

Supporting Statement
Customs Declaration - CBP Form 6059B
1651-0009

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 6059B, Customs Declaration, is used as a standard report of the identity and residence of each person arriving in the United States. This form is also used to declare imported articles to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in accordance with 19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111; 31 U.S.C. 5316 and Section 498 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1498).

Section 148.13 of the CBP regulations prescribes the use of the CBP Form 6059B when a written declaration is required of a traveler entering the United States. Generally, written declarations are required from travelers arriving by air or sea. Section 148.12 requires verbal declarations from travelers entering the United States. Generally, verbal declarations are required from travelers arriving by land.

CBP continues to find ways to improve the entry process through the use of mobile technology to ensure it is safe and efficient. To that end, CBP has deployed a process which allows travelers to use a mobile app to submit information to CBP prior to arrival in domestic locations and prior to departure at preclearance locations. This process, called Mobile Passport Control (MPC), allows travelers to self-segment upon arrival into the United States or departing a preclearance location. The MPC process also helps determine under what circumstances CBP should require a written customs declaration (CBP Form 6059B) and when it is beneficial to admit travelers who make an oral customs declaration during the primary inspection. MPC eliminates the administrative tasks performed by the officer during a traditional inspection and in most cases will eliminate the need for respondents/travelers to fill out a paper declaration. MPC provides a more efficient and secure in person inspection between the CBP Officer and the traveler.

MPC provides an electronic method for travelers to answer the questions that appear on form 6059B without filling out a paper form.

A sample of CBP Form 6059B can be found at:

<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms?title=6059>.

This collection is available in the following languages: English, French, Vietnamese, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Hebrew, Spanish, Dutch, Arabic, Farsi, and Punjabi.

Previously approved revisions:

1. Due to the termination of the APC program, U.S. Legal permanent residents (LPR) and visa waiver country (VWP) visitors arriving for their second visit to the United States will be included into the MPC program. U.S. LPRs are eligible for Simplified Arrival's (SA) photo biometric confirmation upon arrival into the United States. Other classes of admission eligible for SA's photo biometric confirmation will be considered for MPC inclusion as a future update.
2. CBP added a new mobile application, testing the operational effectiveness of allowing travelers to use the CBP Home mobile application to submit information to CBP, in advance, prior to arrival. This second mobile capability is under the current CBP Link™ application is a platform that serves as a portal for travelers and stakeholders to virtually interact with CBP. The CBP Link™ application will also allow travelers to self-segment upon arrival at land borders in the United States.

Similar to the MPC application, the CBP Link™ application eliminates the administrative tasks performed by the officer during a traditional inspection and in most cases will eliminate the need for respondents/travelers to fill out a paper declaration. In addition, the CBP Link™ application will also provide a more efficient and secure in person inspection between the CBP Officer and the traveler at the land border.

Unique to the CBP Link™ application is that while the MPC submission is completed upon arrival, the CBP Link™ application must be submitted in advance and will require the additional data elements:

1. Traveler Identify the Port of Entry (POE)
2. Time and/or date of arrival.

In addition, travelers will provide their answers to CBP's questions, take a self-picture/selfie and submit the information via the CBP Link™ application, after the plane lands. This will allow for advance vetting and proper resource management at the POE. This capability through the CBP Link™ application is available to all travelers arriving with authorized travel documents, including foreign nationals.

New Changes:

1. MPC Expansion:
CBP is now expanding the MPC program to visa-exempt non-immigrants and certain non-immigrant visa-bearing travelers.

As CBP expands Mobile Passport Control (MPC) to land ports of entry, new

elements are being incorporated. Travelers arriving by personal vehicle will self-submit their vehicle's license plate number via the MPC application. This enables CBP to associate travelers with their conveyance, improving pre-arrival processing, situational awareness, and inspection efficiency at primary.

To determine the correct Port of Entry (POE) for submission, MPC uses the device's location services to calculate proximity. A single latitude/longitude coordinate—determined by the device's hardware—is collected locally and immediately discarded after a distance calculation is performed on the device. CBP does not receive or retain specific device location data; only the closest POE is selected for submission.

At primary inspection, CBP Officers use Simplified Arrival to process MPC travelers. Travelers group together by their MPC application will be linked in SA via their license plate number. When a license plate is read on primary, a function that SA already has, any MPC application associated to that plate number, within the time frame submitted by the traveler, will populate in SA. SA displays all relevant traveler data—including biographic, passport, and customs declaration information—alongside any enforcement flags. This integrated process provides a secure, efficient experience for both officers and travelers.

In the commercial bus environment, both individual travelers and carriers will be able to submit traveler information via the MPC application. Carriers will create an MPC shell that will be available to travelers to input their information into; carriers would input information of travelers who did not submit into the shell themselves. Travelers will be linked to the arriving conveyance using the bus's license plate number, allowing CBP to connect submissions to group manifests. This enhances processing for high-volume passenger arrivals and ensures accurate vetting.

For travelers arriving in the pedestrian environment, no additional data elements are required beyond those already collected in the air and sea environments. The process remains fundamentally the same, with MPC submissions including biometric and biographic data for Simplified Arrival (SA) processing. Travelers benefit from the same streamlined, paperless experience, and CBP benefits from continuity across all travel modes.

MPC will also be integrating I94 application and payments, in stages. Initially MPC will provide a link and a prompt to the public I94 website where MPC participants can apply and pay for their I94, if their information provided to MPC indicates they need a I94. Once communication is established between MPC and the public I94 website, biographical information (name, DOB, passport number, ext.) already provided to MPC by the traveler will be prepopulated into the I94 website for fast and more consistent applications. Eventually applicants will be able to both apply for and pay for their I94 without leaving the MPC app.

- 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 required is incidental to the arrival of the traveler. The information will be collected from the traveler in advanced and/or upon arrival, whether orally in primary or in written form in the secondary area.

CBP Form 6059B facilitates CBP's enforcement of various import laws relating to duties, agricultural products, endangered species, and the currency reporting laws. Also, this form allows CBP to be selective in its inspection procedures thereby freeing CBP Officers from closely questioning all travelers or examining their baggage. This reduction in the need for extensive questioning and/or the physical examination of baggage is also a benefit to the traveler.

The MPC collections allow an electronic method for travelers to answer the questions that appear on form 6059B without filling out a paper form. Multiple travelers traveling in the one group and multiple travelers traveling as a family unit, may use the same application and submission. This will allow for advance vetting and proper resource management at the POE. In addition, this capability through the CBP Link™ application is available to all travelers arriving with authorized travel documents, including foreign nationals.

- 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 .**

CBP continues to find ways to improve the entry process using exploring options using kiosks and mobile technology, and ensuring it is safe and efficient; Continued testing helps CBP determine under what circumstances warrant a written customs declaration (CBP Form 6059B) and when it is beneficial to admit travelers who make an oral customs declaration during the primary inspection.

To that end, CBP allows travelers to submit information to CBP, prior to and upon the traveler's arrival using CBP Link.

Mobile Passport Control (MPC) is a mobile application that allows travelers to self-segment upon arrival into the United States. The submission of information in

advance using MPC allows CBP to direct travelers to the appropriate queue in primary. MPC eliminates the administrative tasks performed by the officer during a traditional inspection and in most cases will eliminate the need for respondents/travelers to fill out a paper declaration. Administrative tasks include taking a photo of each traveler in a family group for biometric confirmation. With MPC the selfie photos of all family members in a traveling group are submitted directly into Simplified Arrival. MPC provides a more efficient and secure in person inspection between the CBP Officer and the traveler.

The MPC allows an electronic method for travelers to answer the questions that appear on form 6059B without filling out a paper form. The MPC application is a free service and maintains the highest levels of protection when it comes to the handling of personal data or information. Travelers using the MPC application may also experience shorter wait times, less congestion, and faster processing.

- 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.**

No duplication of information exists for the MPC program.

This information is not duplicated in any other place or any other form as the MPC application is not currently available for travelers arriving at land POEs.

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

This information collection does not have an impact on small businesses or other small entities.

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

If this collection were conducted less frequently, CBP would lose control of land passenger revenue collections and lengthen processing time at land borders. CBP would also be less effective in its effort to support agricultural quarantines.

- 7. Explain any special circumstances.**

This information is collected in a manner consistent with the guidelines of 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(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 including a 60-day notice published on November 26, 2025 (90 FR 54352) on which no comments were received, a 30-day notice published on May 6, 2026 (91 FR 24553), on which no comments have been 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.

CBP has issued a series of PIAs under DHS/CBP/PIA—051 Automated Passport Control (APC) and Mobile Passport Control (MPC). In November 2023, CBP issued an update to the series titled, “DHS/CBP/PIA-051(b) Mobile Passport Control” to discuss the expansion of MPC and retirement of APC. Separately, CBP is using “DHS/CBP/PIA-004(i) Advance Notice of Arrival: WHTI Travel Document holders” to discuss the ability for documented travelers to submit their arrival in advance using CBP One. CBP will also add an appendix to DHS/CBP/PIA-068 CBP One Mobile Application to discuss this use. There are no assurances of confidentiality provided to respondents.

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 annual hour burden of the collection of information.

INFORMATION COLLECTION	TOTAL ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	NO. OF RESPONSES PER RESPONDENT	TOTAL RESPONSES	TIME PER RESPONSE
Customs Declarations (Form 6059B)	363,224	5,421,252	1	5,421,252	4 minutes (.067 hours)

Verbal Declarations	1,261,576	420,525,380	1	420,525,380	10 seconds (.003 hours)
MPC App	1,405,624	42,594,663	1	42,594,663	2 minutes (.033 hours)
CBP Link™ App	16,500	500,000	1	500,000	2 minutes (.033 hours)
Total	3,046,644	469,041,295	1	469,041,295	

Public Cost

The total estimated cost to the respondents is \$62,367,201. This is based on the combined estimated costs for air and sea travelers filing Form 6059B, or electronic equivalent (\$24,583,000), plus the estimated costs for land travelers making verbal declarations (\$37,784,201) = \$62,367,201

The estimated cost to the respondents is \$24,583,000. This is based on the estimated burden hours (363,224) multiplied by the average hourly wage rate for all-purpose sea travelers (\$67.68). CBP updated the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) recommended hourly values of travel time savings for intercity, all-purpose travel by sea modes by following DOT methodology.¹ CBP used a growth rate of 5.08% based on the percent change in the implicit price deflator from 2022 to 2025, published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.²

¹ U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Policy. *Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs*, "Table A-2: Recommended Hourly Values of Travel Time Savings for Intercity, All-Purpose Travel by Surface." May 2025. Available at: <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2025-05/Benefit%20Cost%20Analysis%20Guidance%202025%20Update%20II%20%28Final%29.pdf>. Original DOT policy is available at <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/2016%20Revised%20Value%20of%20Travel%20Time%20Guidance.pdf>. Accessed July 21, 2025.

All-purpose trips are calculated using weighted averages, using distributions of travel by trip purpose on various modes. Distribution for local travel by surface modes: 88.2% personal, 11.8% business. Distribution for intercity travel by conventional surface modes: 78.6% personal, 21.4% business. Distribution for intercity travel by air or high-speed rail: 59.4% personal, 40.6% business. This follows methodology from the U.S. Department of Transportation's "Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs". Available at: <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2025-05/Benefit%20Cost%20Analysis%20Guidance%202025%20Update%20II%20%28Final%29.pdf>. Accessed: July 21, 2025

² To adjust to 2025 dollars, multiply by the 2023 Q1 - 2025 Q1 percent change in the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product (127.408/121.251-1). See "Table 1.1.9. Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product," Line 1 Gross Domestic Product, quarterly. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated May 30, 2025. Available at https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/?reqid=19&step=2&isuri=1&categories=survey&_gl=1*175tbc1*_ga*MTEyNTU1Nzc4Ny4xNzE3NTEyMTUw*_ga_J4698JNNFT*

The estimated cost to the respondents is \$37,784,201. This is based on the estimated burden hours (1,261,576) multiplied by the average hourly wage rate for all-purpose car travelers (\$29.95). CBP updated the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) recommended hourly values of travel time savings for intercity, all-purpose travel by surface modes by following DOT methodology.³ CBP used a growth rate of 5.08% based on the percent change in the implicit price deflator from 2023 to 2025, published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.⁴

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

MTcxOTQzMDIwNS4xLjEuMTcxOTQzMDIzMi4zMy4wLjA.#eyJhcHBpZCI6MTksInN0ZXBzIjpbMSwyLDNdLCJkYXRhIjpbWyJjYXRlZ29yaWVzIiwuU3VydmV5Il0sWyJOSVBBX1RhYmxlX0xpc3QiLCIxMyJdXX0= Accessed June 17, 2025.
3 U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Policy. *Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs*, "Table A-2: Recommended Hourly Values of Travel Time Savings for Intercity, All-Purpose Travel by Surface." December 2023. Available at:<https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2025-05/Benefit%20Cost%20Analysis%20Guidance%202025%20Update%20II%20%28Final%29.pdf>. Original DOT policy is available at <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/2016%20Revised%20Value%20of%20Travel%20Time%20Guidance.pdf>. Accessed July 21, 2025.

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Source for median household income: U.S. Census Bureau. *Income in the United States: 2023*, "Table A-1: Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics 2022 and 2023" September 10th, 2024. Annual median household income is divided by 2,080 hours per year to find hourly wage rate. Available at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2024/demo/p60-282.html>. Accessed June 21st, 2025.

Source of median wage rate: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, "May 2023 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates United States." Updated April 3, 2023. Available at https://www.bls.gov/oes/2023/may/oes_nat.htm. Accessed June 17, 2025. The total compensation to wages and salaries ratio (1.4516) is equal to the total compensation cost per hour worked for all occupations (\$45.42) divided by the wages and salaries cost per hour worked for the same occupation category (\$31.29). See "Table 2. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation for civilian workers by occupational and industry group." Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employer Costs for Employee Compensation – December 2023." Released March 13, 2024. Available at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/ecec_03132024.pdf. Accessed June 17, 2025. CBP used wage statistics from 2023 for the calculation of travelers' wages to match the recommended hourly values of the U.S. Department of Transportation's most recent guidance.

4 To adjust to 2025 dollars, multiply by the 2023 Q1 - 2025 Q1 percent change in the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product (127.408/121.251-1). See "Table 1.1.9. Implicit Price Deflators for Gross Domestic Product," Line 1 Gross Domestic Product, quarterly. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated May 30, 2025. Available at https://apps.bea.gov/iTable/?reqid=19&step=2&isuri=1&categories=survey&_gl=1*175tbc1*_ga*MTeyNTU1Nzc4Ny4xNzE3NTEyMTUw*_ga_J4698JNNFT*MTcxOTQzMDIwNS4xLjEuMTcxOTQzMDIzMi4zMy4wLjA.#eyJhcHBpZCI6MTksInN0ZXBzIjpbMSwyLDNdLCJkYXRhIjpbWyJjYXRlZ29yaWVzIiwuU3VydmV5Il0sWyJOSVBBX1RhYmxlX0xpc3QiLCIxMyJdXX0= Accessed June 17, 2025.

There are no record keeping, capital, start-up or maintenance costs associated with this information collection.

- 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 this information collection is \$98,487,296. This is based on the number of responses that must be reviewed (74,041,295) multiplied by the time burden to review and process each response (1 minute or 0.016 hours) = 1,234,022 hours multiplied by the average hourly loaded rate for a CBP Officer (\$79.81)⁵ = \$98,487,296.

- 15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 12 or 13 of this Statement.**

There is an increase to the previously reported burden hours for this information collection. The numbers have been updated to reflect current usage.

Form 6059B burden hours has increased from 348,859 to 363,224, an increase of 14,383 hours.

Verbal Declarations burden hours increased from 1,154,380 to 1,261,576 an increase of 107,196 hours.

MPC App burden hours has increased from 148,500 to 250,562, an increase of 102,062.

For an overall/total burden increase from 1,668,239 to 1,875,380 hours, an increase of 207,141 hours.

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

This information collection will not be published for statistical purposes.

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

⁵ CBP bases this wage on the FY 2025 salary and benefits of the national average of CBP Officer Positions. Source: Email correspondence with CBP's Office of Finance on July 15, 2025.

CBP cannot display the expiration date on the written declaration, due to the large number of forms that are printed and distributed (over 100 million). Additionally, millions of these forms are stocked at the ports-of-entry and by airlines.

CBP will display the expiration date on the CBP Link™ application.

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.