TABLE 2—TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS FOR RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Data required to be submitted	Number of record keepers	Hours per year	Total burden hours
Student Records	*486	1.000	486
Repayment Records	*486	2.510	1,220
NSL Subtotal	486		4,584

* Includes active and closing schools

Table 3 shows the estimated burden for schools to complete reporting requirements for loan records, which are necessary to complete the forms listed in Table 1 above.

TABLE 3—TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Hours per response	Total burden hours
HPSL, LDS, and PCL Program:					
Student Financial Aid Transcript	4,600	1.0	4,600	0.250	1,150
Loan Information Disclosure	325	299.5	97,338	0.630	61,323
Entrance Interview	325	139.5	45,338	0.500	22,669
Exit Interview	*334	113.5	37,909	1.000	37,909
Notification of Repayment	*334	862.5	288,075	0.380	109,469
Notification During Deferment	*333	17.0	5,661	0.630	3,566
Notification of Delinquent Accounts	334	172.5	57,615	1.250	72,019
Credit Bureau Notification	334	6.0	2,004	0.500	1,002
Write-off of Uncollectable Loans	520	1.0	520	3.000	1560
Disability Cancellation	3	1.0	3	1.000	3
Administrative Hearings record retention	10	1.0	10	10.000	10
Administrative Hearings reporting requirements	10	1.0	10	10.000	10
HPSL Subtotal					310,690
NSL Program:					
Student Financial Aid Transcript	4,100	1.0	4,100	0.250	1,025
Entrance Interview	282	17.5	4,935	0.420	2,073
Exit Interview	348	9.0	3,132	0.420	1,315
Notification of Repayment	348	9.0	3,132	0.270	846
Notification During Deferment	348	1.5	522	0.290	151
Notification of Delinquent Accounts	348	42.5	14,790	0.040	592
Credit Bureau Notification	348	709.0	246,732	0.006	1,480
Write-off of Uncollectable Loans	23	1.0	23	3.000	69
Disability Cancellation	16	1.0	16	1.000	16
Administrative Hearings	10	1.0	10	10.000	10
NSL Subtotal					7,577

Maria G. Button,
Director, Executive Secretariat.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

[Docket No. USCG–2026–0110]

Notification of the Removal of Conditions of Entry on Vessels Arriving From Nigeria

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Coast Guard announces that it is removing the Federal Republic of Nigeria from the Port Security Advisory.

DATES: The policy announced in this notice is effective on August 19, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this document call or email Mr. Edward Munoz, Division Chief, International Port Security Assessments, U.S. Coast Guard, telephone 202–372–2122, *HQS-DG-IPSProgramHQs@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Purpose

The authority for this notice is 5 U.S.C. 552(a) (''Administrative Procedure Act''), 46 U.S.C. 70110 (''Maritime Transportation Security Act''), and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1(II)(97)(f). As delegated, section 70110(a) authorizes the U.S. Coast Guard to impose conditions of entry on vessels arriving in U.S. waters from ports that the U.S. Coast Guard has not found to maintain effective antiterrorism measures.

In 2014, following a determination that Nigeria was not implementing effective antiterrorism measures in its ports, with certain exceptions, the U.S. Coast Guard announced that it was imposing conditions of entry on vessels arriving from Nigeria. Based on recent assessments, the U.S. Coast Guard has determined that Nigeria is maintaining effective antiterrorism measures in its ports, and is, accordingly removing the conditions of entry announced in previously published notices.

With this notice, the current list of countries assessed and not maintaining effective antiterrorism measures is as follows: Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Equatorial Guinea, Gambia (The), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Timor-Leste, Venezuela, and Yemen. The current Port Security Advisory is available at: *http://www.dco.uscg.mil/Our-Organization/Assistant-Commandant-for-Prevention-Policy-CG-5P/International-Domestic-Port-Assessment/.*

Nathan A. Moore,

Vice Admiral, USCG, Deputy Commandant for Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–16868 Filed 8–18–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Accuracy of Importer of Record Data Submitted to CBP

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

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This document notifies the public that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is taking initial steps to implement Executive Order 14411 ''Strengthening Customs Enforcement.'' CBP is executing enhanced enforcement procedures to verify the accuracy of the information provided by new and existing importers of record on the CBP Form 5106, consistent with Executive Order 14411 and governing statutes. Importers of Record (IORs), or customs brokers providing information on the IOR's behalf, must provide accurate and complete information for the IOR. Inaccurate information may result in immediate voiding of IOR numbers and other enforcement actions. IORs, or customs brokers providing information on the IOR's behalf, should ensure that the information is accurate to avoid the voiding of their IOR number, and in preparation for future Executive Order implementation.

DATES: This enhanced enforcement, including immediate voiding of IOR numbers with inaccurate information on the CBP Form 5106, will commence on September 18, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Questions concerning this enforcement effort and requests for reestablishment of a voided IOR number may be submitted via email to *IORProgram@cbp.dhs.gov* using the subject line ''Enforcing IOR Accuracy.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Rivera, Branch Chief, Revenue Enforcement Branch, Trade Modernization Division, Trade Programs Directorate, Office of Trade, at (771) 233–2939 or *IORProgram@cbp.dhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 3, 2026, President Trump signed Executive Order (E.O.) 14411 (Strengthening Customs Enforcement).[1] Section 1 of the E.O. emphasizes the importance of customs enforcement for national security, foreign policy, and the economy of the United States. As further stated in Section 1, effective customs enforcement prevents the importation of unlawful and dangerous goods, ensures importers of record (IORs) are correctly identified and accountable for duties owed, and guarantees compliance with numerous Federal laws, including laws governing forced labor, rules of origin, origin marking, intellectual property, revenue collection, and product safety. Section 2(e) of E.O. 14411 directs the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), among other things, to confirm that active IORs are compliant with all applicable regulations and disclosures. More generally, it should be noted that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is currently taking steps to revise importer eligibility regulations, guidance, and policies pursuant to Section 2 of the E.O. and governing statutes. Further public announcements will be made via the CBP website and other public means of dissemination, including, but not limited to, publications in the **Federal Register**, as appropriate.

CBP is the DHS component responsible for enforcing compliance with U.S. customs and trade laws, including those applicable to IORs. Consistent with 19 U.S.C. 1484 and 4320, CBP's regulations in section 24.5 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (19 CFR 24.5) set forth a process for requesting an importer identification number, also known as an IOR number, from CBP to make entry or request services that will result in the issuance of a bill or a refund. To obtain an IOR number, an individual or entity must complete and submit CBP Form 5106, *Create/Update Importer Identity Form.*

More specifically, to become an IOR and make entry in the United States, an individual or entity (or a licensed customs broker on behalf of the individual or entity) must submit a CBP Form 5106 via the Automated Broker Interface (ABI) or via email to a Center of Excellence and Expertise (Center).[2] The form requires the following data elements: (1) importer name, (2) Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Employer Identification Number (EIN), Social Security Number (SSN) or CBP-assigned number, (3) mailing address, (4) physical location address if different from themailing address, (5) phone number, and (6) email address. CBP Form 5106 includes several additional optional data elements, such as information regarding the company, business structure, beneficial ownership, and company officers.

II. Review of Information Provided on the CBP Form 5106

Consistent with Section 2(e) of E.O. 14411 and governing statutes, CBP is implementing enhanced enforcement measures to ensure the accuracy of the information provided to identify and verify importers of record on CBP Form 5106. IORs, or customs brokers providing information on the IOR's behalf, must ensure that all information, including the physical addresses, email addresses, phone numbers, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) employer identification (EIN), and any Social Security Number (SSN) provided on the CBP Form 5106 are accurate and complete, and that each one belongs directly to the IOR. Customs brokers submitting the CBP Form 5106 on behalf of a client must have a valid Power of Attorney (POA) executed directly with the IOR, as required by CBP regulations.[3]

CBP is comprehensively reviewing the CBP Form 5106 information on file for IORs for accuracy. Beginning on September 18, 2026, if CBP determines that an IOR or customs broker acting on behalf of an IOR has failed to provide complete and accurate information, CBP will void the IOR number, rendering it

[1] 91 FR 35125 (June 10, 2026).

[2] The appropriate Center is the IOR's assigned Center, or if an IOR has not yet been assigned to a Center, the appropriate Center is the Center that most closely aligns with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States classification of the IOR's highest valued commodity. *See https://www.cbp.gov/trade/centers-excellence-and-expertise-information/cee-directory.*

[3] 19 CFR 111.36(c)(3).