Global Entry. The terms “citizens of the United Kingdom” as used in the Joint Statement and “British citizen” as used in this notice refer to citizens of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Before a British citizen can apply for Global Entry, he or she must first register to apply through the United Kingdom Home Office Web site, *www.gov.uk*. The United Kingdom charges a non-refundable £42 processing fee for registering to apply for Global Entry. This processing fee is collected by the United Kingdom to process the applicant’s background check. After the applicant is thoroughly vetted for Global Entry by the United Kingdom Border Agency, the applicant will receive a UK Access Code from the United Kingdom to use to apply for Global Entry.²

To apply for Global Entry, the applicant will be required to complete the online application located on the GOES Web site, pay the non-refundable Global Entry fee, and satisfy all the requirements of Global Entry. During the application process, the applicant will also be required to enter the UK Access Code on the GOES Web site. If an applicant is not vetted by the United Kingdom and does not have a UK Access Code prior to applying to Global Entry, the Global Entry application will not be accepted. The applicant will be permitted to participate in Global Entry only upon successful completion of a risk assessment by CBP and completion of an interview with a CBP officer.³ CBP will notify the applicant whether or not he or she has been accepted in the Global Entry program.

Applicants may be denied enrollment in the Global Entry program for various reasons. The eligibility criteria are set forth in detail in the Global Entry final rule and 8 CFR 235.12. *See also* <http://www.globalentry.gov>.

U.S. Citizens’ Participation in Registered Traveller

Certain U.S. citizens who are 18 years of age or older have the option to enroll in Registered Traveller, a registered traveler program in the United Kingdom that provides expedited entry into the country

² Unlike in the pilot, a British citizen does not have to obtain a police certificate to present to the CBP officer at the time of the Global Entry interview.

³ The vetting criteria to be used by both the United Kingdom Border Agency and CBP were mutually agreed upon by both agencies and are consistent with each agency’s applicable domestic laws and policies.

via ePassport gates at border control. An ePassport is required for Registered Traveller for use at these ePassport gates. A U.S. citizen does not have to be a member of a CBP trusted traveler program to apply for Registered Traveller. However, a U.S. citizen must meet specific visa and/or travel qualifications to be eligible to apply for Registered Traveller.

Eligible U.S. applicants may apply for Registered Traveller on the United Kingdom Web site. U.S. applicants must register for Registered Traveller directly with the British Government and undergo a background check. There is a fee associated with Registered Traveller. The applicant will be notified by the United Kingdom about whether he or she is approved for Registered Traveller. More information about Registered Traveller, including the eligibility criteria and how to apply, is available at *www.gov.uk*.

Dated: July 6, 2016.

TODD C. OWEN,
*Executive Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Field Operations.*

[Published in the Federal Register, July 12, 2016 (81 FR 45170)]



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR PART 102

RIN 1515-AD78

NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT; PREFERENCE OVERRIDE

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The United States, Canada and Mexico have agreed to liberalize provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) preference rules of origin that relate to certain goods, including certain spices. However, such liberalization cannot take effect unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) amends its regulations to allow the NAFTA preference override to apply to certain spice products and other food products. This document proposes such an amendment.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 6, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments via docket number USCBP–2016–0041.
- *Mail:* Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, Customs and Border Protection, 90 K Street NE., 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Public Participation” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submitted comments may be inspected during regular business days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, Customs and Border Protection, 90 K Street NE., 10th Floor, Washington, DC. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at (202) 325–0118.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monika Brenner, Chief, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, (202) 325–0038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of the proposed rule. CBP also invites comments that relate to the economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this proposed rulemaking. Comments that will provide the most assistance to CBP will reference a specific portion of the proposed rulemaking, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change.

See **ADDRESSES** above for information on how to submit comments.

Background

On December 17, 1992, the United States, Canada, and Mexico (the parties) entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The provisions of the NAFTA were adopted by the United States with enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103–182, 107 Stat. 2057 (December 8, 1993). Under Article 401 of the NAFTA, an imported good qualifies as an originating good of a NAFTA party if: (1) It is wholly obtained or produced in one or more of the NAFTA parties; (2) it is produced entirely in one or more of the NAFTA parties exclusively from materials that originate in those parties; or (3) each of the nonoriginating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification as a result of production occurring entirely in the territory of one or more of the parties and satisfies any other applicable requirement (which may include a regional value-content requirement). The NAFTA preference change in tariff classification (or “tariff-shift”) rules are set forth in General Note 12(t) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

General Note 12(a), HTSUS, provides that an imported good is eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the NAFTA only if it is an originating good of a NAFTA party *and* it qualifies to be marked as a good of Canada or Mexico under the rules for determining the country of origin of a good for purposes of Annex 311 of the NAFTA. The rules for determining the country of origin for marking in such cases are included in part 102, CBP regulations (19 CFR part 102). In situations in which an imported good is determined under Article 401 of the NAFTA to be originating but fails to qualify as a good of Canada or Mexico under the other applicable provisions set forth in 19 CFR part 102, the NAFTA preference override in § 102.19 may provide a basis for enabling the good to qualify as a good of Canada or Mexico. Under § 102.19, if a good which has NAFTA originating status is not determined to be a good of Canada or Mexico under § 102.11(a) or (b) or § 102.21, the country of origin of the good is determined to be the last NAFTA country in which the good underwent production *other than minor processing*, provided that a NAFTA Certificate of Origin has been completed and signed for the good (emphasis added). “Production” is broadly defined in § 102.1(n) as “growing, mining, harvesting, fishing, trapping, hunting, manufacturing, processing or assembling a good.” “Minor processing” is defined in § 102.1(m) and includes “[p]utting up in measured doses, packing, repacking, packaging, re-packaging.”

Thus in certain instances § 102.19 allows the originating status of a good to “override” a determination that it is not a good of Canada or Mexico. In other words, it allows NAFTA preferential tariff treatment to be granted to certain goods that otherwise would be ineligible for such treatment due to the General Note 12(a)’s requirement that originating goods qualify to be marked as goods of Canada or Mexico under the NAFTA Marking Rules. However, under § 102.19, as it currently reads, minor processing would not be a type of production that would qualify a good to be labeled as a product of the country in which the labeling took place and thus would not enable the good to take advantage of NAFTA tariff preferences.

Explanation of Amendments

Since the NAFTA entered into effect, the three parties to the Agreement have agreed to liberalizations to the NAFTA preference rules of origin for various goods. As a result, a lesser degree of processing in a NAFTA party is required to constitute “production” which will confer originating status to certain non-NAFTA materials. The United States took steps to implement these changes by amending the NAFTA preference tariff-shift rules in General Note 12(t), HTSUS, through Presidential Proclamations 7870 dated February 9, 2005 (published in the **Federal Register** on February 14, 2005 (70 FR 7611)), 8067 dated October 11, 2006 (published in the **Federal Register** on October 13, 2006 (71 FR 60649)), and 8405 dated August 31, 2009 (published in the **Federal Register** on September 2, 2009 (74 FR 45529)).

For spices and certain other food products, Presidential Proclamation 7870 specifically liberalized various rules of origin in General Note 12(t) to permit minor processing operations in a NAFTA party, such as packaging, to confer originating status on a good. For example, the NAFTA preference rule for tea (heading 0902, HTSUS) was changed to permit blending and/or packaging to confer NAFTA originating status. Similarly, changes to the preference rules of origin for products such as peppers (subheading 0904.12, HTSUS), cloves (heading 0907, HTSUS), poppy seeds (subheading 1207.91, HTSUS), and certain other spices were also liberalized by Proclamation 7870 to allow these goods to become NAFTA originating as a result of packaging operations in a NAFTA party. It is noted that blending is considered to be more than a minor processing operation for purposes of the NAFTA Marking Rules. *See, for example*, CBP Headquarters Ruling Letter (HQ) 561986 dated August 21, 2001.

However, contrary to the intentions of the NAFTA parties, these goods are not receiving NAFTA preferential tariff treatment when imported into the United States from Canada or Mexico because they

do not qualify to be marked as goods of Canada or Mexico under the NAFTA Marking Rules in 19 CFR part 102, as required by General Note 12(a), HTSUS. This anomalous result stems, in part, from the fact that, in regard to those goods that obtain originating status as a result of minor processing in a NAFTA party, the pertinent NAFTA marking rules in 19 CFR 102.20 are more stringent than the comparable liberalized NAFTA preference rules set forth in General Note 12(t), HTSUS. As discussed above, the NAFTA preference override provision in § 102.19(a) fails to resolve this problem since, as discussed above, this provision overrides a determination that a good is not a good of Canada or Mexico only in situations in which the good undergoes production other than minor processing, in a NAFTA country.

CBP notes that 19 CFR 102.17 provides that a foreign material will not be considered to have undergone an applicable change in tariff classification specified in § 102.20 or § 102.21 or to have met any other applicable requirements of those sections merely by reason of having been subjected to certain specified operations, including “[s]imple packing, repacking or retail packaging without more than minor processing.” This provision clearly is not an impediment to the proposed amendment set forth in this document as the “non-qualifying operations” specified in § 102.17 relate only to the application of the rules set forth in §§ 102.20 and 102.21 and not to the NAFTA preference override in § 102.19.

CBP understands that, as a result of actions taken or interpretations adopted by the Governments of Canada and Mexico, the above-referenced spices and other food products subject to the NAFTA liberalizations are receiving NAFTA preferential tariff treatment when imported from the United States into Canada and Mexico (assuming compliance with all applicable requirements). To rectify the problem discussed above with respect to imports from Canada and Mexico, CBP is proposing to amend § 102.19 by adding a new paragraph (c) to allow the NAFTA preference override to apply to these specific goods. This proposed change, if finalized, will give effect to the intentions of the NAFTA parties by extending NAFTA preferential tariff treatment to certain goods imported from Canada and Mexico that, under the liberalized rules of origin in General Note 12(t), are considered NAFTA originating as a result of minor processing operations (*e.g.*, packaging) performed in a NAFTA party.

Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

A. Executive Order 13563 and Executive Order 12866

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rulemaking is not a “significant regulatory action,” under section 3(f) of the Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed this proposed rule.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This section examines the impact of the rule on small entities as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA). A small entity may be a small business (defined as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act); a small not-for-profit organization; or a small governmental jurisdiction (locality with fewer than 50,000 people).

The proposed rule, if finalized, will extend NAFTA preferential tariff treatment to certain goods imported from Mexico and Canada that currently are not receiving such treatment, despite the fact that these goods presently qualify as NAFTA originating under General Note 12(t), HTSUS. Therefore, the proposed amendment would benefit importers of such goods from Canada and Mexico by eliminating the customs duties and merchandise processing fees that presently are due for these importations. To the extent that this rulemaking affects small entities, these entities would experience a cost savings. Therefore, CBP certifies that the proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

As there is no collection of information proposed in this document, the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3507) are inapplicable.

Signing Authority

This document is being issued in accordance with § 0.1(a)(1) of the CBP Regulations (19 CFR 0.1(a)(1)) pertaining to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury (or his/her delegate) to approve regulations related to certain customs revenue functions.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 102

Canada, Customs duties and inspections, Imports, Mexico, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Trade agreements.

Proposed Amendments to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons set forth above, part 102 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 102) is proposed to be amended as set forth below.

PART 102—RULES OF ORIGIN

■ 1. The authority citation for part 102, CBP regulations, continues to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624, 3314, 3592.

§ 102.19 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 102.19:

■ a. Paragraph (a) is amended by adding the words “or (c)” after the words “paragraph (b)”; and

■ b. Paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

(c) If a good classifiable under heading 0907, 0908, 0909, or sub-heading 0910.11, 0910.12, 0910.30, 0910.99 or 1207.91, HTSUS, is originating within the meaning of section 181.1(q) of this chapter, but is not determined under section 102.11(a) or (b) to be a good of a single NAFTA country, the country of origin of such good is the last NAFTA country in which that good underwent production, provided that a Certificate of Origin (see § 181.11 of this Chapter) has been completed and signed for the good.

Dated: July 1, 2016.

R. GIL KERLIKOWSKA,
Commissioner,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

TIMOTHY E. SKUD,
*Deputy Assistant
Secretary of the Treasury.*

[Published in the Federal Register, July 8, 2016 (81 FR 44555)]

**COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS OPERATIONS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE (COAC)**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Committee Management; Notice of Federal Advisory Committee Meeting.

SUMMARY: The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) will meet in Boston, Massachusetts (MA). The meeting will be open to the public.

DATES: The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) will meet on Wednesday, July 27, 2016, from 12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. EDT. Please note that the meeting may close early if the committee has completed its business.

Pre-Registration: Meeting participants may attend either in person or via webinar after pre-registering using a method indicated below:

—For members of the public who plan to attend the meeting in person, please register by 5:00 p.m. EDT by July 22, 2016 either online at https://apps.cbp.gov/te_reg/index.asp?w=78 by email to tradeevents@dhs.gov; or by fax to (202) 325-4290. You must register prior to the meeting in order to attend the meeting in person.

—For members of the public who plan to participate via webinar, please register online at https://apps.cbp.gov/te_reg/index.asp?w=79 by 5:00 p.m. EDT by July 22, 2016.

Feel free to share this information with other interested members of your organization or association.

Members of the public who are preregistered and later need to cancel, please do so in advance of the meeting by accessing one (1) of the following links: https://apps.cbp.gov/te_reg/cancel.asp?w=78 to cancel an in person registration, or https://apps.cbp.gov/te_reg/cancel.asp?w=79 to cancel a webinar registration.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Thomas P. O’Neill Federal Building, 10 Causeway Street, in the Auditorium, Boston, MA 02222. There will be signage posted directing visitors to the location of the meeting room.

For information on facilities or services for individuals with disabilities or to request special assistance at the meeting, contact Ms. Karmeshia Tuck, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection at (202) 325–1030 as soon as possible.

To facilitate public participation, we are inviting public comment on the issues the committee will consider prior to the formulation of recommendations as listed in the “Agenda” section below.

Comments must be submitted in writing no later than July 22, 2016, and must be identified by Docket No. USCBP–2016–0035, and may be submitted by *one (1)* of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Email:* Tradeevents@dhs.gov. Include the docket number in the subject line of the message.
- *Fax:* (202) 325–4290.
- *Mail:* Ms. Karmeshia Tuck, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 3.5A, Washington, DC 20229.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the words “Department of Homeland Security” and the docket number (USCBP–2016–0035) for this action. Comments received will be posted without alteration at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Please do not submit personal information to this docket.

Docket: For access to the docket or to read background documents or comments, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket Number USCBP–2016–0035. To submit a comment, click the “Comment Now!” button located on the top-right hand side of the docket page.

There will be multiple public comment periods held during the meeting on July 27, 2016. Speakers are requested to limit their comments to two (2) minutes or less to facilitate greater participation. Contact the individual listed below to register as a speaker. Please note that the public comment period for speakers may end before the time indicated on the schedule that is posted on the CBP Web page, <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Karmeshia Tuck, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection,

1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Room 3.5A, Washington, DC 20229; telephone (202) 344-1661; facsimile (202) 325-4290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Notice of this meeting is given under the *Federal Advisory Committee Act*, 5 U.S.C. Appendix. The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (COAC) provides advice to the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on matters pertaining to the commercial operations of CBP and related functions within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury.

Agenda

The COAC will hear from the following subcommittees on the topics listed below and then will review, deliberate, provide observations, and formulate recommendations on how to proceed:

1. The Exports Subcommittee will give an update on the Air, Ocean, and Rail Manifest Pilots, and discuss the progress of the Truck Manifest Sub-Working Group, which is coordinating with the 1 USG North American Single Window (NASW) Working Group. The Post Departure Filing (PDF) Working Group will discuss its Table Top exercise and additional feedback that it has been gathering from other interested stakeholders.

2. The Global Supply Chain Subcommittee will review and discuss recommendations related to the Pipeline Working Group and also provide an update on pilot discussions with industry. In addition, an update report on the progress of the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT) Working Group that is reviewing and developing recommendations to update the C-TPAT minimum security criteria will be provided.

3. The One U.S. Government Subcommittee will discuss the progress of the North American Single Window (NASW) Working Group's NASW approach. The subcommittee will also discuss the progress of the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Single Window effort.

4. The Trade Enforcement and Revenue Collection (TERC) Subcommittee will discuss the progress made on prior TERC, Bond Working Group, and Intellectual Property Rights Working Group recommendations, as well as the recommendations from the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Working Group.

5. The Trade Modernization Subcommittee will discuss the progress of the International Engagement and Trade Facilitation Working Group which is identifying examples of best practices in the U.S. and

abroad that facilitate trade and could be applied globally. The subcommittee will also discuss the progress of the Revenue Modernization Working Group.

6. The Trusted Trader Subcommittee will continue their discussion on their vision for an enhanced Trusted Trader concept that includes engagement with CBP to include relevant partner government agencies with a potential for international interoperability.

Meeting materials will be available by July 22, 2016, at: <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings>.

Dated: July 6, 2016.

MARIA LUISA BOYCE,
*Senior Advisor for Private Sector
Engagement,
Office of Trade Relations.*

[Published in the Federal Register, July 11, 2016 (81 FR 44889)]



AGENCY INFORMATION COLLECTION ACTIVITIES:

Declaration of Owner and Declaration of Consignee When Entry Is Made by an Agent

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments; extension of an existing collection of information.

SUMMARY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of the Department of Homeland Security 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: Declaration of Owner and Declaration of Consignee When Entry is made by an Agent (Forms 3347 and 3347A). CBP is proposing that this information collection be extended with no change to the burden hours or to the information collected. This document is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before August 15, 2016 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on this proposed information collection to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and

Budget. Comments should be addressed to the OMB Desk Officer for Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, and sent via electronic mail to aira_submission@omb.eop.gov or faxed to (202) 395-5806.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, 90 K Street NE., 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229-1177, or via email (CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov). Please note contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs please contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877-227-5511, (TTY) 1-800-877-8339, or CBP Web site at <https://www.cbp.gov/>. For additional help: <https://help.cbp.gov/app/home/search/1>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 28095) on May 9, 2016, allowing for a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10. CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13; 44 U.S.C. 3507). The comments should address: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden, including the use of automated collection techniques or the use of other forms of information technology; and (e) the annual costs to respondents or record keepers from the collection of information (total capital/startup costs and operations and maintenance costs). The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the CBP request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. In this document, CBP is soliciting comments concerning the following information collection:

Title: Declaration of Owner and Declaration of Consignee When Entry is made by an Agent.

OMB Number: 1651-0093.

Form Number: CBP Forms 3347 and 3347A.

Abstract: CBP Form 3347, *Declaration of Owner*, is a declaration from the owner of imported merchandise stating that

he/she agrees to pay additional or increased duties, therefore releasing the importer of record from paying such duties. This form must be filed within 90 days from the date of entry. CBP Form 3347 is provided for by 19 CFR 24.11 and 141.20.

When entry is made in a consignee's name by an agent who has knowledge of the facts and who is authorized under a proper power of attorney by that consignee, a declaration from the consignee on CBP Form 3347A, *Declaration of Consignee When Entry is Made by an Agent*, shall be filed with the entry summary. If this declaration is filed, then no bond to produce a declaration of the consignee is required. CBP Form 3347A is provided for by 19 CFR 141.19(b)(2).

CBP Forms 3347 and 3347A are authorized by 19 U.S.C. 1485 and are accessible at <http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/forms/>.

Current Actions: CBP proposes to extend the expiration date of this information collection with no change to the estimated burden hours or to the information collected.

Type of Review: Extension (without change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

CBP Form 3347:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 900.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 6.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 5,400.

Estimated Time per Response: 6 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 540.

CBP Form 3347A:

Estimated Number of Respondents: 50.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 6.

Estimated Total Annual Responses: 300.

Estimated Time per Response: 6 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 30.

Dated: July 11, 2016.

TRACEY DENNING,
Agency Clearance Officer,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

