

applicable, and to make their security programs and associated records available for inspection and copying by TSA to ensure transportation security and regulatory compliance.

In addition, part 1544 requires the affected aircraft operators to submit information on aircraft operators' flight crews and other employees, passengers, and cargo. The information collection includes information regarding security program, amendments, fingerprint-based criminal history records check (CHRC) applications; recordkeeping requirements for security program, CHRCs, and training; watchlist matching for employees and reporting matches to TSA; watchlist matching for passengers in case of Secure Flight outages; and incident and suspicious activity reporting. Aircraft operators may provide the information electronically or manually.

Aircraft operators must ensure that certain flight crew members and employees (including certain contract employees and authorized representatives) submit to and receive a CHRC. These requirements apply to flight crew members and employees with unescorted access authority to a Security Identification Display Area (SIDA) or who perform screening, checked baggage, or cargo functions. As part of the CHRC process, the individual must provide identifying information, including fingerprints. Additionally, aircraft operators must maintain these records and make them available to TSA for inspection and copying upon request.

TSA is revising the information collection and will no longer collect information regarding watchlist matching for Secure Flight outages. TSA has assumed from the private sector the responsibility for pre-flight screening of passengers and certain non-traveling individuals against the Federal Government watchlist, as required by sec. 4012(a) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004,¹ and consolidation of the aviation passenger watchlist matching function within one agency of the Federal Government. TSA no longer requires airlines to compare passenger names to watchlists during a Secure Flight outage. TSA estimates that there will be approximately 673 respondents to the information requirements described above, with a total annual burden estimate of approximately 569,686 hours.

Dated: December 6, 2018.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2018-26932 Filed 12-12-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

[Docket No. TSA-2009-0018]

Intent To Request Revision From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: Certified Cargo Screening Standard Security Program

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on one currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR), OMB control number 1652-0053, abstracted below that we will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for a revision in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collections of information that make up this ICR include: (1) Applications from entities that wish to become Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSFs), Third-Party Canine-Cargo (3PK9-C) Certifiers or Certified Cargo Screening Program-Canine (CCSP-K9) Holders; (2) personally identifiable information to allow TSA to conduct security threat assessments (STA) on certain individuals employed by the CCSFs, 3PK9-C Certifiers, Certified Cargo Screening Facilities-K9 (CCSF-K9) and those authorized to conduct 3PK9-C Program activities; (3) standard security program or submission of a proposed modified security program or amendment to a security program by CCSFs and CCSF-K9s; or standards provided by TSA or submission of a proposed modified standard by 3PK9-C Certifiers; (5) recordkeeping requirements for CCSFs, CCSF-K9s and 3PK9-C Certifiers; (6) designation of a Security Coordinator (SC) by CCSFs and CCSF-K9s; and (7) significant security concerns detailing information of incidents, suspicious activities, and/or threat information by CCSFs, 3PK9-C Certifiers, and CCSP-K9 Holders.

DATES: Send your comments by February 11, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be emailed to TSAPRA@dhs.gov or delivered to the TSA PRA Officer, Information

Technology (IT), TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christina A. Walsh at the above address, or by telephone (571) 227-2062.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation will be available at www.reginfo.gov upon its submission to OMB. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Consistent with the requirements of Executive Order (E.O.) 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, and E.O. 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda, TSA is also requesting comments on the extent to which this request for information could be modified to reduce the burden on respondents.

Information Collection Requirement

OMB Control Number 1652-0053, Certified Cargo Screening Standard Security Program, 49 CFR parts 1515, 1540, 1544, 1546, 1548, and 1549. Section 1602 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007¹ (9/11 Act) required the development of a system to screen 100 percent of such cargo no later than August 2010. This requirement was implemented through TSA's regulations, including amendments to parts 1515, 1520, 1540, 1544, 1546, 1548 and adding part 1549. See 76 FR 51848 (Aug. 18, 2011). As part of these regulatory provisions, TSA

¹ Public Law 108-458, 118 Stat. 3638, 3714; Dec. 17, 2004.

¹ Public Law 110-53; 121 Stat. 266 (Aug. 3, 2007).

certifies qualified facilities as Certified Cargo Screening Facilities (CCSF) to screen cargo as part of the Certified Cargo Screening Standard Security Program (CCSSSP).

Section 1941 of the TSA Modernization Act² amended provision in the 9/11 Act to require TSA to develop a program to enhance the screening of air cargo by leveraging the capabilities of third-party explosives detection canine teams. TSA must ensure the program provides for certified canine teams to conduct primary screening of air cargo for “air carriers, foreign air carriers, freight forwarders, and shippers.” *Id.*

Facilities-based CCSFs may screen cargo off-airport and must implement measures to ensure a secure chain of custody from the point of screening to the point at which the cargo is tendered to the aircraft operator. A CCSF-K9 is an inherently mobile capability that can screen cargo at the facility owned and operated by one of TSA’s regulated entities. All CCSFs are required to engage TSA to assess whether a person or entity meets the standards of their security program. The ICR allows TSA to collect several categories of information as explained below.

In this ICR, TSA currently collects the following information:

(1) CCSF Applications. Under TSA regulations, an applicant is required to submit an application to become a CCSF at least 90 days before the intended date of operation, the contents of which are contained in 49 CFR 1549.7. In addition, once certified as a CCSF, the CCSF is required to submit any changes to the application information as they occur. CCSFs must renew their certification every 36 months by submitting a new complete application. CCSF applicants are required to provide TSA access to their records, equipment, and facilities necessary for TSA to conduct an eligibility assessment. (49 CFR 1549.7).

(2) STA Applications. TSA regulations require that CCSF applicants ensure that individuals performing cargo screening and related functions, and their supervisors have completed an STA conducted by TSA. In addition, TSA regulations require CCSF Security Coordinators and their alternates to successfully have completed an STA. TSA regulations further require these individuals to submit personally identifiable information so that TSA can perform STAs. *See* TSA Form 419F, previously approved under OMB

control number 1652–0040 (49 CFR 1549.111, and 1549.103).

(3) Security Programs. TSA requires CCSFs to accept and operate under a standard security program provided by TSA, or submit a proposed modified security program or amendment(s) to the designated TSA official for approval initially and periodically thereafter as required. (49 CFR 1549.7).

(4) Recordkeeping. Require CCSFs to maintain records of compliance and make them available for TSA inspection (49 CFR 1549.105).

TSA is revising the collection in response to changing conditions in the air cargo industry. To meet the demand of the enhanced air cargo screening standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and requirements of the TSA Modernization Act,³ TSA created the 3PK9-C program to provide an additional air cargo screening method under TSA’s regulations. Under this program, canine team providers can apply to be CCSF-K9s, regulated under 49 CFR part 1549. As holders of a CCSP-K9 security program, they can contract with air carriers and standard CCSFs to screen air cargo with canine explosives detection teams. The 3PK9-C program allows non-governmental certifiers, operating under the 3PK9-C Certifier Order, to evaluate canine teams to determine whether these teams meet the TSA certification standards.

Due to the additional development of the 3PK9-C Program, the current information collection request will be revised to include the following:

(1a) 3PK9-C Certifier Applications. TSA will require initial applications and changes to information in the application for any 3PK9-C Certifier, intending to operate under the 3PK9-C Certifier Order.

(1b) CCSF-K9 Applications. Under TSA regulations, an applicant is required to submit an application to become a CCSF at least 90 days before the intended date of operation unless otherwise authorized by TSA. The contents of the initial application are contained in 49 CFR 1549.7. In addition, once certified as a CCSF, the CCSF-K9 will be required to submit an Operational Implementation Plan (OIP), described within the CCSP-K9 and any changes to the application information as they occur. CCSF-K9s must renew their certification every 36 months by submitting a new complete application. CCSF-K9 applicants will be required to provide TSA access to their records, equipment, and facilities necessary for

TSA to conduct an eligibility assessment. (49 CFR 1549.7).

(2) STA Applications. TSA regulations require that individuals performing screening and related functions, their supervisors, those authorized to conduct 3PK9-C Program activities, and people supporting these functions successfully have completed an STA conducted by TSA. In addition, TSA regulations require CCSF Security Coordinators and their alternates to successfully have completed an STA. TSA regulations further require these individuals to submit personally identifiable information so that TSA can perform STAs. *See* TSA Form 419F, previously approved under OMB control number 1652–0040 (49 CFR 1549.111, and 1549.103).

(3a) Security Programs. TSA will require CCSF-K9s to accept and operate under a standard security program provided by TSA, or submit a proposed modified security program or amendment(s) to the designated TSA official for approval initially and periodically thereafter as required. (49 CFR 1549.7).

(3b) The 3PK9-C Certifier Order. TSA will require 3PK9-C Certifiers to accept standards provided by TSA, or submit a proposed modified standard to the designated TSA official for approval initially and periodically thereafter as required.

(4) Recordkeeping. TSA will require 3PK9-C Certifiers and CCSF-K9s to maintain records of compliance with the Order and the CFR, making them available for TSA inspection (49 CFR 1549.105).

(5) Significant Security Concerns Information. TSA will require 3PK9-C Certifiers, and CCSP-K9 Holders to report to TSA incidents, suspicious activities, and/or threat information.

(6) Security Coordinator. TSA will require 3PK9-C Certifiers and CCSF-K9s to provide the name and contact information of the Security Coordinator (SC) and one or more designated alternates at the corporate or ownership level.

Estimated Burden Hours

As noted above, TSA has identified several separate information collections under this ICR. The 3PK9-C Certifiers information collections represent an estimated average of 79 respondents annually, including security threat assessment applicants for 3PK9-C, for an average annual hour burden of 2,555 hours. The CCSP-K9 Holder and Certified 3PK9-C Team information collections represent an estimated average of 567 respondents annually, including security threat assessment

²Division K of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115–254; Stat. 132–3186 (Oct. 6, 2018).

³ *See* text accompany n. 2 *supra*.

applicants for CCSP–K9 Holder and Certified 3PK9–C Teams, for an average annual hour burden of 496 hours. The CCSP information collections represent an estimated average of 6,320 respondents annually, for an average annual hour burden of 6,124 hours. Collectively, these information collections represent an estimated average of 6,966 respondents annually, for an average annual hour burden of 9,175 hours.

Dated: December 6, 2018.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

[FR Doc. 2018–26931 Filed 12–12–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[FWS–R4–NWRS–2018–N132;
FXRS1263040000–156–FF04R08000; OMB
Control Number 1018–0153]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Check-In Permit and Use Report

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of information collection;
request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the
Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we,
the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are
proposing to renew an information
collection.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to
submit comments on or before January
14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments on
this information collection request (ICR)
to the Office of Management and
Budget's Desk Officer for the
Department of the Interior by email at
OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov; or via
facsimile to (202) 395–5806. Please
provide a copy of your comments to the
Service Information Collection
Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service, MS: BPHC, 5275
Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–
3803 (mail); or by email to Info_Coll@fws.gov. Please reference OMB Control
Number 1018–0153 in the subject line of
your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To
request additional information about
this ICR, contact Madonna L. Baucum,
Service Information Collection
Clearance Officer, by email at Info_Coll@fws.gov, or by telephone at (703)

358–2503. You may also view the ICR
at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In
accordance with the Paperwork
Reduction Act of 1995, we provide the
general public and other Federal
agencies with an opportunity to
comment on new, proposed, revised,
and continuing collections of
information. This helps us assess the
impact of our information collection
requirements and minimize the public's
reporting burden. It also helps the
public understand our information
collection requirements and provide the
requested data in the desired format.

On June 11, 2018, we published a
Federal Register notice requesting
comments on this collection of
information (83 FR 27017). In that
notice, we invited comments for 60
days, ending on August 10, 2018. We
received one comment that did not
address the information collection
requirements. We made no changes in
response to that comment.

We are again soliciting comments on
the proposed ICR that is described
below. We are especially interested in
public comment addressing the
following issues: (1) Is the collection
necessary to the proper functions of the
Service; (2) will this information be
processed and used in a timely manner;
(3) is the estimate of burden accurate;
(4) how might the Service enhance the
quality, utility, and clarity of the
information to be collected; and (5) how
might the Service minimize the burden
of this collection on the respondents,
including through the use of
information technology.

Comments that you submit in
response to this notice are a matter of
public record. Before including your
address, phone number, email address,
or other personal identifying
information in your comment, you
should be aware that your that your
entire comment—including your
personal identifying information—may
be publicly available at any time. While
you can ask us in your comment to
withhold your personal identifying
information from public review, we
cannot guarantee that we will be able to
do so.

Abstract: The National Wildlife
Refuge System Administration Act of
1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), as
amended by the National Wildlife
Refuge System Improvement Act of
1997, and the Refuge Recreation Act of
1962 (16 U.S.C. 460k–460k–4), govern
the administration and uses of national
wildlife refuges and wetland
management districts. The

Administration Act authorizes us to
permit public uses, including hunting
and fishing, on lands of the Refuge
System when we find that the activity
is compatible and appropriate with the
purpose for which the refuge was
established. The Recreation Act allows
the use of refuges for public recreation
when the use is not inconsistent or does
not interfere with the primary
purpose(s) of the refuge.

We use FWS Form 3–2405 (Self-
Clearing Check-In Permit) to collect user
information on hunting and fishing on
refuges. This form offers a self-check-in
feature not found on other similar
forms, reducing the number of staffed
check-in stations. We found this method
increases game harvest reporting and
provides better estimates of total
numbers of game harvested. This form
also requests users to report other
species observed, data then used by
refuge staff and state agencies for
managing wildlife populations. Not all
refuges will use this form and some
refuges may collect the identical
information in a nonform format
(meaning there is no designated form
associated with the collection of
information). We collect:

- Information on the visitor (name,
address, and contact information). We
use this information to identify the
visitor or driver/passengers of a vehicle
while on the refuge. Having this
information readily available is critical
in a search and rescue situation. We do
not maintain or record this information.
- Information on whether or not
hunters/anglers were successful
(number and type of harvest/caught).
- Purpose of visit (hunting, fishing,
wildlife observation, wildlife
photography, auto touring, birding,
hiking, boating/canoeing, visitor center,
special event, environmental education
class, volunteering, other recreation).
- Species observed.
- Date of visit.

The above information is a vital tool
in meeting refuge objectives and
maintaining quality visitor experiences.
It helps us:

- Administer and monitor the quality
of visitor programs and facilities on
refuges.
- Minimize resource disturbance,
manage healthy game populations, and
ensure the protection of fish and
wildlife species through the check-in/
out process.
- Assist in Statewide wildlife
management and enforcement and
develop reliable estimates of the number
of key game fish and wildlife, like the
Louisiana black bear (a recently delisted
species).