

Annual Burden: 27,000.

Curtis Rich,
Acting Chief, Administrative Information Branch.

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BILLING CODE P

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Request and Comment Request

The Social Security Administration (SSA) publishes a list of information collection packages requiring clearance by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in compliance with Public Law 104-13, the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, effective October 1, 1995. This notice includes one new information collection, one extension of an OMB-approved information collection, and several revisions to existing information collections.

SSA is soliciting comments on the accuracy of the agency's burden estimate; the need for the information; its practical utility; ways to enhance its

quality, utility, and clarity; and ways to minimize burden on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Mail, email, or fax your comments and recommendations on the information collection(s) to the OMB Desk Officer and SSA Reports Clearance Officer at the following addresses or fax numbers.

(OMB), Office of Management and Budget, Attn: Desk Officer for SSA, Fax: 202-395-6974, Email address:

OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov.

(SSA), Social Security Administration, DCRDP, Attn: Reports Clearance Director, 107 Altmeyer Building, 6401 Security Blvd., Baltimore, MD 21235, Fax: 410-966-2830, Email address:

OPLM.RCO@ssa.gov.

I. The information collections below are pending at SSA. SSA will submit them to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than July 10, 2012. Individuals can obtain copies of the collection instruments by writing to the above email address.

1. *Automated Scheduling Application (ASA)—20 CFR 404.929, 404.936, 404.950, 416.1429, 416.1436, and 416.1450-416.1451—0960—NEW.* SSA is creating an online-based scheduling tool, the Automated Scheduling Application (ASA), to document the availability and special needs of participants for hearings before administrative law judges (ALJ). The respondents are disability applicants or recipients, ALJ staff, SSA Hearing Office employees, appointed representatives, medical experts, vocational experts, and verbatim hearing recorders who need to schedule or request special needs related to an ALJ hearing. All respondents will use the ASA system (via SSA's Intranet for SSA employees, and a public-facing Internet site for members of the public) to document their hearings availability and needs, and to view scheduled hearings in an electronic calendar. SSA staff will provide technical support to external users via our 800 number.

Type of Request: This is a new information collection request.

Respondent type	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Number of responses	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
Medical Experts, Vocational Experts & Hearing Reporters—Availability reported using the external ASA	3,300	52	171,600	8	22,880
Appointed Representatives—Availability reported using the external ASA	16,600	52	863,200	8	115,093
Medical Experts, Vocational Experts & Hearing Reporters—requests to HO to change availability using internal ASA	3,300	6	19,800	8	2,640
Appointed Representatives—requests to HO to change availability using internal ASA	16,600	6	99,600	8	13,280
Totals	39,800	1,154,200	153,893

2. *Statement of Claimant or Other Person—20 CFR 404.702 & 416.570—0960-0045.* In cases where claimants or others want to share information relating to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security benefits, and SSA has no standard form to document this information, the agency

uses form SSA-795. The agency documents whatever information the claimant or other member of the public provides, and considers it when processing benefits claims or when making decisions on ongoing issues relating to the above programs. The respondents are applicants or recipients

of SSI or Social Security benefits, or others who are in a position to provide relevant information on an existing claim or case.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Collection instrument	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-795	305,500	1	15	76,375

3. *Authorization for the Social Security Administration to Obtain Account Records from a Financial Institution and Request for Records*

(Medicare)—0960-0729. Under the aegis of the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003, Medicare beneficiaries can apply for a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan

(Part D) program subsidy. In some cases, SSA will verify the details of applicants' accounts at financial institutions to determine if they are eligible for the

subsidy. Form SSA-4640 provides the applicant authorization SSA needs to contact financial institutions about applicants' accounts. Financial

institutions use the form to verify the information SSA requests. The respondents are applicants for the Medicare Part D program subsidy, and

the financial institutions where these applicants are account holders.
Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Frequency of Response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
Medicare Part D Subsidy Applicants	5,000	1	1	83
Financial Institutions	5,000	1	4	333
Totals	10,000	416

4. *Statement of Reclamation Action—31 CFR Part 210—0960-0734.*

Regulations governing the Federal Government Participation in the Automated Clearing House (1) allow SSA to send Social Security payments to Canada and (2) mandate the reclamation of funds paid erroneously to a Canadian bank or financial institution after the death of a Social

Security beneficiary. SSA uses Form SSA-1713, Notice of Reclamation Action, to collect information to determine if, how, and when the Canadian bank or financial institution is going to return erroneous payments after the death of a Social Security beneficiary who elected to have payments sent to Canada. Form SSA-1712 (or SSA-1712 CN), Notice of

Reclamation-Canada Payment Made in the United States, is the cover sheet SSA prepares to request return of the payment. The respondents are Canadian banks and financial institutions who erroneously received Social Security payments.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Collection instrument	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-1713	15	1	5	1

II. SSA submitted the information collections below to OMB for clearance. Your comments regarding the information collections would be most useful if OMB and SSA receive them within 30 days from the date of this publication. To be sure we consider your comments, we must receive them no later than June 11, 2012. Individuals can obtain copies of the OMB clearance

packages by writing to OPLM.RCO@ssa.gov.
1. *Request for Reconsideration—Disability Cessation—20 CFR 404.909, 416.1409—0960-0349.* SSA uses Form SSA-789-U4 to arrange for a hearing or to prepare a decision based on the evidence of record. Specifically, claimants or their representatives use Form SSA-789-U4 to (1) ask SSA to reconsider a determination; (2) indicate

if they wish to appear at a disability hearing; (3) submit any additional information or evidence for use in the reconsidered determination; and (4) indicate if they will need an interpreter for the hearing. The respondents are applicants or claimants for Social Security benefits or SSI payments.

Type of Request: Revision of an OMB-approved information collection.

Collection instrument	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
SSA-789-U4	30,000	1	13	6,500

2. *Prohibition of Payment of SSI Benefits to Fugitive Felons and Parole/ Probation Violators—20 CFR 416.708(o)—0960-0617.* Section 1611(e)(4) of the Social Security Act precludes eligibility for SSI payments for certain fugitives and probation/parole violators. Regulations at 20 CFR 416.708(o) require individuals applying

for or receiving SSI benefits to report to SSA that (1) they are fleeing to avoid prosecution for a crime; (2) they are fleeing to avoid custody or confinement after conviction of a crime; or (3) they are violating a condition of probation or parole. SSA uses the information we receive to deny eligibility, or to suspend recipients' SSI payments. The

respondents are SSI applicants and recipients, or representative payees of SSI applicants and recipients, who are reporting their status as a fugitive felons or probation/parole violators.

Type of Request: Extension of an OMB-approved information collection.

Collection instrument	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
Modernized SSI Claims System Screens	1,000	1	1	17

Dated: May 7, 2012.

Naomi Sipple,

Reports Clearance Analyst, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2012-11328 Filed 5-10-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 7878]

List of Participating Countries and Entities Under the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is identifying all the Participating Countries and Entities eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, and revising the previously published list of December 31, 2008 to add Swaziland.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brad Brooks-Rubin, Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds, Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, Department of State (202) 647-2856.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with Sections 3 and 6 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-19) and Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 of July 29, 2003 the Department of State is identifying all the Participating Countries and Entities (Hereinafter Known as "Participants") eligible for trade in rough diamonds under the Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003, and their respective Importing and Exporting Authorities, and revising the previously published list of December 31, 2008 (73 FR 80506) to add Swaziland.

Section 4 of the Clean Diamond Trade Act (the "Act") requires the President to prohibit the importation into, or the exportation from, the United States of any rough diamond, from whatever source, that has not been controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). Under Section 3(2) of the Act, "controlled through the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme" means an importation from the territory of a Participant or exportation to the territory of a Participant of rough diamonds that is either carried out in accordance with the KPCS, as set forth in regulations promulgated by the President, or controlled under a system determined by the President to meet substantially the standards, practices,

and procedures of the KPCS. The referenced regulations are contained at 31 CFR part 592 ("Rough Diamonds Control Regulations"). Section 6(b) of the Act requires the President to publish in the **Federal Register** a list of all Participants, and all Importing and Exporting Authorities of Participants, and to update the list as necessary. Section 2 of Executive Order 13312 delegates this function to the Secretary of State. Section 3(7) of the Act defines "Participant" as a state, customs territory, or regional economic integration organization identified by the Secretary of State. Section 3(3) of the Act defines "Exporting Authority" as one or more entities designated by a Participant from whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is being exported as having the authority to validate a Kimberley Process Certificate. Section 3(4) of the Act defines "Importing Authority" as one or more entities designated by a Participant into whose territory a shipment of rough diamonds is imported as having the authority to enforce the laws and regulations of the Participant regarding imports, including the verification of the Kimberley Process Certificate accompanying the shipment.

List of Participants

Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act, Section 2 of Executive Order 13312, and Delegation of Authority No. 245-1 (February 13, 2009), I hereby identify the following entities as of May 26, 2011, as Participants under section 6(b) of the Act. Included in this List are the Importing and Exporting Authorities for Participants, as required by Section 6(b) of the Act. This list revises the previously published list of December 31, 2008, to add Swaziland to the list of Participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

Angola—Ministry of Geology and Mines.
 Armenia—Ministry of Trade and Economic Development.
 Australia—Exporting Authority—Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources; Importing Authority—Australian Customs Service.
 Bangladesh—Ministry of Commerce.
 Belarus—Department of Finance.
 Botswana—Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.
 Brazil—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Canada—Natural Resources Canada.
 Central African Republic—Ministry of Energy and Mining.
 China—General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine.
 Democratic Republic of the Congo—Ministry of Mines.

Republic of Congo—Ministry of Mines.
 Croatia—Ministry of Economy.
 European Union—DG/External Relations/A.2.
 Ghana—Precious Minerals and Marketing Company Ltd.
 Guinea—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Guyana—Geology and Mines Commission.
 India—The Gem and Jewelry Export Promotion Council.
 Indonesia—Directorate General of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Trade.
 Israel—The Diamond Controller.
 Japan—Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
 Republic of Korea—Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.
 Laos—Ministry of Finance.
 Lebanon—Ministry of Economy and Trade.
 Lesotho—Commissioner of Mines and Geology.
 Liberia—Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy.
 Malaysia—Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
 Mauritius—Ministry of Commerce.
 Namibia—Ministry of Mines and Energy.
 Mexico—Economic Secretariat.
 New Zealand—Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
 Norway—The Norwegian Goldsmiths' Association.
 Russia—Gokhran, Ministry of Finance.
 Sierra Leone—Government Gold and Diamond Office.
 Singapore—Singapore Customs.
 South Africa—South African Diamond Board.
 Sri Lanka—National Gem and Jewellery Authority.
 Swaziland—Office of the Commissioner of Mines.
 Switzerland—State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.
 Chinese Taipei—Bureau of Foreign Trade.
 Tanzania—Commissioner for Minerals.
 Thailand—Ministry of Commerce.
 Togo—Ministry of Mines and Geology.
 Turkey—Istanbul Gold Exchange.
 Ukraine—State Gemological Centre of Ukraine.
 United Arab Emirates—Dubai Metals and Commodities Center.
 United States of America—Importing Authority—United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Exporting Authority—Bureau of the Census.
 Vietnam—Ministry of Trade.
 Zimbabwe—Ministry of Mines and Mining Development.

This notice shall be published in the **Federal Register**.