

Department of State Retrospective Review of Existing Regulations - Progress Report (September 2012)

Agency	RIN/OMB Control Number	Title of the Rule/ICR/Initiative	Actual or Target Completion Date	Anticipated savings in cost and/or information collection burdens; anticipated changes in benefits (please quantify, and provide a baseline, time-horizon, and affected groups)	Progress updates and anticipated accomplishments
State	1400-AC90	Revision of USML Category I (Firearms)	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD05	Revision of USML Category II (Guns and Armament)	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD04	Revision of USML Category III (Ammunition and Ordnance)	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	

State	1400-AD19	Revision of USML Category IV (Launch Vehicles, etc.)	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD02	Revision of USML Category V (Explosives, etc.)	Proposed Rule published May 2012 (77 FR 25944).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on June 18, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AC99	Revision of USML Category VI (Surface Vessels of War)	Proposed Rule published December 2011 (76 FR 80302).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on February 6, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AC77	Revision of USML Category VII (Ground Vehicles)	Proposed Rule published December 2011 (76 FR 76100).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on February 6, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.

State	1400-AC96	Revision of USML Category VIII (Aircraft)	Proposed Rule published November 2011 (76 FR 68694).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on December 22, 2011. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations. Final rule reflecting certain of these recommendations is under development. Its publication is planned for Spring 2013.
State	1400-AD15	Revision of USML Category IX (Military Training Equipment)	Proposed Rule published June 2012 (77 FR 35317).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on July 30, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AD16	Revision of USML Category X (Protective Personnel Equipment)	Proposed Rule published June 2012 (77 FR 33698).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on July 23, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AD25	Revision of USML Category XI (Military Electronics)	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	

State	1400-AD32	Revision of USML Category XII (Fire Control Equipment, etc.)	Proposed Rule publication planned for Spring 2013.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD13	Revision of USML Category XIII (Materials)	Proposed Rule published May 2012 (77 FR 29575).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on July 2, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AD34	Revision of USML Category XVII (Classified Articles)	Publication is planned for Spring 2013.	Clearer regulatory text.	Final Rule reflecting comments received on the substance of this rule (in public comments on USML Categories VIII and XIX, and the "specially designed" rule) is under development.
State	1400-AD35	Revision of USML Category XVIII (Directed Energy Weapons)	Proposed Rule publication planned for Spring 2013.	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Interagency technical working group has been developing the regulatory text.
State	1400-AC98	Revision of USML Category XIX (Gas Turbine Engines)	Proposed Rule published December 2011 (76 FR 76097).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden in many instances by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In certain instances, the need to register may be eliminated altogether if the items manufactured or exported by an entity are no longer controlled on the U. S. Munitions List. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on January 20, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations. Final rule reflecting certain of these recommendations is under development. Its publication is planned for Spring 2013.

State	1400-AD01	Revision of USML Category XX (Submersible Vessels)	Proposed Rule published December 2012 (76 FR 80305).	This rule will lead to reduction of burden by eliminating the necessity of an export license from the Department of State in certain instances. Certain of the items no longer requiring a Department of State license will require a Department of Commerce license, but the greater licensing flexibility afforded to exporters exporting under Commerce's jurisdiction will significantly reduce overall licensing burden. The reduction in license volume will also result in cost savings to the defense industry, as fees paid by defense manufacturers and exporters to register with the Department of State are determined in part by the number of licenses submitted. In addition, clearer regulatory text should lead to burden reduction through the decreased use of the commodity jurisdiction determination procedure, for a USML that clearly delineates defense articles should lead to less ambiguity on the part of manufacturers and exporters. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on February 6, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AD07	Update policy to reflect a new statutory provision contained in Section 520 of Public Law 112-55, which exempts from the requirement to obtain a license for exports of certain firearms components to Canada with a total transaction value not exceeding \$500.00.	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Winter of 2012.	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly form DSP-5) in certain instances.	
State	1400-AC94	License exemption for certain replacement parts.	NPRM published March 2011 (76 FR 13928).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly form DSP-5) in certain instances.	Final Rule in development.
State	1400-AC70	License exemption for incorporated articles.	NPRM published March 2011 (76 FR 13928).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly form DSP-5) in certain instances.	Final Rule in development.
State	1400-AC71	License exemption for personal use of chemical agent protective gear.	Final Rule published May 2012 (77 FR 25865).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit form DSP-73 in certain instances.	
State	1400-AC68	New licensing policy for transfer of defense articles to dual national and third-country national employees.	Final Rule published May 2011 (76 FR 28174).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly form DSP-5 and Technical Assistance Agreements) in certain instances.	
State	1400-AC74	New electronic submission of registration payments.	Final Rules published July and December 2011 (76 FR 45195; 76 FR 76035).	Reduce burden through registration process enhancements. Specifically, revisions form DS-2032, used by the public to register as defense exporters/manufacturers/brokers, will cut the estimated burden time in half. As there are currently approximately 10,000 registrants, this will amount to a burden reduction of 10,000 hours annually.	
State	1400-AC85	Discontinue submissions of form DSP-53.	Final Rule published April 2012 (77 FR 22668).	Regulatory clarification. For those foreign governments requiring documentation of the Federal government's approval of the temporary importation of defense articles, which the State Department is authorized to regulate, the State Department's DSP-61 must be used.	
State	1400-AC91	Change in requirements for the return of licenses.	Final Rule published November 2011 (76 FR 68311).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to return expired form DSP-5s in certain instances.	
State	1400-AC37	Revise brokering regulations.	Proposed Rule published December 2011 (76 FR 78578)	Regulatory clarification. Burden reduction for that subset of registrants that register as manufacturers/exporters and brokers of defense articles, as this rule would eliminate the need to register as each separately and pay a separate registration fee.	Second proposed rule in development.
State	1400-AC81; 1400-AC83; 1400-AC93; 1400-AC97; 1400-AD08; 1400-AD10	Update information on sanctioned countries.	Final Rules published in May, August, and November 2011; February and March 2012 (76 FR 30001; 76 FR 47990; 76 FR 68313; 76 FR 69612; 77 FR 12201; 77 FR 16670).	Regulatory clarification. Accurately describing proscribed destinations in the regulations will provide information to applicants to preclude them from expending resources pursuing contracts that will not be approved by the U.S. Government.	
State	1400-AC80	Revise definition for defense service.	Proposed Rule published April 2011 (76 FR 20590).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly Technical Assistance Agreements) in certain instances.	Public comment period closed on June 13, 2011. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations that the Department is currently reviewing. The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by May 2013.
State	1400-AC95	New regulations implementing the Australia and UK defense cooperation treaties.	Proposed Rule published November 2011 (76 FR 72246). Final rule for UK treaty implementation published March 2012 (77 FR 16592).	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly form DSP-5 and Technical Assistance Agreements) in certain instances.	Final rule for Australia treaty implementation planned by end of year 2012.

State	1400-AD22	Definition for "Specially Designed."	Proposed Rule published June 2012 (77FR 36428).	Regulatory clarification. Provide means by which exporters may determine if an article is covered by the USML, and therefore requires Department of State export licensing. Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications in certain instances. The Department estimates that implementation of a revised U.S. Munitions List, which will use this new definition, will result in the submission of 30,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Public comment period closed on August 3, 2012. Commenting parties generally supported the proposal and offered specific recommendations currently under review. Its publication is planned for Spring 2013.
State	1400-AD26	Afghanistan policy update.	The rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the Fall of 2012.	Regulatory clarification and update. Afghanistan was designated a Major Non-NATO Ally by the President; the Department is updating the pertinent regulations accordingly.	Final Rule planned by the end of year 2012.
State; Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	1400-AC82	Exchange Visitor Program - Au Pairs	Early 2013	The Department of State currently require families hosting an exchange visitor as an au pair to facilitate the au pair's requirement to enroll in and attend a post-secondary school while working as an au pair. The Department is proposing to redefine the educational component of the au pair program and provide a wider option of methods in meeting the educational requirement.	Proposed rule is plan to be published in early 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AC89	Elimination of hearings on certain passport actions and other changes	Target Completion Date June 2013	This rule revises 22 CFR Part 51 to clarify for the public the circumstances under which hearings are available upon denial of a passport application, to clarify hearing procedures, to incorporate statutory passport denial and revocation requirements for certain sex offenders, and to clarify availability of passports limited to the direct return to the US for those US citizens not eligible for full validity passports.	Proposed rule is under final Department of State Review, with a target date for publication by June 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD27	22 CFR Part 52 Marriages	Final rule to be published Winter 2012.	This rule eliminates regulations about outdated practices. Prior to November 9, 1989, consular officers at U.S. embassies and consulates abroad, when requested to do so, could make certain that foreign marriages were effective for purposes of U.S. law by acting as official witnesses to the marriage, when one of the contracting parties was a U.S. citizen, pursuant to the authority of Section 31 of the Act of June 22, 1860 (12 Stat. 79; 22 U.S.C. 4192). The Act also provided for issuance of an official certificate of witness to such marriage. Section 31 was repealed, effective February 16, 1990, by Section 123 of the FY 1990-1991 Foreign Affairs Authorization Act. U.S. Diplomatic and Consular officers and U.S. Ambassadors cannot conduct marriage ceremonies. The rule removes the section of regulations related to State Department personnel performing marriage ceremonies.	Rule is under final Department of State Review, with a target date for publication by Winter 2012.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AC44	22 CFR Part 71 Protection and Welfare of Citizens and Their Property	Target Completion Date for Proposed Rulemaking Fall 2013	The proposed rule would reorganize, restructure, and update consular regulations regarding protection and welfare of U.S. nationals abroad in order to make them easier for users to access the information, to better reflect current practices and changes in statutory authority, and to remove outdated provisions.	Pending final review at the Department of State. Anticipate publication in Fall 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD31	22 CFR Part 193 Benefits for Hostages in Iraq, Kuwait, or Lebanon	Target completion date Summer 2013.	This regulation implemented a now closed program providing benefits for hostages in Lebanon from June 1, 1982 and hostages in Iraq and Kuwait from August 2, 1990 until the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions in May 2003. This rule will be removed from the regulations as the program is no longer available.	Rule is under final Department of State Review. Target publication of the rule by Summer 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AC86	22 CFR 42.24 IASA Hague Adoptions	Final Rule targeted Spring 2013	This Final Rule implements the International Adoption Simplification Act, which permits U.S. citizen parents to adopt the adult siblings of children they have already adopted. The legislation also extends certain protections of the Hague Convention to adult siblings of already-adopted children who would otherwise be ineligible for adoption by U.S. citizen parents due to their age. The Department previously promulgated this rule as an Interim Final Rule and accepted comments from the public. By permitting U.S. parents to file an immediate relative petition for the adult sibling of an already or concurrently adopted child, this rule eliminates unnecessary cost and resource burdens to those who seek such adoptions. Additionally, this rule advances a fundamental policy of immigration law – family reunification. By promulgating this rule at no significant added burden, the Department seeks to protect the interests of adopted children and minimize costs and burdens on U.S. families by making the adoption process more transparent.	Interim Final Rule published on November 1, 2011. Comment period closed December 1, 2011 with comments received. Final rule publication targeted for Spring 2013.

State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD17	22 CFR 41.2 Exemption or Waiver by Secretary of State and Secretary of Homeland Security of passport and/or visa requirements for certain categories of nonimmigrants – British, French, and Netherlands nationals and nationals of certain adjacent islands of the Caribbean which are independent countries.	Targeted April 1, 2013	This rule amends an existing regulation to require a passport and visa for agricultural workers proceeding to the United States if they are a British, French, or Netherlands national, or a national of Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who has residence in British French, or Netherlands territory located in the adjacent islands of the Caribbean area, or has residence in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago. Prior to this rule, agricultural workers from certain Caribbean nations were permitted to enter the United States without a visa. Requiring these workers to obtain visas prior to traveling to the United States ensures competitiveness for American workers and a steady supply of labor for American employers that has been vetted for security and fraud purposes.	Publication of Final Rule targeted April 1, 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD29	22 CFR 41.59 Professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement	Targeted completion date April 1, 2013	This rule amends an existing Department regulation 22 CFR 41.59 to incorporate current policy by eliminating the numerical limit of Mexican nationals who may enter the United States as professionals through the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Additionally, the rule revises current regulations for consistency with those promulgated by DHS to remove the requirement that these applicants submit a petition to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) before applying for a visa. The rule implements commitments made by the United States through NAFTA and a subsequent exercise of authority by the Secretary of Homeland Security in 2004 to eliminate the annual limitation and petition requirement. This amendment benefits citizens of Mexico seeking temporary entry to engage in professional business activity by streamlining the visa application process, thereby facilitating legitimate travel to the United States and benefiting the U.S. economy in the spirit of the agreement.	Publication of Final Rule targeted April 1, 2013.

Department of State Paperwork and Reporting Burden Reduction Initiatives					
Agency	Title	Description of the initiative	Hours of paperwork / reporting eliminated	Estimated effective date of the change	Notes
State	Bureau of Consular Affairs -- U.S. Passport Renewal Application for Eligible Individuals	The U.S. Passport Renewal Application for Eligible Individuals is used by eligible nationals of the United States who need to renew their current or recently expired U.S. passport. A pilot was conducted to enable citizens to apply for a passport card online. The pilot has ended, and the results of the pilot will be used to further reduce the burden with increased use of the online form. The reduction in total burden is due to reduction in expected response time.	262,500	12/2013	N/A
State	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs-- Training/Internship Placement Plan	The information on the Form DS-7002 sets forth the terms and conditions of the training or internship program, and serves to document the obligations of the three parties that are involved - the trainee or intern, sponsor, and the third party placement organization, if a third party organization is used in the conduct of the training or internship. The DS-7002 has been a paper form that required three signatures: the sponsor, the exchange participant and the supervisor. Sponsors were required to scan, mail or fax copies of the form and obtain signatures from each person. The Department has begun using a fillable PDF version that we project will lead to a decreased burden per respondent.	15,000	12/2012	N/A
State	Consular Affairs - Statement Regarding a Lost or Stolen Passport	A passport bearer is required to submit a Statement Regarding a Lost or Stolen Passport, form DS-0064, after a loss or theft has taken place even if the bearer does not apply for a new passport. This initiative will make the option of reporting a passport loss or theft more convenient for the public and make processing the reports more efficient through the implementation of an electronic form.	4,083	5/2013	Savings for customers: \$30,625 per year.