

mites may not be disqualifying, depending on the amount of infestation, the degree of associated skin disease, and the overall condition of the canine. Presence of external parasites is, however, an indication of poor care and should raise concern about the canine's general health.

(j) Immunization.—All canines presented should have been vaccinated within the previous 12 months for rabies, canine distemper, canine adenovirus (TYPE 2), coronavirus, parainfluenza, parvovirus and leptospirosis. All canines should also have been vaccinated for Bordetella within the previous 6 months (but no less than 1 month prior to presentation); preferably via the modified live oral or intranasal forms but the killed subcutaneous injectable version is also acceptable. Records of all vaccination administration should be copied from a legal veterinary medical record and signed by the licensed veterinarian responsible for administration of the vaccinations. A rabies vaccination certificate, with individual canine identification (name, tattoo, brand or microchip #) should be provided for all canines. This documentation facilitates health certificate preparation, if the canine is to be returned to the vendor.

(k) Socialization.—All canines presented should be socialized to medical examinations. Canines that cannot be properly examined due to poor socialization should be rejected. Rejected canines may be represented after behavior has been modified to allow medical examination.

(l) Reproductive and Urinary System.—Any congenital or conformational abnormality is disqualifying, if the defect requires long-term medical treatment or results in a shortened working life of the canine. (e.g., cryptorchidism is not disqualifying unless the retained testicle results in medical complications not treatable by simple orchietomy. A juvenile vulva resulting in urine scalding is disqualifying.)

5. Veterinary Medical Facilities.—Before submitting a canine for evaluation by the procurer, the vendor should have canines examined by a veterinary facility that can provide diagnostic quality hip, elbow, and lumbar spine radiographs/digital images (under sedation/anesthesia), and an examination room capable of supporting ophthalmology and cardiology examinations, and laboratory support to do basic serum chemistries. The vendor should provide radiographs of candidate canines for evaluation that have been completed no more than four (4) months prior to evaluation of the canine (images

performed at time of examination should be acceptable). The radiographs should meet the minimum identification requirements of paragraph A (1) above.

5. Common Medically-Disqualifying Conditions.—The following list is provided as a helpful guide and example to all vendors presenting canines and is not intended to be a complete list.

(a) Hematological abnormalities consistent with severe parasitism, infection, or metabolic disease.

(b) Poor body condition, either emaciation or obesity.

(c) Severe periodontal disease.

(d) Severe, non-resolving or intractable otitis externa or dermatitis.

(e) Radiographic signs of hip or elbow dysplasia or radiographic evidence of degenerative joint disease.

(f) Transitional vertebrae of the caudal lumbar spine, lumbosacral junction or sacrum should be disqualifying, as is the presence of any degenerative change in the lumbar spine (such as arthritis). Asymmetric pelvic attachment is also disqualifying.

(g) Previous musculoskeletal injury, which has or may lead to degenerative joint disease or conformational abnormality.

C. Behavioral Standards. TSA recommends that transportation stakeholders apply the following behavioral standards when procuring canines for an explosive detection canine team capability.

1. Whenever possible, the procurer should offer a demonstration to vendors before placement of an order for canines, to observe a canine being taken through the assessment areas with the procurer's evaluator, demonstrating how each assessment will be performed. Vendors should be allowed to be present during testing events providing they receive prior approval from the procurer, and remain in an observation capacity throughout the assessment.

2. The vendor should have prepared the canine sufficiently to be resilient to the stress associated with the procurement process. This should include, but not be limited to, transport in canine trailers/vehicles, handling by strangers, unfamiliar kennel environs, veterinary care (in muzzle), and unfamiliar assessment environments.

3. The canine(s) general assessment should begin as soon as the canines are provided to the procurer's evaluators and continue until canines are accepted or disqualified. This includes observations made by all persons handling or observing the canine during the assessment period. The assessment

should conclude at acceptance or disqualification.

4. Canines presented by the vendor for purchase should have a high level of environmental confidence and sociability to be deployed in an active, high paced and dynamic environments. If the vendor presents the canine as completely trained, it should be trained and ready for any required validation/certification necessary for deployment in public areas of an airport, including any odors determined appropriate by the certifying organization.

5. Vendors should be expected to prepare the canine to meet any required certification standards. The procurer should evaluate trainability during the assessment, but trainability should not outweigh other deficiencies in the assessment criteria. The procurer should make it clear to the vendor/handler that excessive use of praise or motivational rewards should not be used as a means to assist the canine with a specific socialization, environmental stability or search assessments. Searching ability with effective olfactory acuity should be self-driven for the canine and independent from the handler's input.

III. Conclusion

Explosives detection canines are a proven deterrent and effective detection technology when well-trained and deployed consistent with their training. The need to increase security in airports both at the checkpoint and in public areas drives the need for TSA to identify options for increasing the availability and use of canines. When effectively training and deployed, adding the deployment of explosive detection canine teams to security measures can successfully address vulnerabilities and emerging threats.

Dated: March 16, 2020.

Kimberly Walton,

Executive Assistant Administrator, Enterprise Support.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

Intent To Request Approval From OMB of One New Public Collection of Information: Certification of Identity Form (TSA Form 415)

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration, DHS.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on a new Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below that we will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden on an individual traveler providing his or her name; address; and information that would help TSA verify the identity of the passenger.

DATES: Send your comments by May 19, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be emailed to TSAPRA@tsa.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: 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 <http://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

Purpose and Description of Data Collection

The REAL ID Act and implementing regulation set minimum requirements for state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards (DL/ID) accepted by Federal agencies for official purposes, including boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft.¹ Pursuant to the regulation, beginning October 1, 2020, TSA may only accept state-issued DL/ID if the card itself is REAL ID-compliant.² In advance of TSA's full implementation of these REAL ID requirements, the agency is reviewing all screening and identity verification processes. As part of this review, TSA is updating the information that the Agency may collect from individuals seeking to use the IVCC process.

All adult passengers 18 and over must show valid identification at the airport checkpoint in order to travel. TSA has identified acceptable forms of identification to meet this requirement. Generally, individuals verify their identity by providing an acceptable form of ID (such as a driver's license or passport) at the travel document checker.³ In the event that an individual does not have their acceptable form of identification with them at the airport, TSA may still allow that individual to fly if they are able to verify their identity through alternative procedures, such as through TSA's Identity Verification Call Center (IVCC) process.⁴

The IVCC uses knowledge-based authentication, via commercial and government database sources with personal identifiable information provided by the passenger in order to derive questions that the IVCC uses to ask the passenger to verify his or her identity. The commercial databases used by the IVCC are aggregators of an individual's transactional data, providing essential information of which only an individual would have knowledge. The IVCC then speaks with the traveler to verify the individual's identity based on information found in the databases. If the traveler's identity is confirmed, he or she will be allowed to enter the screening checkpoint. Travelers using the alternative process for identity verification may be subject to additional security screening.

¹ Public Law 109-13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302-23 (May 11, 2005); REAL ID Driver's Licenses and Identification Cards, 6 CFR part 37.

² 6 CFR 37.5(b).

³ The agency provides a list of acceptable forms of identification on the agency website, available at <https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/identification>.

⁴ *Id.*

To initiate the IVCC process, a traveler who does not have their acceptable identification with him or her must complete a Certification of Identity form (TSA Form 415).⁵ The current TSA Form 415 requests the traveler's name and address. After completing the form, the traveler is connected with TSA's IVCC.

Acceptable identification requirements will change on October 1, 2020, when all state-issued identification must meet REAL ID requirements. To ensure that the alternative identity verification process does not become a means for travelers to circumvent REAL ID requirements, TSA is revising Form 415 to ask additional questions concerning what type of physical identification the individual has. This expansion of the type of information collected requires TSA to seek approval for the collection.

The most likely respondents to this proposed information request are travelers who arrive at an airport security checkpoint without an acceptable form of identification because they lost or forgot their DL or other state-issued ID. Other likely respondents are travelers who had their acceptable form of identification stolen and travelers carrying a form of identification that they incorrectly believed to be acceptable. TSA estimates that approximately 912,500 passengers will complete the TSA Form 415 annually. TSA estimates each form will take approximately three minutes to complete. This collection would result in an annual reporting burden of 45,625 hours.

Use of Results

TSA will use the information provided on revised TSA Form 415 to generate questions intended to verify the identity of a traveler who arrives at a security screening checkpoint without an acceptable form of identification. This information may also be used to determine who may access the IVCC. A failure to collect this information may result in TSA not being able to verify the identity of travelers without an acceptable form of identification and these travelers being unable to proceed through the security checkpoint and board a commercial aircraft.

TSA previously initiated the PRA approval process by publishing a notice on November 8, 2016, 81 FR 78623, announcing our intent to conduct this collection; however due to continuing policy refinement, TSA never completed the process or finalized the

⁵ TSA Form 415 is currently exempt from the Paperwork Reduction Act.

TSA Form 415. TSA welcomes new comments with the publication of this new notice to re-initiate the approval process.

Dated: March 16, 2020.

Christina A. Walsh,

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer,
Information Technology.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

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Notice of Intent To Temporarily Close Selected Public Lands in Maricopa and Pinal Counties, AZ

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to temporarily close.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes to temporarily close public lands to public entry for all uses for up to 180 days on certain public lands administered by the Hassayampa and Lower Sonoran Field Offices, during the construction of four recreational shooting sports sites. Additionally, temporary closures of these sites, as well as one additional recreational shooting sports site, are proposed for a few days on a periodic basis for public safety, maintenance, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

DATES: Interested parties may submit written comments regarding the impacts to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting no later than April 20, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may submit comments regarding the proposed temporary closure of public lands to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, during the proposed temporary closures to public entry by any of the following methods:

- *BLM National NEPA Website:*

<https://go.usa.gov/xmfVv>.

- *Mail:* BLM, Phoenix District Office, Attention: Tyler Lindsey, 21605 N 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John (Jake) Szympruch, District Chief Ranger at email: jszympru@blm.gov; or Lane Cowger, Hassayampa Field Office Manager at email: lcowger@blm.gov; or Ed Kender, Lower Sonoran Field Office Manager at email: ekender@blm.gov; or at 623-580-5500. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay

Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individuals during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question. You will receive a reply during normal hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM Hassayampa and Lower Sonoran Field Offices propose to temporarily close public lands to public entry for all uses during the construction of the Box Canyon, Church Camp Road, Narramore Road, and Saddleback Mountain recreational shooting sports sites. After construction and during the operation of each site, temporary closures at these recreational shooting sports sites, as well as Baldy Mountain (which is located on public lands administered by the Hassayampa Field Office) are proposed on a recurring basis for public safety, maintenance, administration, or compliance with applicable laws within the smallest area for the least amount of time. The Baldy Mountain, Church Camp Road, Narramore Road, and Saddleback Mountain sites are located in Maricopa County. Box Canyon is located in Pinal County.

In compliance with the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Dingell Act; 16 U.S.C. 7913(a)(1)), and in compliance with 43 CFR 8364.1, notice of intent is hereby given that the proposed closures would temporarily close public lands to public entry, including entry for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting. These proposed temporary closures are necessary to ensure public and worker safety during construction of the recreational shooting sports sites. To the extent feasible, only one or two sites would be closed at a time until construction is completed, and the recreational shooting sports site(s) can be opened for public use. The BLM has not determined specific construction dates for Box Canyon, Church Camp Road, Narramore Road, or Saddleback Mountain recreational shooting sports sites. The temporary closures for each site should not exceed 180 days. However, if construction exceeds 180 days, renewal of the temporary closure would require separate notice of intent to be published in the **Federal Register** to initiate an additional 30-day comment period prior to a renewal decision being issued.

These temporary closures for construction and operation were analyzed under the Recreational Shooting Sports Project Final Environmental Assessment (January 2020) and in consultation with the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Under the Dingell Act, the BLM is required to consider public comments when temporary closures are proposed and would affect hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting on public lands. This notice announces the beginning of the 30-day comment period for the proposed temporary closure of public lands to all entry, whereby comments on impacts to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting are being accepted by the BLM. Following the public comment period, the BLM will issue a final decision which will respond in a reasonable manner to the comments received, will explain how significant issues were resolved, and will be made available on the project website at: <https://go.usa.gov/xmfVv>. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in any comment, be aware that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, the BLM cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

The legal description of the affected public lands are:

Baldy Mountain (Approximately 399 Acres)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 6 N., R. 1 W.,

Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (portions of);

Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$,

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (portions of).

Box Canyon (Approximately 478 Acres)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 5 S., R. 2 E.,

Sec. 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (portions of).

Church Camp Road (Approximately 200 Acres)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 6 N., R. 1 W.,

Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Narramore Road (Approximately 163 Acre)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 1 S., R. 5 W.,

Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Saddleback Mountain (Approximately 400 Acres)

Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

T. 6 N., R. 1 W.,

Sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 35, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

A copy of this notice and map for the closure area will be posted at least 30 days in advance of the effective date of the temporary closure at the main entry points to each of these sites, available at