

**Register.** It is possible that the study may validate the status quo (no routing measures) and conclude that no changes are necessary. It is also possible that the study may recommend one or more changes to enhance navigational safety and the efficiency of vessel traffic management. The recommendations may lead to future rulemakings or appropriate international agreements.

This notice is published under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a).

Dated: December 4, 2018.

**Melissa L. Rivera,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief of Staff,  
Seventeenth Coast Guard District.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Docket No. USCBP-2018-0045]

#### Public Meeting: 21st Century Customs Framework

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

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting and request for public comments.

**SUMMARY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is cognizant of the need to stay modern in order to meet the challenges of an evolving trade landscape. New actors, industries, and modes of conducting business have emerged, disrupting the traditional global supply chain. To continue to effectively fulfill CBP's mission, CBP is pursuing an initiative titled "The 21st Century Customs Framework." "The 21st Century Customs Framework" will seek to address and enhance numerous aspects of CBP's trade mission to better position CBP to operate in the 21st century trade environment. Through preliminary efforts, CBP has identified key themes for which CBP seeks public input: Emerging Roles in the Global Supply Chain, Intelligent Enforcement, Cutting-Edge Technology, Data Access and Sharing, 21st Century Processes, and Self-Funded Customs Infrastructure. To that end, CBP is announcing a public meeting to discuss these themes. CBP will use the public comments received in response to this notice to initiate discussion at the public meeting for CBP to consider possible policy, regulatory, and statutory improvements to further the trade mission. CBP is already pursuing related efforts through the Border Interagency Executive Council and the

Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee and is ensuring coordination among these initiatives.

**DATES: Meeting:** The meeting to discuss "The 21st Century Customs Framework" will be held on Friday, March 1, 2019, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST.

**Pre-registration:** Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting whether in-person or via teleconference must register as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** section by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 4, 2019.

**Cancellation of pre-registration:** Members of the public who are pre-registered to attend in-person or via teleconference and later need to cancel, please do so by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 22, 2019.

**Submission of comments:** Members of the public wishing to submit comments must do so by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 4, 2019 by the methods described in the **ADDRESSES** section.

**ADDRESSES: Meeting:** The meeting will be conducted in-person and via teleconference. The in-person meeting will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The teleconference number will be provided to all registrants by 5:00 p.m. EST on February 28, 2019. For information on services for individuals with disabilities or to request special assistance at the meeting, contact Mr. Brandon Lord, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs & Border Protection, at (202) 325-6432 or email, [21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov) as soon as possible.

**Pre-registration:** Meeting participants may attend either in-person or via teleconference after pre-registering using one of the methods indicated below. All in-person attendees must pre-register by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 4, 2019; on-site registration is not permitted.

For members of the public who plan to attend the meeting in-person, please register online at <https://teregistration.cbp.gov/index.asp?w=145>.

For members of the public who plan to participate via teleconference, please register online at <https://teregistration.cbp.gov/index.asp?w=146> by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 4, 2019.

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

Members of the public who are pre-registered to attend and later need to cancel, please do so by 5:00 p.m. EST, February 22, 2019, utilizing the following links: <https://teregistration.cbp.gov/cancel.asp?w=145> to cancel an in-person registration or

<https://teregistration.cbp.gov/cancel.asp?w=146> to cancel a teleconference registration.

**Submission of comments:** To facilitate public participation, we are inviting public comment on the six themes described below. Comments must be submitted in writing no later than February 4, 2019, must be identified by Docket No. USCBP-2018-0045, 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:** [21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov). Include the docket number (USCBP-2018-0045) in the subject line of the message.

- **Mail:** Mr. Brandon Lord, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 950N, Washington, DC 20229.

**Instructions:** All submissions received must include the words "Department of Homeland Security" and the docket number (USCBP-2018-0045) for this action. If you wish to give a public statement in-person during the meeting, please do not send your comments through the Federal eRulemaking portal as certain identification information is required for CBP to contact you, and all comments sent to the portal will be posted without change. Please do not submit personal information to the Federal eRulemaking portal. For those who wish to give a public statement in-person during the meeting, please send your comments to the email or mail address above, indicate your interest in speaking and include the following information: First and last name; title/position; phone number; email address; name and type of organization; and identify the theme you will speak to (each individual will be limited to one public statement on one theme). CBP will then post your comment on the docket without the personal information.

**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-2018-0045. To submit a comment, click the "Comment Now!" button located on the top-right hand side of the docket page.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Brandon Lord, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 950N, Washington, DC 20229; telephone (202) 325-6432 or email [21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:21CCF@cbp.dhs.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## 21st Century Customs Framework Initiative Overview

CBP is cognizant of the need to stay modern in order to meet the challenges of an evolving trade landscape. New actors, industries, and modes of conducting business have emerged, disrupting the traditional global supply chain. To continue to effectively fulfill CBP's mission, CBP is pursuing an initiative titled "The 21st Century Customs Framework." "The 21st Century Customs Framework" will seek to address and enhance numerous aspects of CBP's trade mission to better position the agency to operate in the 21st century trade environment. Through preliminary efforts, CBP has identified key themes for which CBP seeks public input: (1) Emerging Roles in the Global Supply Chain; (2) Intelligent Enforcement; (3) Cutting-Edge Technology; (4) Data Access and Sharing; (5) 21st Century Processes; and (6) Self-Funded Customs Infrastructure. Brief descriptions of each theme are provided in this document along with the request for public comments on questions posed by CBP related to each theme.

Members of the public who wish to provide a public statement should follow the instructions under the Addresses section. Due to time and content considerations, it is possible that not all persons who express an interest in making a public statement will be able to do so. Speakers will be selected based on time considerations and to ensure the panel receives diverse, individual perspectives. CBP will begin selecting and contacting individuals to deliver public statements starting no earlier than February 11, 2019. Members of the public may submit as many written comments as they wish; however, any commenter who is selected to provide a public statement will be limited to one timeslot addressing one theme.

### Agenda

#### 21st Century Customs Framework Public Meeting

9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.—Public Statements and Open Public Comment on Themes

As described above, members of the public may submit as many written comments as they wish; however, any one individual will be selected for only one public statement theme and timeslot.

#### (1) Emerging Roles in the Global Supply Chain

Due to technological advances and new modes of conducting business, the

modern international trade environment is marked by emerging actors and dynamic supply chains. CBP's traditional legal frameworks were developed to primarily reflect containerized shipments and the supply chain to support such shipments, as opposed to small packages and business models built around e-commerce. CBP is seeking to ensure that all parties in the modern supply chain are aware of their responsibilities to promote safety and compliance, while still enabling legitimate trade and economic prosperity.

#### Public Comment Questions

- What new roles in the global supply chain are unaccounted for in CBP's current legal framework? How should the agency account for these roles?
- How can CBP work with e-commerce platforms and carriers to identify and deter illicit shipments?
- How can new actors in the global supply chain work with CBP to improve trade security?

#### (2) Intelligent Enforcement

CBP's efforts on intelligent enforcement are anchored on further improving risk management and the impact of efforts to detect high-risk activity, deter non-compliance and disrupt fraudulent behavior—all in the interest of enforcing U.S. trade laws to protect America's economic security. CBP's intelligent enforcement efforts include exploring how to better utilize technology, big data, and predictive analytics to drive decision-making.

#### Public Comment Questions

- What technologies are useful in predicting violative activities and an entity's potential for violations?
- What tools or sources of information regarding CBP's compliance requirements have you found the most useful? What other resources can CBP provide to ensure that trade stakeholders understand CBP requirements?
- How can CBP improve violation referral systems and allegation processing?

#### (3) Cutting-Edge Technology

One of the defining features of the modern trade environment is the rapid emergence of new technology. CBP is exploring the use of new technologies to improve trade facilitation and trade enforcement activities.

#### Public Comment Questions

- What emerging technologies are most important for CBP to monitor or adopt?

- What technologies are being adopted by the private sector that are incompatible with CBP's current legal or policy frameworks?

- What technologies on the horizon have the potential to be a disruptive force (enabling or challenging) within the trade ecosystem?

#### (4) Data Access and Sharing

The volume and types of data and the speed at which the data can be transmitted create a valuable opportunity for CBP and trade stakeholders. CBP is examining how more efficient data sharing can improve trade facilitation and trade enforcement. At the same time, CBP is looking at ways to reduce the duplication or unnecessary capture of data.

#### Public Comment Questions

- What data would you like CBP to share with importers, and vice versa, to improve trade facilitation and enforcement?
- How can CBP's overall data sharing with trade stakeholders be improved?

#### (5) 21st Century Trade Processes

CBP will be refining certain import processes to reflect the modern trade environment, improve the experience of importers, brokers, and other important actors in the supply chain, and increase overall efficiency. CBP is placing a focus on processes that may be overly burdensome or outdated.

#### Public Comment Questions

- What specific import procedures or requirements can be improved or refined, and how?
- What are some international best practices (*i.e.*, processes used by other customs agencies) that CBP should examine?

#### (6) Self-Funded Customs Infrastructure \*

\* There will be no in-person statements related to this theme.

New requirements affecting CBP, Partner Government Agencies (PGA), and trade industry will necessitate updates to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) outside of reoccurring maintenance. CBP is examining avenues to ensure that the ACE has a consistent stream of funding for enhancements and new functionalities.

#### Public Comment Questions

- Outside of the annual Congressional appropriations cycle, what mechanisms should CBP explore for consistent and timely funding for ACE enhancements?
- How could the fee collection process be streamlined, improved, or

redesigned to more directly fund ACE enhancements?

Dated: December 18, 2018.

**Brenda B. Smith,**

*Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Trade.*

[FR Doc. 2018-27716 Filed 12-20-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111-14-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2018-0067]

### Privacy Act of 1974; System of Records.

**AGENCY:** Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice of a modified system of records.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) proposes to modify a current DHS system of records titled “DHS/ALL-007 Accounts Payable System of Records.” This system of records allows DHS to collect and maintain payment records. DHS is updating this system of records notice (SORN) to change the system location and clarify the authorities for which the records are collected. DHS is also expanding the categories of records collected by including invoices, receipts, and bank account numbers. DHS is modifying routine use E and adding routine use F to this SORN to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M-17-12. Routine use L is also being modified to account for sharing payment information with the Department of Treasury to determine an individual’s eligibility to receive federal payments. Additionally, this notice includes non-substantive changes to simplify the formatting and text of the previously published notice.

**DATES:** Submit comments on or before January 22, 2019. This modified system will be effective upon publication. New or modified routine uses will be effective January 22, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by docket number DHS-2018-0067 by one of the following methods:

- *Federal e-Rulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202-343-4010.
- *Mail:* Philip S. Kaplan, Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528-0655.

**Instructions:** All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number DHS-2018-0067. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided.

**Docket:** For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For general questions and for privacy issues, please contact: Philip S. Kaplan, [Privacy@hq.dhs.gov](mailto:Privacy@hq.dhs.gov), (202) 343-1717, Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528-0655.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

DHS is modifying and reissuing DHS/ALL-007 Accounts Payable SORN. DHS uses records covered by this SORN to meet its obligation to manage Departmental funds and ensure that DHS pays its creditors, including DHS employees for travel related reimbursements, and ensures that DHS has an accurate accounting of money it owes. DHS is updating this SORN to provide notice that the location of financial management activities for all DHS Components will be housed at DHS facilities and on DHS information systems, instead of the Department of Interior as was stated in the previous SORN. DHS is also clarifying its authorities to collect accounts payable information.

The Department is expanding the categories of records contained in this SORN to include bank account information, invoices, and receipts, to more accurately reflect the financial records needed by DHS to verify monies owed and track payments to individuals. Further, routine use E is being modified and routine use F is being added to be in conformity with OMB Memorandum M-17-12. Routine Use L is being modified to incorporate information sharing with the Department of Treasury’s “Do Not Pay” program, which determines federal eligibility for dispersment of payments by checking death records, federal debt records, and lists of sanctioned individuals. Additionally, this notice includes non-substantive changes to simplify the formatting and text of the previously published notice.

This system of records does not include information to enable travel service providers under contract to the Federal Government to authorize, issue, or account for travel and travel reimbursements provided to individuals

on official Federal Government business, which are covered under GSA/GOVT-4 Contracted Travel Services Program, 74 FR 26700 (June 3, 2009), and GSA/GOVT-4 Contracted Travel Services Program, 74 FR 28048 (June 12, 2009).

Consistent with DHS’s information sharing mission, information stored in the DHS/ALL-007 Accounts Payable system of records may be shared with other DHS Components that have a need to know the information to carry out their national security, law enforcement, immigration, intelligence, or other homeland security functions. In addition, DHS may share information with appropriate federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, foreign, and international government agencies, members of the public, and other entities consistent with the routine uses set forth in this system of records notice. This updated system will be included in DHS’s inventory of record systems.

##### II. Privacy Act

The Privacy Act embodies fair information practice principles in a statutory framework governing the means by which Federal Government agencies collect, maintain, use, and disseminate individuals’ records. The Privacy Act applies to information that is maintained in a “system of records.” A “system of records” is a group of any records under the control of an agency from which information is retrieved by the name of an individual or by some identifying number, symbol, or other identifying particular assigned to the individual. In the Privacy Act, an individual is defined to encompass U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. Additionally, the Judicial Redress Act (JRA) provides covered persons with a statutory right to make requests for access and amendment to covered records, as defined by the JRA, along with judicial review for denials of such requests. In addition, the JRA prohibits disclosures of covered records, except as otherwise permitted by the Privacy Act.

Below is a description of the DHS/ALL-007 Accounts Payable System of Records. In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), DHS has provided a report of this revised system of records to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress.

##### SYSTEM NAME AND NUMBER

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ALL-007 Accounts Payable.

##### SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.