

The respondents to this information collection are members of the trade community who are familiar with CBP regulations.

Type of Information Collection: IPR Recordation Application.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 2,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 1 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,000.

Type of Information Collection: IPR Donations of Authentication Technology.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 10.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 10.

Estimated Time per Response: 20 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 200.

Type of Information Collection: Training Requests.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 20.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 20.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 40.

Type of Information Collection:

Estimated Number of Respondents:

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent:

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses:

Estimated Time per Response:

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:

Dated: April 25, 2024.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[OMB Control Number 1651-0111]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision; Arrival and Departure Record and Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)

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

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). The information collection is published in the **Federal Register** to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and must be submitted (no later than May 30, 2024) to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Please submit written comments and/or suggestions in English. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional PRA information should be directed to Seth Renkema, Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, Regulations and Rulings, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229-1177, Telephone number 202-325-0056 or via email CBP_PRA@cbp.dhs.gov. Please note that the contact information provided here is solely for questions regarding this notice. Individuals seeking information about other CBP programs should contact the CBP National Customer Service Center at 877-227-5511, (TTY) 1-800-877-8339, or CBP website at <https://www.cbp.gov/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: CBP invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the proposed and/or continuing information collections pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). This proposed information

collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** (89 FR 14083) on February 26, 2024, allowing for a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. This process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.8. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies should address one or more of the following four points: (1) whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) suggestions to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) suggestions to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses. The comments that are submitted will be summarized and included in the request for approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Overview of This Information Collection

Title: Arrival and Departure Record (I-94/I-94W) and Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA).

OMB Number: 1651-0111.

Form Number: I-94, I-94W.

Current Actions: Revision.

Type of Review: Revision.

Affected Public: Individuals.

Abstract: CBP is implementing a new capability within CBP One™ to allow nonimmigrants who are subject to Form I-94 (“I-94”) requirements, and who are departing the United States, to voluntarily provide biographic data, facial images, and geolocation to provide evidence of that departure. This collection is a part of CBP’s critical efforts in fulfilling DHS’s mandate to collect biometric information from departing nonimmigrants and CBP’s plans to fully automate I-94 information collection. This capability will close the information gap on nonimmigrant entries and exits by making it easier for nonimmigrants subject to I-94 requirements to report their exit to CBP after their departure from the United States. It will also create a biometrically confirmed, and thereby more accurate, exit record for such nonimmigrants leaving the United States.

Certain nonimmigrants subject to I-94 requirements may voluntarily submit their facial images using the CBP One™ mobile application (the app) in order to report their exit from the United States.

Nonimmigrants may use the app to voluntarily submit their biographic information from their passports, or other traveler documents after they have exited the United States.

Nonimmigrants will then use the app to take a “selfie” picture. CBP will utilize geolocation services to confirm that the nonimmigrant is outside the United States as well as run “liveness detection” software to determine that the selfie photo is a live photo, as opposed to a previously uploaded photo. The app will then compare the live photo to facial images for that person already retained by CBP to confirm the exit biometrically.

CBP will utilize this information to help reconcile a nonimmigrant’s exit with that person’s last arrival. The report of exit will be recorded as a biometrically confirmed departure in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS) maintained by CBP. Nonimmigrants may utilize this information as proof of departure, which is most relevant in the land border environment, but may be utilized for departures via air and sea if desired.

As it pertains to the land environment, there is no requirement for nonimmigrants leaving the United States to report their departure to CBP. However, as described further below, CBP encourages nonimmigrants to report their departure to CBP when they exit, so that CBP can record their exit from the United States.

Although CBP routinely collects biometric data from nonimmigrants entering the United States, there currently is no comprehensive system in place to collect biometrics from nonimmigrants departing the country. Collecting biometrics at both arrival and departure will thus enable CBP and DHS to know with better accuracy whether nonimmigrants are departing the country when they are required to depart. Further, collecting biometric data will help to reduce visa or travel document fraud and improve CBP’s ability to identify criminals and known or suspected terrorists. CBP has been testing various options to collect biometrics at departure in the land and air environments since 2004.

At the same time, CBP is also now working to fully automate all I-94 processes. Currently CBP issues electronic I-94s to most nonimmigrants entering the United States at land border ports of entry.

Currently CBP does not routinely staff exit lanes at land border ports of entry, nor does CBP possess a single process for nonimmigrants subject to I-94 requirements to voluntarily report their departure. Nonimmigrants can currently report their departure by any one of the following means: (1) stopping at a land border port of entry and presenting a printed copy of their electronic I-94 to a CBP officer; (2) stopping at a land border port of entry and placing a printed copy of their electronic I-94 in a drop box provided by the port where available; (3) if exiting by land on the northern U.S. border, by turning in a paper copy of their electronic I-94 to the Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) when entering Canada (CBSA will then return the form to CBP); or (4) mailing a copy of their electronic I-94 and other proof of departure to CBP.

The current options are burdensome and, in many cases, impractical or inconvenient due to the location and design of the ports. They also lead to haphazard record keeping and inaccurate data collection with respect to the nonimmigrants leaving the country. Most land border ports of entry provide limited access to the port for vehicles exiting the United States and have minimal parking available to the public. For this reason, most nonimmigrants do not report their departure when exiting at land border ports of entry. In those cases, CBP has no way to confirm that a nonimmigrant has exited the United States at the time of departure. CBP often discovers that a nonimmigrant has previously left the United States at a later date, when that same nonimmigrants attempts to re-enter the United States. Having proof of an exit via the CBP One™ app would provide nonimmigrants some information for CBP officers to consider in the event the officer is unsure whether a nonimmigrant complied with the I-94 requirements provided upon their previous entry.

In addition, CBP intends to update the ESTA application website to require applicants to provide a photograph of their face, or “selfie”, in addition to the photo of the passport biographical page. These photos would be used to better ensure that the applicant is the rightful possessor of the document being used to obtain an ESTA authorization.

Currently, applicants are allowed to have a third party apply for ESTA on their behalf. While this update would not remove that option, third parties, such as travel agents or family members, would be required to provide a photograph of the ESTA applicant.

The ESTA Mobile application currently requires applicants to take a

live photograph of their face, which is compared to the passport photo collected during the ESTA Mobile application process. This change will better align the application processes and requirements of ESTA website and ESTA Mobile applicants.

Type of Information Collection: Paper I-94.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,782,564.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 1,782,564.

Estimated Time per Response: 8 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 237,675.

Type of Information Collection: I-94 Website.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 91,411.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 91,411.

Estimated Time per Response: 4 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 6,094.

Type of Information Collection: ESTA Mobile Application.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 500,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 500,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 22 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 183,333.

Type of Information Collection: ESTA Website.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 15,000,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 15,000,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 13 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,250,000.

Type of Information Collection: CBP One Mobile Application.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 600,000.

Estimated Number of Annual Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 600,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 2 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20,000.

Dated: April 25, 2024.

Seth D Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[BLM_ES_FRN_MO4500178579]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and To Initiate Scoping for Federal Coal Lease Applications for Two Leases To Expand Operations at the Warrior Met Coal Mines, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Southeastern States District Office, Flowood, Mississippi, intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to consider the effects of offering two Federal coal leases by holding a competitive lease sale for each respective Lease By Application (LBA) received from Warrior Met Coal, Inc. This notice is announcing the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments and identify issues.

DATES: This notice initiates the public-scoping process for the EIS. The BLM requests that the public submit comments concerning the scope of the analysis, potential alternatives, and identification of relevant information, and studies by May 30, 2024. To give the BLM enough time to consider comments in the Draft EIS, please ensure your comments are received by BLM before the close of the 30-day scoping period or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments related to the Warrior Met Coal Mines EIS by any of the following methods:

- *Website:* <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2031600/510>.
- *Mail:* Bureau of Land Management, Attn: Warrior Met Coal Mines EIS, 273 Market Street, Flowood, MS 39232.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined online at <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/home> and by mail at the BLM Southeastern States District Office: 273 Market Street, Flowood, MS 39232.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Swithers, BLM Southeastern States

District Manager, telephone: 601-919-4696; address: 273 Market Street, Flowood, MS 39232; email: rswithers@blm.gov. Contact Mr. Swithers to have your name added to our mailing list. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services for contacting Mr. Swithers. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM Southeastern States District Office received two Federal LBAs to expand current mining operations located in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. Warrior Met Coal Mining, LLC, proposes to expand Mine No. 4 (ALES-055797), and Warrior Met Coal BC, LLC, proposes to expand Blue Creek Mine No. 1 (ALES-056519). Warrior Met Coal Mining, LLC, and Warrior Met Coal BC, LLC, are subsidiaries of Warrior Met Coal, Inc., and will henceforth be referred to collectively as “Warrior Met Coal.”

The LBA for the Mine No. 4 expansion (ALES-055797) consists of approximately 5,720 acres of private surface lands (*i.e.*, split-estate lands) with an estimated 24 million short tons of recoverable Federal coal. The LBA for the Blue Creek Mine No. 1 expansion (ALES-056519) consists of approximately 8,320 acres of split-estate lands with an estimated 33.5 million short tons of recoverable Federal coal. The combined proposed lease area for both applications includes approximately 14,040 acres of split-estate lands. Warrior Met Coal is seeking to obtain leases for the extraction of metallurgical coal resources by means of underground longwall mining techniques.

The BLM initially began preparing an environmental assessment to evaluate the LBA for Mine No. 4. Upon further review of the potential effects of the proposed action for Mine No. 4 expansion and, given the proximity to the Blue Creek Mine No. 1 expansion LBA, the BLM determined that an EIS is warranted, and that both LBAs would be evaluated under a single EIS. This notice of intent initiates the EIS process to evaluate both LBAs and terminates the environmental assessment process evaluating the LBA for Mine No. 4.

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the project is to provide for responsible development of

coal resources in the Warrior Basin by responding to two Federal coal LBAs submitted by Warrior Met Coal to access a total of approximately 14,040 acres of Federal minerals underlying split-estate lands in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. The applications propose to extract approximately 57.5 million tons of recoverable Federal metallurgical coal reserves.

The need is established by the BLM’s responsibility under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended; the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended; and the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, as amended, to respond to two Federal coal LBAs submitted by Warrior Met Coal (ALES-055797 and ALES-056519) which seek to expand two existing underground mines.

Preliminary Proposed Action, and Alternatives

The proposed action is to offer for lease approximately 5,720 acres of Federal minerals for Mine No. 4 (ALES-055797) and 8,320 acres of Federal minerals for Blue Creek Mine No. 1 (ALES-056519) with the intent of allowing for the proposed extraction of a combined estimated 57.5 million tons of metallurgical coal reserves by means of underground longwall mining techniques. The surface of the lands identified in both LBAs are privately owned. Implementation of the proposed action would result in the BLM holding two competitive lease sales, one for each LBA.

The BLM will also evaluate the no action alternative under which the BLM would deny the two LBAs and the land would not be offered for lease. The BLM welcomes comments on all preliminary alternatives as well as suggestions for additional alternatives.

Summary of Expected Impacts

The proposed action would authorize approximately 57.5 million tons of Federal metallurgical coal to be leased. A decision to lease the proposed lands would not provide the successful bidder with an authorization to engage in mining activities. However, mining is a logical extension of leasing the Federal coal reserves. Potential impacts of the proposed action include, but are not limited to, impacts to air quality, including greenhouse gas emissions; impacts on populations with environmental justice concerns; impacts from potential subsidence from underground mining; and impacts to groundwater and surface water quality.