

111.73 percent. On April 25, 2012, the CIT sustained the Department's *Voluntary Remand Redetermination*.⁵

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*, 893 F.2d at 341, as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*, the CAFC has held that, pursuant to section 516A(e) of the Act, the Department must publish a notice of a court decision that is not "in harmony" with a Department determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a "conclusive" court decision. The CIT's April 25, 2012 judgment sustaining the Department's voluntary remand results with respect to TMI constitutes a final decision of that court that is not in harmony with the Department's *Final Results*. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*. Accordingly, the Department will continue the suspension of liquidation of the subject merchandise pending the expiration of the period of appeal, or if appealed, pending a final and conclusive court decision. The cash deposit rate will remain the company-specific rate established for the subsequent and most recent period during which the respondent was reviewed.⁶

Amended Final Determination and Order

Because there is now a final court decision, we are amending the *Final Results* with respect to TMI's margin for the period May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007. The revised weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:⁷

Exporter	Percent margin
Tianjin Magnesium International Co., Ltd	111.73

In the event the CIT's ruling is not appealed or, if appealed, upheld by the CAFC, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to assess antidumping duties on entries of the subject merchandise exported by TMI

⁵ *Tianjin Magnesium Int'l, Co. v. United States*, Ct. No. 09-00012, Slip Op. 12-54 (CIT April 25, 2012).

⁶ See *Pure Magnesium From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the 2009-2010 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 76945 (December 9, 2011).

⁷ The rate for the other mandatory respondent in the instant administrative review, Shangxi Datuhu Coke & Chemicals Co., Ltd. ("Datuhe"), remains unchanged. In its first remand order, the Court resolved a ministerial error allegation, holding that there was no ministerial error because the Department's acts were intentional. See *Tianjin Magnesium Int'l, Co. v. United States*, Ct. No. 09-00012, Slip Op. 10-87 (CIT August 9, 2010).

during the POR using the revised assessment rate calculated by the Department in the *Voluntary Remand Redetermination*.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(e)(1), 751(a)(1), and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 9, 2012.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Notice and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection ("Bureau"), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3507(a)(1)(D)). The Bureau is soliciting comments regarding the information collection requirements relating to the Generic Clearance for Collection of Information on Compliance Costs and Other Effects of Regulations that has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review and approval. A copy of the submission, including copies of the proposed collection and supporting documentation, may be obtained by contacting the agency contact listed below.

DATES: Written comments are encouraged and must be received on or before June 19, 2012 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments to:

- **Agency contact:** Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (Attention: PRA Office), 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552; CFPB_Public_PRA@cfpb.gov.
- **OMB Reviewer:** Shagufta Ahmed, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503; (202) 395-7873.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to the Consumer

Financial Protection Bureau (Attention: PRA Office), 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552, or through the internet at CFPB_Public_PRA@cfpb.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

OMB Number: 3170-XXXX.

Type of Review: Generic Clearance Request.

Title: Generic Clearance for Collection of Information on Compliance Costs and Other Effects of Regulations.

Abstract: Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("the Dodd-Frank Act"), the Bureau has the responsibility for rulemaking, supervision, and enforcement with respect to various Federal consumer financial protection laws. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act directs the Bureau to promulgate rules regulating various aspects of the mortgage and remittance markets.¹ For many of these directives there is a corresponding statutory deadline for a proposed or final rule. In such cases, if a final rule is not issued by a certain date, the statute will take effect automatically, as outlined in more detail below.

A number of Federal laws require agencies to consider the benefits, costs, and impacts of rulemaking actions, including the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Paperwork Reduction Act. Furthermore, Section 1022(b)(2)(A) of the Dodd-Frank Act calls for the Bureau to consider the potential benefits and costs of certain rules to consumers and "covered persons," including depository and non-depository providers of consumer financial products and services ("providers.") This consideration includes an assessment of the impacts of rules on consumers in rural areas and on depository institutions and credit unions with total assets of \$10 billion or less as described in section 1026 of the Dodd-Frank Act. As part of its analysis of benefits and costs of certain rulemakings, the Bureau will consider, among other things, the potential ongoing costs for a provider as well as the implementation costs the provider may incur in order to comply with a regulation.

The Federal consumer financial laws for which the Bureau has been granted rulemaking authority that regulate aspects of the mortgage and remittance markets include: Alternative Mortgage Transaction Parity Act; the Consumer Leasing Act; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act; the Fair Credit Billing Act; the Fair Credit Reporting Act; the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; the

¹ The Bureau has other rulemaking mandates that are not discussed in this document.

Homeowners Protection Act; the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act; the Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act; the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act; the SAFE Mortgage Licensing Act; the Truth in Lending Act; the Interstate Land Sale Full Disclosures Act; and the Electronic Fund Transfer Act. The Dodd-Frank Act also provides dates by which the Bureau is to propose or finalize rules in the mortgage and remittance markets. With respect to mortgage loans, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Bureau to propose new rules and forms combining disclosures mandated under TILA and RESPA by July 21, 2012. Additionally, certain statutory provisions of title XIV of the Dodd-Frank Act (the Mortgage Reform and Anti-Predatory Lending Act) take effect on January 21, 2013, in the absence of regulatory action by the Bureau. The Bureau believes it is critical to have regulations clarifying these provisions by such time. Further, certain other statutory provisions of title XIV require the Bureau to issue final rules by January 21, 2013. To meet these deadlines, the Bureau is planning to issue notices of proposed rulemakings by summer 2012.

With respect to remittances, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the Bureau has adopted regulations implementing new statutory protections for remittance consumers which take effect in February 2013. The Bureau has also issued a proposal on several outstanding issues related to remittances, which the Bureau is seeking to finalize before the February effective date.

In order to fulfill the Bureau's rulemaking mandates, the Bureau seeks to collect qualitative information from mortgage and remittance industry participants regarding the potential compliance costs of these rules and other effects these rules may have for providers and consumers.

In proposing new rules for providers in the mortgage markets—whether as to the enumerated statutory mandates listed above or as to potential rulemakings pursuant to the Bureau's general rulemaking authority under the relevant Federal consumer financial protection laws—the Bureau will consider the potential implementation and ongoing compliance activities and associated costs of the proposed rules. Accordingly, the Bureau seeks to collect qualitative information on the potential costs of complying with potential new regulations and other effects the rules may have for providers and consumers. Through the collections under this generic clearance, the Bureau aims to understand the effects of potential

regulations on providers and consumers, the ways in which providers may comply with potential regulations, and the costs associated with compliance. By collecting this information in advance of and during the rulemaking process, the Bureau seeks to ensure that it has considered the compliance burdens and costs before completing a rulemaking action.

The Bureau is particularly interested in collecting information on the impact of regulatory changes on the unit costs of delivering specific consumer financial products and services (e.g., mortgage originations, mortgage servicing, and remittance transfers). This will help determine whether proposed rules may have unnecessary costs for providers or consumers.

In order to gather the information indicated above, the Bureau intends to use structured interviews, focus groups, conference calls, written questionnaires, and online surveys. The Bureau will seek different providers' estimates of compliance burdens on their respective institutions. The Bureau recognizes that burdens vary depending on the size and type of the institution, as well as on the products and services offered. Therefore, the collections of information will seek to sample providers that are representative of affected markets.

Affected Public: U.S. depository and non-depository financial institutions.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:

Annual Number of Respondents: 1,200 institutions.

Average Minutes per Response: 90 minutes for questions administered via focus groups, structured interviews, and conference calls. 60 minutes for questions delivered via email or administered through online survey.

Annual Burden Hours: 1,560 hours.

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collections of information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collections of information (including hours and costs); (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collections of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques on other forms of information technology. All comments will be a matter of public record.

Dated: May 8, 2012.

Chris Willey,

Chief Information Officer, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Notice of Submission for OMB Review; Federal Student Aid; Loan Verification Certificate for Special Direct Consolidation Loans

SUMMARY: This Loan Verification Certificate (LVC) will serve as the means by which the U.S. Department of Education (the Department) collects certain information from commercial holders of Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program loans that a borrower wishes to consolidate into the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program under a special initiative announced by the White House in an October 25, 2011 fact sheet titled "Help Americans Manage Student Loan Debt." Loans made under this initiative are known as Special Direct Consolidation Loans. The information collected on the LVC includes the amount needed to pay off the loans that the borrower wants to consolidate and other information required by the Department to make and service a Special Direct Consolidation Loan.

DATES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before June 14, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Written comments regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements should be electronically mailed to ICDocketMgr@ed.gov or mailed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202-4537. Copies of the proposed information collection request may be accessed from <http://edicsweb.ed.gov>, by selecting the "Browse Pending Collections" link and by clicking on link number 04857. When you access the information collection, click on "Download Attachments" to view. Written requests for information should be addressed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., LBJ, Washington, DC 20202-4537. Requests may also be electronically mailed to ICDocketMgr@ed.gov or faxed to 202-401-0920. Please specify the complete title of the information collection and OMB Control Number when making your request.

Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that Federal agencies provide interested parties an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. The