

compromising the information that is being stored. Access to the computer system containing the records in this system is limited to those individuals who have a need to know the information for the performance of their official duties and who have appropriate clearances or permissions.

#### RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

The Secretary of Homeland Security has exempted this system from the notification, access, and amendment procedures of the Privacy Act, and the Judicial Redress Act if applicable, because it is a law enforcement system. However, DHS/CBP will consider individual requests to determine whether or not information may be released. Thus, individuals seeking access to and notification of any record contained in this system of records, or seeking to contest its content, may submit a request in writing to the Chief Privacy Officer and CBP Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer, whose contact information can be found at <http://www.dhs.gov/foia> under "Contacts Information." If an individual believes more than one component maintains Privacy Act records concerning him or her, the individual may submit the request to the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528. Even if neither the Privacy Act nor the Judicial Redress Act provide a right of access, certain records about you may be available under the Freedom of Information Act.

When seeking records about yourself from this system of records or any other Departmental system of records, your request must conform with the Privacy Act regulations set forth in 6 CFR part 5. You must first verify your identity, meaning that you must provide your full name, current address, and date and place of birth. You must sign your request, and your signature must either be notarized or submitted under 28 U.S.C. 1746, a law that permits statements to be made under penalty of perjury as a substitute for notarization. While no specific form is required, you may obtain forms for this purpose from the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief FOIA Officer, <http://www.dhs.gov/foia> or (866) 431-0486. In addition, you should:

- Explain why you believe the Department would have information on you;
- Identify which component(s) of the Department you believe may have the information about you;
- Specify when you believe the records would have been created; and

- Provide any other information that will help the FOIA staff determine which DHS component agency may have responsive records;

If your request is seeking records pertaining to another living individual, you must include a statement from that individual certifying his/her agreement for you to access his/her records.

Without the above information, the component(s) may not be able to conduct an effective search, and your request may be denied due to lack of specificity or lack of compliance with applicable regulations.

#### CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

For records covered by the Privacy Act or covered JRA records, see "Record Access Procedures" above. For records not covered by the Privacy Act or JRA, individuals may submit an inquiry to the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) at <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip> or the CBP INFO CENTER at [www.help.cbp.gov](http://www.help.cbp.gov) or (877) 227-5511 (international callers may use (202) 325-8000 and TTY users may dial (866) 880-6582).

#### NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

See "Record Access Procedures."

#### EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

The Secretary of Homeland Security, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), has exempted this system from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I), (e)(5) and (e)(8); (f); and (g). Additionally, the Secretary of Homeland Security, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(2), has exempted this system from the following provisions of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), and (e)(4)(H); (e)(4)(I), and (f). When this system receives a record from another system exempted in that source system under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1); (k)(2); or (j)(2), DHS will claim the same exemptions for those records that are claimed for the original primary systems of records from which they originated and claims any additional exemptions set forth here.

#### HISTORY:

None.

**Jonathan R. Cantor,**

*Acting Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security.*

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**BILLING CODE 9111-14-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Transportation Security Administration

[Docket No. TSA-2001-11120]

#### Intent To Request Extension From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: Imposition and Collection of Passenger Civil Aviation Security Service Fees

**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), Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number 1652-0001, abstracted below that we will submit to OMB for an extension in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves air carriers maintaining an accounting system to account for the passenger civil aviation security service fees collected and reporting this information to TSA on a quarterly basis, as well as retaining the data used for these reports for three fiscal years.

**DATES:** Send your comments by November 20, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be emailed to [TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov](mailto:TSAPRA@tsa.dhs.gov) or delivered to the TSA PRA Officer, Office of Information Technology (OIT), 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 <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 (EO) 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs, and EO 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 1652-0001; Imposition and Collection of Passenger Civil Aviation Security Service Fees.* In accordance with the Aviation Transportation Security Act (ATSA) (49 U.S.C. 44940) and relevant TSA Regulations (49 CFR part 1510), TSA imposes a Passenger Civil Aviation Security Service Fee (September 11th Security Fee) on passengers of both foreign and domestic air carriers ("air carriers") on air transportation originating at airports in the United States.

The September 11th Security Fee is used to help defray the costs of providing Federal services including civil aviation security services. This information collection requires air carriers to submit to TSA the amount of September 11th Security Fees an air carrier has imposed, collected, refunded to passengers, and remitted to TSA. The retention of this data is necessary for TSA to ensure the proper imposition, collection, and regulation the Security Fee. Additionally, TSA collects the information to monitor carrier compliance with the fee requirements and for auditing purposes. Air carriers are required to retain this information for three years. Specifically, information collected during a given fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) must be retained through three subsequent fiscal years. For example, information collected during fiscal year 2017 must be retained through fiscal year 2020.

TSA rules require air carriers to impose and collect the fee on passengers, and to submit the fee to TSA by the final day of the calendar month following the month in which the fee was collected. 49 CFR 1510.13. Air carriers are further required to submit quarterly reports to TSA, which indicate

the amount of the fees imposed, collected, and refunded to passengers, and remitted to TSA. 49 CFR 1510.17. In December 2013, the fee was statutorily restructured to be based on one-way trips rather than enplanements. The statute was further amended in December 2014 to include a round-trip limitation on the security service fee. TSA published two interim final rules (IFRs)<sup>1</sup> to implement changes to the regulations required by these amendments to 49 U.S.C. 44940. Thus, the fee is currently imposed at \$5.60 per one-way trip for air transportation originating at an airport in the United States, and passengers may not be charged more than \$5.60 per one-way trip or \$11.20 per round trip. 49 CFR 1510.5.

Each air carrier that collects security service fees from more than 50,000 passengers annually is also required under 49 CFR 1510.15 to submit to TSA an annual independent audit, performed by an independent certified public accountant, of its security service fee activities and accounts. Although the annual independent audit requirements were suspended on January 23, 2003 (68 FR 3192), TSA conducts its own audits of the air carriers. 49 CFR 1510.11. Notwithstanding the suspension of the audit requirements, air carriers must establish and maintain an accounting system to account for the security service fees imposed, collected, refunded to passengers and remitted to TSA. 49 CFR 1510.15(a).

TSA is seeking an extension of this collection to require air carriers to continue submitting the quarterly reports to TSA, and to require air carriers to retain the information for three fiscal years after the fiscal year in which the information was collected. This requirement includes retaining the source information for the quarterly reports remitted to TSA as well as the calculations performed to create the reports submitted to TSA. Should the annual audit requirement be reinstated, the requirement would include information and documents reviewed and prepared for the independent audit; the accountant's working papers, notes, worksheets, and other relevant documentation used in the audit; and, if applicable, the specific information leading to the accountant's opinion, including any determination that the accountant could not provide an audit opinion. Although TSA suspended the independent audit requirement, TSA conducts audits of the air carriers, and therefore, requires air carriers to retain

<sup>1</sup> 79 FR 35461 (June 20, 2014) and 80 FR 31850 (June 4, 2015).

and provide the same information as required for the quarterly reports and independent audits.

TSA has incorporated minor adjustments to the figures used to estimate the costs of this ICR. The adjustments consider changes in the number of regulated air carriers and various administrative cost rates since the previous extension. TSA estimates that 195 total respondent air carriers will each spend approximately 1 hour to prepare and submit each quarterly report. TSA estimates that these respondents will incur a total of 780 hours (195 carriers × 4 quarterly reports × 1 hour per report) to satisfy the quarterly reporting requirements annually.

Should TSA reinstate the audit requirement, TSA estimates that 105 air carriers, of the 195 total respondent carriers that collect fees from more than 50,000 passengers annually, would be required to submit annual audits. These carriers would take approximately 20 hours for audit preparation, for a total of 2,100 hours (105 carriers × 20 hours per audit) annually.

TSA estimates 300 total responses from all respondent air carriers (195 plus 105, should the annual audit requirement be reinstated), with 2,880 burden hours (780 hours for quarterly reports and 2,100 hours for audits) annually to satisfy the quarterly report and audit requirements.

TSA estimates that the 195 air carriers will each incur an average cost of \$413.76 annually to satisfy the quarterly reporting requirement. This estimate includes \$340.80 in labor for preparation of each quarterly report (4 reports × \$85.20 per hour, each quarterly report is estimated to take 1 hour to prepare), \$71.00 in annual records storage related costs, and \$1.96 for postage to submit the report (4 stamps at 49 cents each). TSA estimates an aggregate annual cost of \$80,683.20 (\$413.76 cost × 195 air carriers) for all air carriers to prepare, store, and submit quarterly reports and a cost of \$242,049.60 for the three-year extension period requested.

Should TSA reinstate the annual audit requirement, TSA estimates that 105 air carriers would be required to submit annual audits and would incur an average cost of \$3,187.30 per audit. This estimate includes \$3,112.80 in labor for preparation of each audit (20 hours per report × \$155.64 per hour), \$71.00 in annual records storage related costs, and \$3.50 for postage to submit the report. TSA estimates an aggregate annual cost of \$22,322.26 (\$3,187.30 cost × 105 air carriers × .0667 likelihood of audit to occur) for all air carriers to

prepare, store, and submit the annual audit should the requirement be reinstated and \$66,966.76 for the three-year extension period requested.

Dated: September 15, 2017.

**Christina A. Walsh,**

*TSA Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Office of Information Technology.*

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BILLING CODE 9110-05-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[CIS No. 2611-17; DHS Docket No. USCIS-2014-0004]

RIN 1615-ZB67

### Extension of South Sudan for Temporary Protected Status

**AGENCY:** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Through this Notice, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces that the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) is extending the designation of South Sudan for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for 18 months, from November 3, 2017, through May 2, 2019. This Notice also sets forth procedures necessary for nationals of South Sudan (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in South Sudan) to re-register for TPS and to apply for Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). USCIS will issue new EADs with a May 2, 2019 expiration date to eligible South Sudan TPS beneficiaries who timely re-register and apply for EADs under this extension. Provided a South Sudan TPS beneficiary timely re-registers and properly files an application for an EAD during the 60-day re-registration period, his or her EAD will be automatically extended for an additional period not to exceed 180 days from the date the current EAD expires, *i.e.*, through May 1, 2018. See 8 CFR 274a.13(d)(1).

**DATES:** *Extension of Designation of South Sudan for TPS:* The 18-month extension of the TPS designation of South Sudan is effective on November 3, 2017, and will remain in effect through May 2, 2019. The 60-day re-registration period runs from September 21, 2017 through November 20, 2017. (**Note:** It is important for re-registrants to timely re-register during this 60-day

period and not to wait until their EADs expire.)

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- For further information on TPS, including guidance on the application process and additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS TPS Web page at <http://www.uscis.gov/tps>. You can find specific information about this extension of South Sudan's TPS designation by selecting "South Sudan" from the menu on the left side of the TPS Web page.

- You can also contact Alexander King, Branch Chief, Waivers and Temporary Services Branch, Service Center Operations Directorate, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, 20 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20529-2060; or by phone at (202) 272-8377 (this is not a toll-free number). **Note:** The phone number provided here is solely for questions regarding this TPS Notice. It is not for individual case status inquiries.

- Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases can check Case Status Online, available at the USCIS Web site at <http://www.uscis.gov>, or call the USCIS National Customer Service Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833). Service is available in English and Spanish.

- Further information will also be available at local USCIS offices upon publication of this Notice.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Table of Abbreviations

BIA—Board of Immigration Appeals  
 DHS—Department of Homeland Security  
 DOS—Department of State  
 EAD—Employment Authorization Document  
 FNC—Final Nonconfirmation  
 Government—U.S. Government  
 IJ—Immigration Judge  
 INA—Immigration and Nationality Act  
 IER—U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER)  
 SAVE—USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program  
 Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security  
 TNC—Tentative Nonconfirmation  
 TPS—Temporary Protected Status  
 TTY—Text Telephone  
 USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

The extension allows currently eligible TPS beneficiaries to retain TPS through May 2, 2019, so long as they otherwise continue to meet the eligibility requirements for TPS. The Secretary determined that an extension of the current designation of South Sudan for TPS is warranted because the ongoing armed conflict and

extraordinary and temporary conditions that prompted the 2016 TPS redesignation have persisted, and in some cases deteriorated, and would pose a serious threat to the personal safety of South Sudanese nationals if they were required to return to their country. The Secretary also has determined that permitting such South Sudanese nationals to continue to remain in the United States is not contrary to the national interest of the United States.

Through this Notice, DHS sets forth procedures necessary for eligible nationals of South Sudan (or aliens having no nationality who last habitually resided in South Sudan) to re-register under the extension if they already have TPS and to apply for renewal of their EADs with USCIS. Certain individuals may be eligible to file a late initial application for TPS if they meet the conditions described in 8 CFR 244.2(f)(2). Information on late initial filing is also available on the USCIS TPS Web site link at [www.uscis.gov/tps](http://www.uscis.gov/tps).

For individuals who have already been granted TPS, the 60-day re-registration period runs from September 21, 2017 through November 20, 2017. USCIS will issue new EADs with a May 2, 2019 expiration date to eligible South Sudan TPS beneficiaries who timely re-register and apply for EADs under this extension. Given the timeframes involved with processing TPS re-registration applications, DHS recognizes that not all re-registrants will receive new EADs before their current EADs expire on November 2, 2017. However, provided a South Sudan TPS beneficiary timely re-registers and properly files an application for an EAD during the 60-day re-registration period, his or her EAD will be automatically extended for an additional period not to exceed 180 days from the date the current EAD expires, *i.e.*, through May 1, 2018. This notice explains how TPS beneficiaries and their employers may determine which EADs are automatically extended and their impact on Employment Eligibility Verification (Form I-9) and the E-Verify processes. Approximately 70 South Sudan TPS beneficiaries are expected to file for re-registration under the extension.

Individuals who have a pending initial South Sudan TPS application will not need to file a new Application for Temporary Protected Status (Form I-821). DHS provides additional instructions in this Notice for individuals whose TPS applications remain pending and who would like to obtain an EAD valid through May 2, 2019.