

UMRA also requires a Federal agency to develop an effective process to permit timely input by elected officers of state, local, and tribal governments on a proposed “significant intergovernmental mandate,” and requires an agency plan for giving notice and opportunity for timely input to potentially affected small governments before establishing any requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect them. On March 18, 1997, DOE published a statement of policy on its process for intergovernmental consultation under UMRA. 62 FR 12820. DOE’s policy statement is also available at <http://energy.gov/gc/office-general-counsel>. DOE examined this final rule according to UMRA and its statement of policy and determined that the rule contains neither an intergovernmental mandate, nor a mandate that may result in the expenditure of \$100 million or more in any year, so these requirements do not apply.

I. Review Under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105–277) requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. This final rule does not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution. Accordingly, DOE has concluded that it is not necessary to prepare a Family Policymaking Assessment.

J. Review Under Executive Order 12630

Pursuant to Executive Order 12630, “Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights,” 53 FR 8859 (March 15, 1988), DOE has determined that this final rule does not result in any takings that might require compensation under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

K. Review Under the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001

Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516 note) provides for Federal agencies to review most disseminations of information to the public under information quality guidelines established by each agency pursuant to general guidelines issued by OMB. OMB’s guidelines were published at 67 FR 8452 (Feb. 22, 2002), and DOE’s guidelines were published at 67 FR 62446 (Oct. 7, 2002). DOE has reviewed this final rule under the OMB and DOE guidelines and has concluded

that it is consistent with applicable policies in those guidelines.

L. Review Under Executive Order 13211

Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use,” 66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001), requires Federal agencies to prepare and submit to OMB, a Statement of Energy Effects for any proposed significant energy action. A “significant energy action” is defined as any action by an agency that promulgates or is expected to lead to promulgation of a final rule, and that: (1) Is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, or any successor order; and (2) is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy, or (3) is designated by the Administrator of OIRA as a significant energy action. For any proposed significant energy action, the agency must give a detailed statement of any adverse effects on energy supply, distribution, or use should the proposal be implemented, and of reasonable alternatives to the action and their expected benefits on energy supply, distribution, and use.

This regulatory action to withdraw the revised definitions of GSL, GSIL and supplemental definitions is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. Moreover, it would not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy, nor has it been designated as a significant energy action by the Administrator of OIRA. Therefore, it is not a significant energy action, and, accordingly, DOE has not prepared a Statement of Energy Effects.

M. Congressional Notification

As required by 5 U.S.C. 801, DOE will submit to Congress a report regarding the issuance of this final rule prior to the effective date set forth at the outset of this rulemaking. The report will state that it has been determined that the rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 801(2).

V. Approval of the Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Energy has approved publication of this final rule.

List of Subjects in 10 CFR Part 430

Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Energy conservation, Household appliances, Imports, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Small businesses.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 6291–6309; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

Signed in Washington, DC, on: August 28, 2019.

Daniel R Simmons,

Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

PART 430—ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS

■ Accordingly, the final rules published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 2017 (82 FR 7276 and 82 FR 7322), amending 10 CFR 430.2, which were to become effective on January 1, 2020, are withdrawn effective October 7, 2019.

[FR Doc. 2019–18940 Filed 9–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

19 CFR Parts 12 and 141

[USCBP–2016–0075; CBP Dec. No. 19–11]

RIN 1651–AB02

Technical Correction to Centers of Excellence and Expertise Regulations

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule; technical correction.

SUMMARY: On December 20, 2016, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published an interim final rule in the **Federal Register**, which established the Centers of Excellence and Expertise (Centers) as a permanent organizational component of the agency and transitioned certain operational trade functions to the Center directors that traditionally resided with the port directors. This technical correction clarifies two sections of CBP regulations that do not currently reflect CBP’s operational structure or the objective of the “Regulatory Implementation of the Centers of Excellence and Expertise” interim final rule. This document amends CBP regulations to correct the discrepancies.

DATES: This final rule is effective on September 5, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori Whitehurst, CBP Office of Field Operations, by telephone at (202) 344–2536 or by email at lori.j.whitehurst@cbp.dhs.gov; or Susan S. Thomas, CBP Office of Field Operations, by telephone at (202) 344–2511 or by email at susan.s.thomas@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 20, 2016, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) published the “Regulatory Implementation of the Centers of Excellence and Expertise” interim final rule (Centers IFR) in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 92978), which established the Centers of Excellence and Expertise (Centers) as a permanent organizational component of CBP and transitioned certain trade functions to the Centers. As part of this transition, the Centers IFR amended certain regulations to provide Center directors with the authority to make decisions normally reserved for port directors. However, two of the regulations in title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 19 CFR 12.73(j) and 141.113(b), do not currently reflect the Center directors’ authority provided in the Centers IFR as discussed further below. This document amends these sections to correct the discrepancies. CBP will publish a final rule addressing the public comments received for the Centers IFR at a later date.

II. Amendatory Changes

Section 12.73(j)

Section 12.73(j) was amended in the Centers IFR to provide that, if good cause is shown, the Center director, rather than the port director, has the authority to extend the period of time that the importer has to submit the necessary U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) declaration providing that a vehicle or engine being imported conforms to Federal emission requirements. Additionally, the Centers IFR specified that the EPA declaration must be delivered by the importer to CBP, either to the port of entry or electronically. This extended the authority to collect the document to either the Center director or port director.

On December 27, 2016, seven days after publication of the Centers IFR, 19 CFR 12.73(j) was amended by the “Importations of Certain Vehicles and Engines Subject to Federal Antipollution Emission Standards” final rule publication in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 94974) as part of a substantial revision of part 12. This final rule resulted in contradictory regulatory text in 19 CFR 12.73(j) that only partially reflected the authority of the Center directors. As a result, the current regulation only partially accounts for the edits made by the Centers IFR and two discrepancies regarding the Center directors’ authority must be addressed in this document.

Currently, § 12.73(j) contains an inconsistency. It states that the importer

or consignee must deliver documentation of EPA approval to CBP, either at the port of entry or electronically, but later requires that EPA approval must be delivered to the port director. Pursuant to the Centers IFR, the EPA document must be delivered to CBP, either to the port of entry or electronically, to extend the authority to collect the document to either the Center director or port director. This document corrects § 12.73(j) accordingly. It is noted that if the EPA approval is not delivered to CBP within the specified period, § 12.73(j) remains unchanged in that the importer or consignee must deliver or cause to be delivered to the port director those vehicles that were released under a bond.

Additionally, § 12.73(j) currently states that the Center director may set a later deadline for submission based on good cause; yet subsequently, the paragraph states that the port director sets the later deadline. To reconcile these contradictions in the current regulatory text and to reflect the changes made in the Centers IFR, CBP is correcting the text in § 12.73(j) to provide that, if good cause is shown, the Center director, rather than the port director, has the authority to extend the period of time for submission of the EPA approval.

Section 141.113(b)

Due to an accidental omission in the amendatory instructions in the Centers IFR, 19 CFR 141.113(b) was not revised as CBP intended. As described in the preamble to the Centers IFR, CBP intended to amend § 141.113(b) to provide that if the Center director, rather than the port director, finds during the conditional release period of an imported textile or textile product, that the textile or textile product is not entitled to admission into the commerce of the United States because the country of origin of the textile or textile product was not accurately represented to CBP, he or she shall promptly demand its return to CBP custody. Although this amendment was described in the preamble of the Centers IFR, due to an inadvertent error, the instruction to amend § 141.113(b) by replacing ‘port director’ with ‘Center director’ was omitted in the Centers IFR. Thus, this document amends § 141.113(b) accordingly.

III. Signing Authority

This document is being issued in accordance with 19 CFR 0.2(a), which provides that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to CBP regulations that are not related to

customs revenue functions was transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 403(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Accordingly, this final rule to amend such regulations may be signed by the Secretary of Homeland Security (or his delegate).

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Parts 12 and 141

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Amendments to the Regulations

For the reasons given above, parts 12 and 141 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR parts 12 and 141) are amended as set forth below.

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for §§ 12.73 and 12.74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.73 and 12.74 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1484, 42 U.S.C. 7522, 7601;

* * * * *

■ 2. The third and fourth sentences of § 12.73(j) are revised to read as follows:

§ 12.73 Importation of motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines.

* * * * *

(j) * * * If the EPA approval is not delivered to CBP, either to the port of entry or electronically, within the specified period, the importer or consignee must deliver or cause to be delivered to the port director those vehicles which were released under a bond required by this paragraph (j). In the event that the vehicle or engine is not redelivered within five (5) days following the date the exemption or exclusion indicated on the EPA declaration form expires, or any later deadline specified by the Center director, whichever is later, liquidated damages will be assessed in the full amount of the bond, if it is a single entry bond, or if a continuous bond is used, in the amount that would have been assessed under a single entry bond.

* * * * *

PART 141—ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE

■ 3. The general authority citation for part 141 and the specific authority citation for

§ 141.113 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1448, 1484, 1498, 1624.

* * * * *

Section 141.113 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1499, 1623.

§ 141.113 [Amended]

■ 4. Section 141.113(b) is amended by removing the words “port director” and adding in their place the words “Center director”.

Dated: August 30, 2019.

Robert E. Perez,

Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2019–19129 Filed 9–4–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

19 CFR Part 24

[USCBP–2019–0032; CBP Dec. No. 19–10]

RIN 1515–AE47

Amendment to Statement Processing and Automated Clearinghouse (ACH)

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Interim final rule; solicitation of comments.

SUMMARY: This document amends the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations regarding statement processing and Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) to reflect that CBP will identify final statements as paid upon the completion of the funds transfer. Additionally, this document makes certain technical corrections to the CBP regulations on statement processing and ACH.

DATES: This interim final rule is effective September 7, 2019; comments must be received by November 4, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by *docket number* USCBP–2019–0032, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal* at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments via Docket No. USCBP–2019–0032.

- *Mail:* Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20229–1177.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the Public Participation heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Submitted comments may be inspected during regular business days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 90 K Street NE, 10th Floor, Washington, DC. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at 202–325–0118.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kara Welty, Debt Management Branch, Revenue Division, Office of Finance, (866) 530–4172, collectionscapabilityowners@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of this interim final rule. See **ADDRESSES** above for information on how to submit comments. CBP also invites comments that relate to the economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this regulatory change. Comments that will provide the most assistance to CBP will reference a specific portion of the rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information or authority that support such recommended change.

II. Background on Statement Processing

Upon importation, the importer becomes liable to CBP for the amount of duties, taxes, and fees estimated to be payable on the merchandise. See 19 U.S.C. 1505(a) and sections 141.1(a), (b) and 141.3 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 141.1(a), 141.1(b), and 141.3). One way in which estimated duties, taxes, and fees can be deposited with CBP is by transmitting the estimated duties, taxes, and fees to CBP pursuant to statement processing,

as described in 19 CFR 24.25. See 19 CFR 141.101.

Statement processing is a voluntary automated program for participants in the Automated Broker Interface (ABI), allowing the grouping of entry/entry summaries and entry summaries, by either importer or by filer, on a daily basis. See 19 CFR 24.1(a)(8) and 24.25(a). Any duties, taxes, and fees (as well as interest, if applicable) that are related to the grouped entry/entry summaries and entry summaries may be paid with a single payment, rather than by individual checks for each entry. See 19 CFR 24.25(a) and 143.32(p).

The ABI filer must elect whether payment for a particular entry summary will be by individual check or by statement processing upon the transmission of entry/entry summary and entry summary data to CBP through ABI. See 19 CFR 24.25(c)(1). The election of statement processing for a particular entry summary also requires the ABI filer to elect (1) whether the entry summary is to be grouped by the importer or broker, and (2) a valid scheduled statement date, which shall be within ten (10) days of entry, but not on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday. See 19 CFR 24.25(c)(1) and (e).

On the scheduled statement date, CBP provides the ABI filer with a preliminary statement that is transmitted electronically to the filer using a CBP-authorized Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system. 19 CFR 24.25(c)(2) and 143.32(p). The preliminary statement contains all entry/entry summaries and entry summaries scheduled for that statement date and the amount of duties, taxes, and fees due for payment. See 19 CFR 24.1(a)(8), 24.25(c)(2), and 143.32(p). The ABI filer is required to ensure that payment is made on each preliminary statement within ten (10) working days of the entry of the related merchandise. See 19 CFR 24.25(c)(2), (c)(3), and (e).

The preferred method of payment for ABI users of statement processing is by ACH, except where the importer has provided a separate check payable to “U.S. Customs and Border Protection” for customs charges (mixing of payment methods for a single statement is prohibited). See 19 CFR 24.1(a)(8) and 24.25(a). There are two (2) ACH payment processes—the ACH debit process and the ACH credit process, each of which is explained below with respect to its current state and how that will change under the amended regulations.