

Supporting Statement
Cargo Manifest/Declaration, Stow Plan, Container Status Messages, and Importer
Security Filing
1651-0001

A. Justification

- 1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.**

CBP Form 1302: The master or commander of a vessel arriving in the United States from abroad with cargo on board must file CBP Form 1302, *Inward Cargo Declaration*, or submit the information on this form using a CBP-approved electronic equivalent. CBP Form 1302 is part of the manifest requirements for vessels entering the United States and was agreed upon by treaty at the United Nations Inter-government Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). This form and/or electronic equivalent, is provided for by 19 CFR 4.5, 4.7, 4.7a, 4.8, 4.33, 4.34, 4.38, 4.84, 4.85, 4.86, 4.91, 4.93 and 4.99 and is accessible at:

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title=1302>.

Although the form has been mostly automated through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), there are still circumstances where a paper CBP form 1302 is required due to not being captured in ACE; Such as the data elements for equipment of the vessel which is intended for discharge or empty containers being transported coastwise. CBP is working to automate the remaining use cases of the CBP form 1302 through the Vessel Entrance and Clearance System (VECS). Some data elements may be collected via the Electronic Notice of Arrival/Departure (eNOAD), however, the eNOAD system does not have all of the data elements on CBP Form 1302. This form is not required to be submitted in hard copy for cargo brought to the United States with the intent to import and/or carry onboard in trade but is required for ship's equipment which is intended for discharge.

CBP Form 1302A: The master or commander of a vessel departing from the United States must file CBP Form 1302A, *Cargo Declaration Outward With Commercial Forms*, or CBP-approved electronic equivalent, with copies of bills of lading or equivalent commercial documents relating to all cargo encompassed by the manifest. This form and/or electronic equivalent, is provided for by 19 CFR 4.62, 4.63, 4.75, 4.82, and 4.87-4.89, and is accessible at:

https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title_1=1302A

Electronic Ocean Export Manifest: CBP began a pilot in 2015 to electronically collect the ocean export manifest information. This information is transmitted to CBP

in advance via the Export Information System within the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).

CBP Form 7509: The aircraft commander or agent must file Form 7509, *Air Cargo Manifest*, with CBP at the departure airport, or respondents may submit the information on this form using a CBP-approved electronic equivalent. CBP Form 7509 contains information about the cargo onboard the aircraft. This form, and/or electronic equivalent, is provided for by 19 CFR 122.35, 122.48, 122.48a, 122.52, 122.54, 122.73, 122.113, and 122.118 and is accessible at: https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title_1=7509

Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS): Respondents submit a subset of the required 19 CFR 122.48a data elements (ACAS Data) at the earliest point practicable prior to loading of the cargo onto the aircraft destined to or transiting through the United States. ACAS Data is transmitted via a CBP-approved electronic interchange system within prescribed time frames. Currently, the ACAS data consists of:

- (1) Air waybill number
- (2) Total quantity based on the smallest external packing unit
- (3) Total weight of cargo
- (4) Cargo description
- (5) Shipper name and address
- (6) Consignee name and address

Electronic Air Export Manifest: CBP began a pilot in 2015 to electronically collect the air export manifest information. This information is transmitted to CBP in advance via the ACE's Export Information System.

CBP Form 7533: The master or person in charge of a conveyance files CBP Form 7533, *INWARD CARGO MANIFEST FOR VESSEL UNDER FIVE TONS, FERRY, TRAIN, CAR, VEHICLE, ETC*, which is required for a vehicle or a vessel of less than 5 net tons arriving in the United States from Canada or Mexico, otherwise than by sea, with baggage or merchandise. Respondents may also submit the information on this form using a CBP-approved electronic equivalent. CBP Form 7533, and/or electronic equivalent, is provided for by 19 CFR 123.4, 123.7, 123.61, 123.91, and 123.92, and is accessible at: https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title_1=7533

Electronic Rail Export Manifest: CBP began a pilot in 2015 to electronically collect the rail export manifest information. This information is transmitted to CBP in advance via the ACE's Export Information System.

Manifest Confidentiality: An importer or consignee (inward) or a shipper (outward) may request confidential treatment of its name and address contained in manifests by following the procedure set forth in 19 CFR 103.31.

Vessel Stow Plan: For all vessels transporting containerized goods to the US the incoming carrier is required to electronically submit a vessel stow plan no later than 48 hours after the vessel departs from the last foreign port that includes information about the vessel and cargo. For voyages less than 48 hours in duration, CBP must receive the vessel stow plan prior to arrival at the first port in the United States. The vessel stow plan is provided for by 19 CFR 4.7c.

Container Status Messages (CSMs): For all containers destined to arrive within the limits of a U.S. port from a foreign port by vessel, the incoming carrier must submit messages regarding the status of events if the carrier creates or collects a container status message (CSM) in its equipment tracking system reporting that event. CSMs must be transmitted to CBP via a CBP-approved electronic data interchange system. These messages transmit information regarding events such as the status of a container (full or empty); booking a container destined to arrive in the United States; loading or unloading a container from a vessel; and a container arriving or departing the United States. CSMs are provided for by 19 CFR 4.7d.

Importer Security Filing (ISF): For most cargo arriving in the United States by vessel, the importer, or its authorized agent, must submit the data elements listed in 19 CFR 149.3 via a CBP-approved electronic interchange system within prescribed time frames outlined in 19 CFR 149.2. Transmission of these data elements provide CBP with advanced information about the shipment.

- 2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.**

The information collected is essential to CBP's ability to control cargo, and for pre-arrival targeting of shipments for enforcement examination purposes. This information also improves CBP's ability to identify high-risk shipments in order to prevent smuggling and ensure cargo safety and security.

ACAS data is being used to target shipments before they are loaded onto aircraft destined for the United States. Receiving this subset of the air cargo manifest data earlier gives targeters the time needed to study the data and intelligence and, if needed, request additional screening before the cargo is en route to the United States.

- 3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g. permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of**

using information technology to reduce burden.

Ninety percent of the information in this information collection is transmitted to CBP using a variety of CBP approved electronic data interchange systems. Specifically methods of transmission are as follows:

- ACAS Data are transmitted via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to the Automated Targeting System (ATS)
- CBP Forms 7509, 7533, and 1302 are transmitted via EDI to the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)
- Vessel Stow plans are transmitted either through EDI to ATS, Secure File Transfer Protocol (sFTP), or email.
- Importer Security Filing is submitted via EDI through the Automated Broker Interface (ABI) or Ocean ACE Manifest
- Container Status Messages are transmitted through sFTP or EDI (EDI)The automated export pilots for air, rail and ocean are transmitted via the Export Information System within the Automated Commercial Environment.
- Some data elements, not collected through ACE or via the Electronic Notice of Arrival/Departure (eNOAD), will be collected through the new Vessel Entrance Clearance System (VECS) and will eliminate the remaining paper requirements for the CBP form 1302.

CBP conducted usability interviews and research with our trade partners. As a result of the data we collected, CBP was able to identify several improvements to customer experience, including streamlining existing collections by using electronic submission, prepopulating/automating, and reusing data from known information.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

The ACAS data is a subset of the air cargo manifest data and is needed sooner than when the air cargo manifest must be submitted. Once ACAS is implemented, carriers will have the option to file the full air manifest filing in the ACAS timeline to satisfy both requirements in a single filing. Based on input from carriers, however, this is unlikely to happen and carriers requested that they remain able to submit the information twice since it is easier for carriers for file the data twice than it is to delete the portion that has previously been submitted as an ACAS filing.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The burdens associated with these information collections have been minimized as much as possible through electronic transmission available in ACAS, AES, ACE,

ATS, and VECS. This data is needed for security or facilitation purposes, so it is not feasible to exempt small entities from its submission.

6. Describe consequences to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently.

The consequence to the Federal program or policy if the information were collected less frequently would be a loss of control over imported merchandise, a potential loss of revenue, and security vulnerabilities.

7. Explain any special circumstances.

This information collection is conducted in a manner consistent with the guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(c)(2).

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Public comments were solicited through two Federal Register notices published on Month XX, 2023 (Volume XX, Page XXXXX) on which no comments were received, and on Month XX, 2023 (Volume XX, Page XXXXX) on which no comments were received.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

There is no offer of a monetary or material value for this information collection.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

A PIA dated January 13, 2017 for the Automated Targeting System, and a SORN for the Automated Targeting System dated May 22, 2012 (Vol. 77, Page 30297) will be included in this ICR.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such

as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

There are no questions of a sensitive nature.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information.

COLLECTION	TOTAL BURDEN HOURS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	NUMBER OF RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	TIME PER RESPONSE
Air Cargo Manifest (CBP Form 7509) Air Cargo Advanced Screening (ACAS)	366,600	215	6820.4651	1,466,400	15 minutes
Inward Cargo Manifest for Truck, Rail, Vehicles, Vessels, etc. (CBP Form 7533)	962,940	33,000	291.8	9,629,400	6 minutes
Cargo Declaration (CBP Form 1302)	1,500,000	10,000	300	3,000,000	30 minutes
Export Cargo Declaration (CBP Form 1302A)	10,000	500	400	200,000	3 minutes
Importer Security Filing	8,100,000	240,000	33.75	8,100,000	1 hour
Vessel Stow Plan	31,803	163	109	17,767	1.79 hours
Container Status Messages	23,996	60	4,285,000	257,100,000	.0056 minutes
Request for Manifest Confidentiality	1,260	5,040	1	5,040	15 minutes
Electronic Air Export Manifest	121,711	260	5,640	1,466,400	5 minutes

Electronic Ocean Export Manifest	6,000,000	500	400	200,000	30 minutes
Electronic Rail Export Manifest	2,490	50	300	15,000	10 minutes
TOTAL	17,120,800	289,788		281,200,007	

Public Cost

The estimated cost to the respondents is \$595,803,840. This is based on the estimated burden hours (17,120,800) multiplied by the average loaded hourly wage rate for importers (\$34.81). CBP calculated this loaded wage rate by first multiplying the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) 2021 median hourly wage rate for Cargo and Freight Agents (\$22.55), which CBP assumes best represents the wage for importers, by the ratio of BLS' average 2021 total compensation to wages and salaries for Office and Administrative Support occupations (1.4819), the assumed occupational group for brokers, to account for non-salary employee benefits.¹ CBP assumes an annual growth rate of 4.15% based on the prior year's change in the implicit price deflator, published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information.

Based on the regulatory impact analysis done for the ACAS interim final rule, we estimate the ongoing costs to respondents will be \$12.8 million

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.

The estimated annual cost to the Federal Government associated with the review of these records is \$. This is based on the number of responses that must be reviewed (281,200,007) multiplied by the time burden to review and process each response (5

¹ Source of median wage rate: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Employment Statistics, "May 2021 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States." Updated March 31, 2022. Available at https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm. Accessed May 25, 2022. The total compensation to wages and salaries ratio is equal to the calculated average of the 2021 quarterly estimates (shown under Q01, Q02, Q03, Q04) of the total compensation cost per hour worked for Office and Administrative Support occupations (\$29.6125) divided by the calculated average of the 2021 quarterly estimates (shown under Q01, Q02, Q03, Q04) of wages and salaries cost per hour worked for the same occupation category (\$19.9825). Source of total compensation to wages and salaries ratio data: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation. "ECEC Civilian Workers - 2004 to Present." March 2022. Available at <https://www.bls.gov/web/ecec.supp.toc.htm>. Accessed May 25, 2022.

minutes or .083 hours) = 23,339,601 hours multiplied by the average hourly loaded rate for a CBP Officer (\$67.92)² = \$1,585,225,700.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 12 or 13.

There has been a decrease in the total estimated annual burden hours previously reported for this information collection. CBP adjusted the estimate to account for the reduced burden that results from ongoing efforts to streamline the ISF data submissions. CBP conducted user interviews and research with the trade as part of CBP's customer experience outreach. When CBP first implemented the ISF data collection in 2008, it estimated a burden of 2.19 hours. Since that time, CBP (in partnership with its customers) has implemented changes that have reduced the burden per response substantially. Instead of inputting the data into a portal, the data is now submitted through electronic methods, including by linking the systems to reuse known information and populate the data being submitted. CBP now estimates that the burden per response is 1 hour, as a result of collecting user data from major filers of ISF data. This results in a decrease in the total burden of this collection of 9,639,000 hours.

16. For collection of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication.

This information collection will not be published.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date, explain the reasons that displaying the expiration date would be inappropriate.

CBP will display the expiration date for OMB approval of this information collection.

18. "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions."

CBP does not request an exception to the certification of this information collection.

B. Collection of Information Employing Statistical Methods

No statistical methods were employed.

² CBP bases this wage on the FY 2022 salary and benefits of the national average of CBP Officer Positions, which is equal to a GS-11, Step 10. Source: Email correspondence with CBP's Office of Finance on June 27, 2022.