

Modality of completion	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)
405.20	5,310	1	10	885
Totals	75,850	22,533

Dated: July 23, 2013.

Faye Lipsky,

Reports Clearance Director, Social Security Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 8391]

Certifications Pursuant to Section 609 of Public Law 101-162

SUMMARY: On May 2, 2013, the Department of State certified, pursuant to Section 609 of Public Law 101-162, that 13 nations have adopted programs to reduce the incidental capture of sea turtles in their shrimp fisheries comparable to the program in effect in the United States. The Department also certified that the fishing environments in 26 other countries and one economy do not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles protected under Section 609.

DATES: *Effective Date:* On Publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 609 of Public Law 101-162 ("Section 609") prohibits imports of certain categories of shrimp unless the President certifies to the Congress by May 1, 1991, and annually thereafter, either: (1) That the harvesting nation or economy has adopted a program governing the incidental capture of sea turtles in its commercial shrimp fishery comparable to the program in effect in the United States and has an incidental take rate comparable to that of the United States; or (2) that the fishing environment in the harvesting nation or economy does not pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles. The President has delegated the authority to make this certification to the Department of State ("the Department"). Revised State Department guidelines for making the required certifications were

published in the **Federal Register** on July 2, 1999 (Vol. 64, No. 130, Public Notice 3086).

On May 2, 2013, the Department certified 13 nations on the basis that their sea turtle protection programs are comparable to that of the United States: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, and Suriname. The Department also certified 26 shrimp harvesting nations and one economy as having fishing environments that do not pose a danger to sea turtles. Sixteen nations have shrimping grounds only in cold waters where the risk of taking sea turtles is negligible. They are: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Ten nations and one economy only harvest shrimp using small boats with crews of fewer than five that use manual rather than mechanical means to retrieve nets, or catch shrimp using other methods that do not threaten sea turtles. Use of such small-scale technology does not adversely affect sea turtles. The 10 nations and one economy are: the Bahamas, Belize, China, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Oman, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Venezuela. The Department of State has communicated the certifications under Section 609 to the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

All DS-2031 forms accompanying shrimp imports from uncertified nations or economies must be originals and signed by the competent domestic fisheries authority.

In order for shrimp harvested with turtle excluder devices (TEDs) in an uncertified nation or economy to be eligible for importation into the United States under the DS-2031 section 7(A)(2) provision for "shrimp harvested by commercial shrimp trawl vessels using TEDs comparable in effectiveness to those required in the United States", the Department of State must determine in advance that the government of the harvesting nation or economy has put in place adequate procedures to ensure the accurate completion of the DS-2031

forms. At this time, the Department has made such a determination only with respect to Australia, Brazil and France. Thus, the importation of TED-caught shrimp from any other uncertified nation or economy will not be allowed. For Brazil, only shrimp harvested in the northern shrimp fishery are eligible for entry under this provision. For Australia, shrimp harvested in the Exmouth Gulf Prawn Fishery, the Northern Prawn Fishery, the Queensland East Coast Trawl Fishery, and the Torres Strait Prawn Fishery are eligible for entry under this provision. For France, shrimp harvested in the French Guiana domestic trawl fishery are eligible for entry under this provision. An official of the competent domestic fisheries authority for the country or economy where the shrimp were harvested must sign the DS-2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

In addition, the Department has determined that shrimp harvested in the Spencer Gulf region in Australia may be exported to the United States under the DS-2031 section 7(A)(4) provision for "shrimp harvested in a manner or under circumstances determined by the Department of State not to pose a threat of the incidental taking of sea turtles." An official of the Government of Australia must certify the DS-2031 form accompanying these imports into the United States.

Dated: July 22, 2013.

David A. Balton,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2013-18019 Filed 7-25-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 8393]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition Determinations: "Egypt's Mysterious Book of the Faiyum"

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the following determinations: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and