

(Collection). The ICR contains information describing the Collection's purpose, the Collection's likely burden on the affected public, an explanation of the necessity of the Collection, and other important information describing the Collection. There is one ICR for each Collection.

The Coast Guard invites comments on whether this ICR should be granted based on the Collection being necessary for the proper performance of Departmental functions. In particular, the Coast Guard would appreciate comments addressing: (1) The practical utility of the Collection; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden of the Collection; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information subject to the Collection; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the Collection on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

In response to your comments, we may revise this ICR or decide not to seek an extension of approval for the Collection. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period.

We encourage you to respond to this request by submitting comments and related materials. Comments must contain the OMB Control Number of the ICR and the docket number of this request, [USCG-2021-0629], and must be received by October 29, 2021.

Submitting Comments

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. If your material cannot be submitted using <https://www.regulations.gov>, contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions. Documents mentioned in this notice, and all public comments, are in our online docket at <https://www.regulations.gov> and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and submissions in response to this document, see DHS's eRulemaking System of Records notice (85 FR 14226, March 11, 2020).

Information Collection Request

Title: Recreational Boating Accident Report.

OMB Control Number: 1625-0003.

Summary: The Coast Guard Boating Accident Report form is the data collection instrument that ensures compliance with the implementing regulations and Title 46 U.S.C. 6102(b) that requires the Secretary to collect, analyze and publish reports, information, and statistics on marine casualties.

Need: Title 46 U.S.C. 6102(a) requires a uniform marine casualty reporting system, with regulations prescribing casualties to be reported and the manner of reporting. The statute requires a state to compile and submit to the Secretary (delegated to the Coast Guard) reports, information, and statistics on casualties reported to the State. Implementing regulations are contained in Title 33, CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, SUBCHAPTER S—BOATING SAFETY, PART 173—VESSEL NUMBERING AND CASUALTY AND ACCIDENT REPORTING, Subpart C—Casualty and Accident Reporting and Part 174—STATE NUMBERING AND CASUALTY REPORTING SYSTEMS, Subpart C—Casualty Reporting System Requirements, and Subpart D—State reports.

States are required to forward copies of the reports or electronically transmit accident report data to the Coast Guard within 30 days of their receipt of the report as prescribed by 33 CFR 174.121 (Forwarding of casualty or accident reports). The accident report data and statistical information obtained from the reports submitted by the State reporting authorities are used by the Coast Guard in the compilation of national recreational boating accident statistics.

Forms: CG-3865, Recreational Boating Accident Report.

Respondents: Federal regulations (33 CFR 173.55) require the operator of any uninspected vessel that is numbered or used for recreational purposes to submit an accident report to the State authority when:

- (1) A person dies; or
- (2) A person is injured and requires medical treatment beyond first aid; or
- (3) Damage to the vessel and other property totals \$2,000 or more, or there is a complete loss of the vessel; or
- (4) A person disappears from the vessel under circumstances that indicate death or injury.

Frequency: On occasion.

Hour Burden Estimate: The estimated burden remains unchanged at 2,500 hours a year.

Authority: The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, as amended.

Dated: August 24, 2021.

Kathleen Claffie,

Chief, Office of Privacy Management, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2021-18580 Filed 8-27-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Extension of the Section 321 Data Pilot

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

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is extending the Section 321 Data Pilot through August 2023.

DATES: The voluntary pilot initially began on August 22, 2019, and will run for an additional 24 months through August 2023. At this time, the pilot is limited to a maximum of nine participants.

ADDRESSES: Prospective pilot participants should submit an email to ecommerce@cbp.dhs.gov. In the subject line of your email please state "Application for Section 321 Data Pilot." For information on what to include in the email, see section II.D (Application Process and Acceptance) of the notice published in the **Federal Register** on July 23, 2019 (84 FR 35405).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurie Dempsey, Director, IPR & E-Commerce Division at laurie.b.dempsey@cbp.dhs.gov or 202-615-0514 and Daniel Randall, Director, Manifest & Conveyance Security at daniel.j.randall@cbp.dhs.gov or 202-344-3282.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, provides for an exemption from duty and taxes for shipments of merchandise imported by one person on one day having an aggregated fair retail value in the country of shipment not less than \$800. 19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(C). On July 23, 2019, CBP published a general notice in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 35405) (hereafter referred to as the "July 2019 notice") introducing a voluntary Section 321 Data Pilot. Pilot participants agree to transmit electronically certain data in advance

for shipments potentially eligible for release under Section 321 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (“section 321 shipments”). The data pilot tests the feasibility of collecting data elements, beyond those required by current regulations, and from non-traditional entities, such as online marketplaces. The purpose of this data pilot is to improve CBP’s ability to target efficiently and assess the security risks posed by section 321 shipments.

The July 2019 notice provided a comprehensive description of the program and its purpose, eligibility requirements, and the application process for participation. 84 FR 35405. Specifically, the July 2019 notice stated that the data pilot applied only to section 321 shipments arriving by air, truck, or rail and was set to conclude on August 22, 2020. 84 FR 35405. On December 9, 2019, CBP published another notice in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 67279) (hereafter referred to as the “December 2019 notice”). This notice expanded the pilot to include section 321 shipments arriving by ocean and international mail covered in 19 CFR part 145, extended the pilot through August 2021, and provided clarification with respect to the misconduct portion of the data pilot. 84 FR 67279.

II. Extension of the Section 321 Data Pilot Period

CBP will extend the test for another two years to continue further evaluation of the 321 Data Pilot program and the risks associated with section 321 shipments. The pilot will now run through August 2023.

III. Applicability of Initial Test Notice

All provisions found in the July 2019 notice remain applicable, subject to the time period extension herein and the amendments provided in the December 2019 notice. Furthermore, CBP reiterates that it is not waiving any regulations for purposes of the pilot. All existing regulations continue to apply to pilot participants.

IV. Signing Authority

Troy A. Miller, the Acting Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, is delegating the authority to electronically sign this document to Robert F. Altneu, who is the Director of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division for CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: August 25, 2021.

Robert F. Altneu,

Director, Regulations & Disclosure Law Division, Regulations & Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2021–18655 Filed 8–27–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Declaration Zone Test

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will conduct a Declaration Zone test at cruise terminal facilities at participating sea ports of entry (POEs) to fulfill a regulatory declaration requirement and allow for streamlined processing. Current CBP regulations require each traveler to provide an oral or written declaration of all articles brought into the United States to a CBP officer. The test will provide arriving travelers with an alternative method to meet this requirement by allowing a demonstrative initial declaration. During the test, CBP will establish two queues for travelers entering the country to choose from: Items to Declare or No Items to Declare. Known as Declaration Zones, these queues will allow travelers entering the country to make their initial declaration simply by choosing which queue to enter. This notice describes the test, while setting forth requirements for participating in the test, the duration of the test, and how CBP will evaluate the test. This notice also invites public comment on any aspect of the test.

DATES: The test will begin no earlier than September 27, 2021, and will run for approximately two years. The start date may vary at each location in accordance with the resumption of passenger operations suspended due to COVID–19.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning program, policy, and technical issues may be submitted at any time during the test period via email to simplifytravel@cbp.dhs.gov. Please use “Comment on Declaration Zone Test” in the subject line of the email.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sung Hyun Ha, Acting Director, Sea Innovation, Mobility, and Biometric Advancement, Office of Field

Operations, sung.hyun.ha@cbp.dhs.gov or (202) 215–9429.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

Current CBP regulations require each traveler to provide an oral or written declaration of all articles brought into the United States to a CBP officer. See part 148, subpart B of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 148, subpart B). At a sea POE cruise terminal facility, travelers collect their luggage and subsequently proceed through a queuing process (dependent on the facility). A CBP officer then verifies the traveler’s identity against the traveler’s travel documents. The CBP officer also takes an oral declaration or collects a written declaration via CBP Form 6059B if a traveler completes one. See 19 CFR 148.12 and 148.13. The CBP officer then determines whether the declaration requires a payment of duty or further examination. If either are required, the CBP officer refers the traveler to secondary inspection. When personnel are available, CBP officers also perform roving enforcement operations within the baggage area and egress area. At any point prior to exiting the facility, a traveler may be questioned by a CBP officer and referred for secondary inspection. Travelers referred to secondary inspection may be directed to complete CBP Form 6059B.

In recent years, cruise ship capacities have increased to over 8500 passengers and crew per ship. Accordingly, new and innovative methods of processing are necessary. CBP has partnered with cruise lines to deploy facial comparison technology to verify biometrically the identities of expected travelers and crew upon arrival to the United States. The voluntary facial biometric debarkation (FBD) program replaces manual comparisons between travelers and their travel documents. To participate in the FBD program, cruise lines must provide enhanced data including select reservation, manifest, and voyage information directly to CBP that will be used for targeting and enforcement vetting. Enhanced targeting coupled with biometric verification of identity facilitates the ability for CBP officers to shift focus from administrative tasks to roving enforcement operations. This shift allows for amplified enforcement operations while enabling the growing flow of travelers through size-constrained facilities.

The greater capacity for enforcement that results from participation in the FBD program would also allow for further streamlining processing through the implementation of declaration