

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**U.S. Customs and Border Protection**

[1651–0035]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Holders or Containers Which Enter the United States Duty Free

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

ACTION: 60-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: Holders or Containers which enter the United States Duty Free. 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 February 22, 2016 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be mailed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attn: Tracey Denning, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 90 K Street NE., 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Tracey Denning, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade, 90 K Street NE., 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177, at 202–325–0265.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 (Public Law 104–13). 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 cost burden 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: Holders or Containers which Enter the United States Duty Free
OMB Number: 1651–0035

Abstract: Item 9803.00.50 under the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS), codified as 19 U.S.C. 1202, provides for the duty-free entry of substantial holders or containers of foreign manufacture if duty had been paid upon a previous importation pursuant to the provisions of 19 CFR 10.41b.

19 CFR 10.41 provides that substantial holders or containers are to have prescribed markings in clear and conspicuous letters of such a size that they will be easily discernable. Section 10.41b of the CBP regulations eliminates the need for an importer to file entry documents by instead requiring the marking of the containers or holders to indicate the HTSUS numbers that provide for duty free treatment of the containers or holders.

In order to comply with 19 CFR 10.41b, the owner of the holder or container is required to place the markings on a metal tag or plate containing the following information: 9801.00.10, HTSUS; the name of the owner; and the serial number assigned by the owner. In the case of serially numbered holders or containers of foreign manufacture for which free clearance under 9803.00.50 HTSUS is claimed, the owner must place markings containing the following information: 9803.00.50 HTSUS; the port code numbers of the port of entry; the entry number; the last two digits of the fiscal year of entry covering the importation of the holders and containers on which duty was paid; the name of the owner; and the serial number assigned by the owner.

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

Type of Review: Extension (with no change).

Affected Public: Businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 18.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 360.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 90.

Dated: December 16, 2015.

Tracey Denning,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Notice of Availability for Best Practices for Protecting Privacy, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in Unmanned Aircraft Systems Programs**

AGENCY: Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, DHS; Privacy Office, DHS; and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), the Privacy Office (Privacy), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) announce the availability of the following document: “Best Practices for Protecting Privacy, Civil Rights & Civil Liberties in Unmanned Aircraft Systems Programs.” DHS has made the best practices document available on the Internet at the following locations: <http://www.dhs.gov/security-intelligence-and-information-policy-section> and <http://www.dhs.gov/privacy-foia-reports>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mark Becker, Senior Policy Advisor, Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, mark.becker@hq.dhs.gov; Scott Mathews, Senior Policy Advisor for Privacy, Privacy Office scott.mathews@hq.dhs.gov; or Stephen Boyer, Director of Marine Operations, Office of Air and Marine, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, stephen.a.boyer@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The development of a new technology, significant improvement of a current technology, or the new application of an existing technology often results in concerns about the impact on individual privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. The integration of government and commercial unmanned aircraft systems into the National Airspace System by 2015, as required by the *Federal Aviation Administration Modernization and Reform Act of 2012*, has prompted questions about how this might impact individual rights. In this regard, CRCL, Privacy, and CBP jointly established the