

INFORMATION COLLECTION SUPPORTING STATEMENT

DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP)

OMB Control Number 1652-0044

EXP. May 31, 2022

- 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 (annotate the CFR parts/sections affected).**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is required to provide a—

timely and fair process for individuals who believe they have been delayed or prohibited from boarding a commercial aircraft because they were wrongly identified as a threat under the regimes utilized by the Transportation Security Administration, United States Customs and Border Protection, or any other office or component of the Department of Homeland Security.

See 49 U.S.C. § 44926(a). Congress further directed the Secretary to establish an “Office of Appeals and Redress” to implement, coordinate, and execute the redress process. *Id.* at § 44926(b). In February 2007, the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) was officially launched as the central processing point for redress inquiries. On December 10, 2007, the Secretary designated the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) as the Executive Agent responsible with managing DHS TRIP and the statutorily-required “Office of Appeals and Redress.” In addition, TSA is charged with establishing “a procedure to enable airline passengers, who are delayed or prohibited from boarding a flight because the advanced passenger prescreening system determined that they might pose a security threat, to appeal such determination and correct information contained in the system.” 49 U.S.C. § 44903(j)(2)(C).

There are multiple DHS components and interagency partners with responsibilities related to traveler redress. Other DHS components include, but are not limited to, the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, DHS Privacy Office, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Office of Biometric Identity Management in the National Protection and Programs Directorate (formerly, U.S. VISIT). DHS TRIP external program partners include the Federal Bureau of Investigation Terrorist Screening Center along with Department of State (DOS) Bureau of Consular Affairs. This group of DHS components and other Federal agencies is collectively referred to as the “program partners” for purposes of this supporting statement.

DHS TRIP was developed by DHS, in cooperation with the DOS and the Department of Justice, to provide a one-step portal for individuals to request redress. Persons may voluntarily seek redress if they believe that they have been (1) denied or delayed boarding; (2) denied or delayed entry into or departure from the United States at a port of entry; (3)

identified for additional (secondary) screening at our Nation's transportation hubs, including airports, seaports, train stations, and land borders; or (4) otherwise been subjected to violations of their civil rights or privacy rights while boarding, entering, or being screened in connection with travel.

TSA's Transportation Security Redress Branch (TSRB) is the designated office responsible for the day-to-day operations of DHS TRIP. As the lead for these operations, TSRB provides traveler-redress intake and processing support, while working with relevant DHS components, DOS, and law enforcement and intelligence agencies to review the submissions and reach a determination about traveler status.

This collection of information includes: (1) the Traveler Inquiry Form (TIF) that includes the individual's identifying and travel experience information and (2) two optional, anonymous customer satisfaction surveys to allow the public to provide DHS feedback on its experience using DHS TRIP.

Traveler Inquiry Form

TSA is revising the information collection by aligning the TIF question set to match naming standards set forth by the DoS. Making these changes will ensure consistency with how other federal agencies input names and identification data elements into their systems. TSA always queries TECS and the Secure Flight User Interface that use DoS naming standards; this change will enable easier review and assessment of applications. TIF users will continue to provide their full name, date of birth, and other data elements; however, they will now match the naming standards of DOS as shown on their passports or other travel documents. For example, for Name, TSA is changing the question from "First Name, Middle Name, Last Name" to "Given Name and Surname." For Place of Birth, TSA is changing the "Place of Birth (City or Town)" to "Place of Birth (Country (mandatory) City or Town (optional))." This will enable easier review and assessment of applications. In addition, TSA is revising the TIF to include additional travel experience scenario options, involving Electronic Visa Update System and Global Entry; and two additional identity documentation options, Electronic System for Travel Authorization application and the Student Exchange Visitor Information System ID number. Finally, TSA has made non-substantial changes to the form, updating TSA's current address. TSA will provide a table of changes for the TIF form.

Customer Satisfaction Surveys

One survey requests feedback on the public's experience using the DHS TRIP website and will be administered at the time of use and the other questionnaire requests feedback on the public's experience using DHS TRIP as a whole and will be administered 90 days after the respondent's case is closed. TSA conducts the customer satisfaction surveys in accordance with the DHS Office of the Inspector General, *Report on Effectiveness of the Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program*, OIG-09-103 (September 11, 2009). Recommendation #24 of the report called upon DHS TRIP to "collect and report on redress-seeker impressions of the TRIP website, different aspects of the redress experience, and their

overall satisfaction with the program, with the aim of using this information to identify areas for improvement.”

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

In operating the DHS TRIP program, the TSRB and its program partners use the information obtained in the TIF to process redress requests concerning traveler inquiries regarding difficulties they experienced during their travel screening at transportation hubs. DHS is also asking applicants for redress to complete two voluntary customer satisfaction surveys following the completion of the TIF on the website or after they have received a response letter signaling the end of the redress process. These five-question surveys ask applicants to score various aspects of the redress process and the website on a 1-5 scale, where 1 is very unsatisfied and 5 is very satisfied. DHS will use the information obtained in the customer satisfaction surveys to analyze customer satisfaction when using the redress application process and to identify ways to improve the process from the customer’s perspective.

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. [Effective 03/22/01, your response must SPECIFICALLY reference the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which addresses electronic filing and recordkeeping, and what you are doing to adhere to it. You must explain how you will provide a fully electronic reporting option by October 2003, or an explanation of why this is not practicable.]***

DHS has developed an online system to support DHS TRIP. In compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, individuals can download the TIF on the DHS TRIP website at <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-trip>. Under this program, individuals can complete the TIF online through a “smart” form that collects the personal information necessary to process and address their request. Applicants, however, are required to submit government-issued travel documents via email or mail. Individuals who are U.S. citizens can submit a legible copy of an unexpired U.S. passport. If the individual does not have a U.S. passport, he/she can provide at least one legible copy of an unexpired, government-issued, photograph-bearing identification document. For minors (individuals under the age of 18), a copy of either a certified birth certificate or a passport is the only identification document required. Persons who do not possess a U.S. passport or who are non-U.S. citizens may submit a copy of the following: passport; passport card; driver’s license; government identification card (Federal/state/local/tribal number); birth certificate (only for individuals under the age of 18); military identification card; certificate of citizenship; naturalization certificate; immigrant/non-immigrant visa; alien registration card; petition or claim receipt; I-94 admission form; FAST Card; SENTRI Card; NEXUS Card; or Border Crossing Card.

If desired, an individual may print the TIF and submit the completed form, along with at least one unexpired, government-issued, photograph-bearing identification document via mail or email. All new redress requestors are directed to the DHS TRIP website, which is intended to be the primary point of contact with individuals who feel they have been: (1) denied or delayed boarding, (2) denied or delayed entry into or departure from the United States at a port of entry, (3) identified for additional screening at our Nation's transportation hubs, including airports, seaports, and land borders, and (4) otherwise subjected to violations of their civil rights or privacy rights while boarding, entering, or being screened in connection with travel. Based on current trends, DHS expects that approximately 80% of travelers seeking redress will submit their initial requests electronically, with 70 percent of these redress seekers submitting identifying documents by email, and 20 percent submitting the documents by regular mail. For individuals with limited access to computers or the internet, the TIF form is available by contacting the TSA Contact Center, and the TSRB will send the form by mail.

The customer satisfaction survey is accessed and completed through the DHS TRIP website following completion of the TIF. The second survey is sent and responses received by email or mail.

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

This program was created to provide a single portal for travelers to seek redress. As a result, there is no similar information available within DHS that can be used or modified for this program. This information is collected on a one-time basis from individuals requesting redress for a situation or event in the past in which he or she experienced a screening-related difficulty during travel. Existing information within the possession of DHS does not address these questions.

5. ***If the collection of information has a significant impact on a substantial number of small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of the Paperwork Reduction Act submission form), describe the methods used to minimize the burden.***

This collection does not have a significant impact on a significant number of small businesses.

6. ***Describe the consequences to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.***

TSA could not meet its legal obligation pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 44926(a) to provide a timely and fair process for individuals who believe they have been delayed or prohibited from boarding a commercial aircraft. If DHS did not conduct the TIF information collection, it would not be able to provide an accelerated and effective redress process for individuals who believe they have been incorrectly delayed or denied boarding as a result of the passenger

screening process. If DHS conducted the collection less frequently, it would not be fulfilling its statutory mandate to provide timely redress to the public. If DHS does not administer the surveys, it will not have a direct feedback loop, which will allow us to make specific, customer-driven process improvements. Furthermore, if customers are not surveyed to determine the ease of the redress application process and whether the redress process met their expectations, DHS would be unable to ascertain whether modifications to DHS TRIP support the DHS objective of enhancing quality customer service. By administering customer satisfaction surveys, DHS will be better prepared to make meaningful and substantive modifications to DHS TRIP to effectuate this objective, consistent with Recommendation #24 from the DHS Office of the Inspector General, which in its *Report on Effectiveness of the Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program* called upon DHS TRIP to “collect and report on redress-seeker impressions of the TRIP website, different aspects of the redress experience, and their overall satisfaction with the program, with the aim of using this information to identify areas for improvement.”

7. Explain any special circumstances that require the collection to be conducted in a manner inconsistent with the general information collection guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2).

This collection is conducted in a manner consistent with the general information collection guidelines.

8. Describe the efforts to consult persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported. 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 those comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

To implement DHS TRIP, an advisory board was established with representation from the program partners. Additionally, a working group was established with representatives from the program partners to make improvements to the underlying system and identify necessary information that needs to be collected to conduct an effective redress program. Among other things, the working group considered Recommendation #24 from the DHS Office of the Inspector General’s *Report on Effectiveness of the Department of Homeland Security Traveler Redress Inquiry Program*, OIG-09-103 (September 11, 2009), which recommended that DHS collect additional data to document, report, and take steps to improve redress-seekers’ impressions of the DHS TRIP website, different aspects of the redress experience, and overall satisfaction with DHS TRIP.

As the Executive Agent for DHS TRIP, TSA published a 60-day notice in the *Federal Register* on June 4, 2021 86 FR 30064, and a 30-day notice on September 29, 2021, 86 FR 53979, as required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d). TSA received no comments.

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

No payment or gift will be provided to respondents.

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

No specific assurances of confidentiality will be provided to individuals. Information provided by individuals will be protected from disclosure to the extent appropriate under applicable provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and, as applicable, 49 U.S.C. 114(r), as implemented by 49 CFR part 1520, which limits the disclosure of Sensitive Security Information. Data is collected and transmitted in accordance with the Privacy Act. Individuals are advised of these statutory protections at the time of the submission of the application for redress. TSA published a Privacy Act system of records notice in the *Federal Register*, DHS/ALL-005 Department of Homeland Security Redress and Response Records System. See 72 FR 2294 (January 18, 2007). Also, a Privacy Impact Assessment, DHS/ALL/PIA-002- DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (TRIP), was published on January 18, 2007 on www.dhs.gov.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private.

This collection does not include any questions of a sensitive nature.

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

Based on current contact volumes, DHS will receive approximately 15,000 redress requests per year. The annual response population was derived from data compiled from across all program partners.

Travelers seeking redress must complete and submit the TIF (through e-mail, mail, or web portal) to DHS TRIP along with a copy of their U.S. passport or at least one, unexpired, government-issued, and photograph-bearing identification document. DHS estimates completing the form, including gathering and submitting the required information, will take approximately one hour (60 minutes). DHS calculates 15,000 hours as the total estimated annual hour burden for redress applicants. Respondents are any member of the travelling public; as such, DHS uses the fully-loaded hourly wage rate for all workers, \$38.60.¹ DHS estimates an annual average hour cost burden of \$579,000 (or \$1,737,000 over the course of the three-year approval window for this collection). Table 1 summarizes this calculation.

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation - December 2020. Table 1. Employer costs per hour worked for employee compensation and costs as a percentage of total compensation: civilian workers, All Workers. Last modified March 18, 2021 (accessed April 30, 2021). https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03182021.htm.

Table 1: Hour Cost Burden for Submitting a Redress Application

Number of Annual Applications for Redress	Hour Burden per Application	Total Annual Hour Burden	Total Annual Hour Burden Cost
A	B	C = A x B	D = C x \$38.60
15,000	1	15,000	\$579,000

DHS estimates for passenger seeking redress that (1) approximately 10 percent (1,500 passengers) will complete an initial website review survey and (2) approximately 10 percent will complete an overall satisfaction survey sent 90 days after case closure.

DHS estimates that completion for either survey will take approximately 10 minutes. Thus, the total estimated annual hour burden for passengers responding to surveys is 500 total hours, or 250 for each survey. DHS utilizes the same wage rate as above (\$38.60) to calculate the annual hour cost burden for computing the annual hour burden cost, since only applicants to DHS TRIP would complete the surveys. DHS estimates an annual hour burden cost of \$19,300 (\$57,900 for the three-year period). Table 2 displays the total estimated hour burden cost for passengers completing surveys.

Table 2: Annual Hour Burden Cost for Those Opting to Complete Surveys

Survey Type	Percent of Respondents Opting to complete the Survey	Number of Surveys completed	Hour Burden per Survey	Total Annual Hour Burden	Total Annual Hour Burden Cost
	A	B = 15,000 x A	C	D = B x C	E = D x \$38.60
Initial Survey	10%	1,500	0.167	250	\$9,650
Overall Survey	10%	1,500	0.167	250	\$9,650
Total		3,000		500	\$19,300

DHS estimates a total annual hour burden and annual hour burden cost by summing the annual hour burden and annual hour burden costs associated with submitting a DHS TRIP application (15,000 hours and \$579,000) and the annual hour burden and hour burden costs associated with filling out the surveys (500 hours and \$19,300), for a total annual hour burden of 15,500 hours and an annual hour burden cost of \$598,300 (59,100 hours and \$1,794,900 over the three-year period).

13. **Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).**

DHS estimates the total annual cost burden for travelers applying to DHS TRIP to be approximately \$15,120. The costs to travelers involve costs associated with mailing the TIF and identity documentation. DHS estimates the cost to mail the documentation is \$3.60 via certified mail.² Based on the current volume of forms received by DHS TRIPTSA estimates that 20% of applications to DHS TRIP will continue to be sent via standard mail. The estimated annual burden for mailing the application is \$10,800.

In addition, applications sent through the website must be accompanied with a signed TIF acknowledgement page, along with identifying documentation. DHS expects that the population of respondents who submit online will exhibit different behavior than the general population and will provide the additional documentation via web portal 70% of the time, via mail 10% of the time, and via email 20% of the time. The online applicant annual burden for mailing the TIF is \$4,140, for total postal costs of \$15,120 (\$10,800 + \$4,140). Table 3 summarizes these estimates.

Table 3: Postal Costs for sending in Form via Certified Mail

Form Type	Percent of Applicants who submit forms via Certified Mail	Number of Forms Submitted by Mail	Cost for Sending Certified Mail	Annual Certified Mail Costs
	A	B = 15,000 x A	C	D = B x C
Redress Application	20%	3,000	\$3.60	\$10,800
Traveler Inquiry Form	8% ³	1,200		\$4,320
Total		4,200		\$15,120

There are no capital and start-up costs associated with this collection.

14. **Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, and account for other expenses that would not have been incurred without this collection of information.**

DHS TRIP does not anticipate costs to the Federal Government for implementing the two surveys beyond expected and usual staff hours. The cost for the collection of data used in processing redress requests involves cost associated with labor. A contracting staff is used to collect 80% of the information. The remaining portion of the collection process is conducted using 1.5 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) TSA employees. Each of the seven contractors spends approximately 1,006 hours per year processing information for an annual contractor hour

² USPS, Certified Mail. <https://www.usps.com/ship/insurance-extra-services.htm>.

³ Eight percent of the total population is calculated by multiplying the 80 percent of the population that submits online multiplied by the 10 percent of that population who then submit forms via mail.

burden of 7,042. TSA employee hour burden is calculated by multiplying the 2,087⁴ hours in a Federal employee’s work year and the 1.5 FTE for an annual TSA employee hour burden of 3,130.5. Using the contractor wage rate of \$57.00 and the TSA wage rate of \$43.21, TSA estimates the annual hour burden cost to the Federal Government to be \$536,663 (\$1.61 million over 3 years). Table 4 summarizes these estimates.

Table 4: TSA Hour Burden Costs

Labor Category	Hour Burden	Wage Rate	Annual Hour Burden Cost
	A	B	C = A x B
TSA Employees	3,130.5	\$43.21	\$135,269
Contractor	7,042.0	\$57.00	\$401,394
Total	10,172.5		\$536,663

TSA may mail applications to respondents if needed. TSA estimates that 20 percent of the 15,000 applicants submit information by mail, or 3,000 respondents. To mail the applications, TSA estimates the cost is the same as the cost for applicants to mail in the documentation as discussed above, \$3.60. Thus, the estimated annual burden for TSA to mail the application is \$10,800. Table 5 summarizes this estimate.

Table 5. TSA Postal Costs

Percentage of Applicants to whom TSA mails the Application	Number of Applicants to whom TSA mails the Application	Cost to send Certified Mail	TSA Annual Postal Costs
20%	3,000	3.60	\$10,800

TSA estimates the total cost to the Federal Government to be \$547,463 annually or \$1,642,389 over three years.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I.

In accordance with Executive Order titled, “Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government,” TSA is changing the term “gender” to “sex” and removing the option “non-binary.”

⁴ OPM changed the 2,080 work hours to 2,087 by amending 5 U.S.C. 5504(b), the latter is assumed to capture year-to-year fluctuations in work hours. Source: Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Pub. L. 99-272, April 7, 1986).

- 16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.**

The results of the proposed collection will not be published.

- 17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.**

DHS will display the OMB number and expiration date.

- 18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19, "Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions," of OMB Form 83-I.**

No exceptions are claimed.