

Agency/Sub-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)	This proposed rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the second quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD05	Revision of USML Category II (Guns and Armament)	This proposed rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the second quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 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 second quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD19	Revision of USML Category IV (Launch Vehicles, etc.)	This proposed rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the first quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 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 40,000 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 the first quarter of CY2014.
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 40,000 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 the last quarter of CY2013.
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 40,000 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 the third quarter of CY2013.
State	1400-AD37 (1400-AC96 for proposed rule)	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 40,000 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 the second quarter of CY2013.

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 40,000 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 the second quarter of CY2014.
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 40,000 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 the second quarter of CY2014.
State	1400-AD25	Revision of USML Category XI (Military Electronics)	Proposed rule published November 28, 2012 (77 FR 70958). Public comment period closes on January 28, 2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	The Department anticipates publishing a final rule by the last quarter of CY2013.
State	1400-AD32	Revision of USML Category XII (Fire Control Equipment, etc.)	Proposed rule publication planned for the third quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 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 40,000 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 the third quarter of CY2013.
State	1400-AD03	Revision of USML Category XIV (Toxicological Agents, etc.)	Publication of proposed rule is planned for second quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
	1400-AD33	Revision of USML Category XV (Spacecraft Systems)	Publication of proposed rule is planned for second quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	
State	1400-AD18	Revision of USML Category XVI (Nuclear Weapons)	Publication of proposed rule is planned for second quarter of CY2013.	Clearer regulatory text.	
State	1400-AD37	Revision of USML Category XVII (Classified Articles)	Publication is planned for second quarter of CY2013.	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 third quarter of CY2013.	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 40,000 fewer licenses to the Department annually.	Interagency technical working group has been developing the regulatory text.
State	1400-AD37 (1400-AC98 for the proposed rule)	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 40,000 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 the second quarter of CY2013.
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 40,000 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 the third quarter of CY2013.
State	1400-AD37	Revision of USML Category XXI (Articles Not Otherwise Enumerated)	Final rule publication planned for second quarter of CY2013.	Clearer regulatory text.	
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.	This final rule is currently under E.O. 12866 review at OIRA. The Department anticipates publishing the rule in the first quarter of of CY2013.	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. Due to a significant change to the definition stemming from revision of Category XV, the Department anticipates publishing a second proposed rule by the second quarter of CY2013.
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 first quarter of CY2013.
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 40,000 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 the second quarter of CY2013.
State	1400-AD26	Afghanistan policy update.	Final rule published December 31, 2012 (77 FR 76864).	Regulatory clarification and update. Afghanistan was designated a Major Non-NATO Ally by the President; the Department is updating the pertinent regulations accordingly.	
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; CA	1400-AC89	22 CFR Part 51 Elimination of hearings on certain passport actions and other changes	Target Completion Date June 2013	None. This rule is being revised to limit administrative hearings and clarify hearing procedures, incorporate statutory passport denial and revocation requirements for certain sex offenders, and clarify availability of limited direct return passports.	Rule is under final Department of State Review, with a target date for publication by June 2013.

State; CA	1400-AD27	22 CFR Part 52 Marriages	Public Notice Final Rule published October 29, 2012 eliminating this regulation.	This rule is being abolished to eliminate 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.	Regulation eliminated. 77 Fed. Reg. 65477 (2012), Monday, October 29, 2012
State; CA	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 sending it to OMB for review Summer 2013.
State; CA	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. The Department of State will be eliminating this regulation.	Rule is under final Department of State Review, with a target date for OMB review of a Final Rule eliminating this regulation by Summer 2013,
State; CA	Rule pre-dates RIN numbers.	22 CFR Part 102 Civil Aviation United States Aircraft Accidents Abroad	Target completion date for review April 2013. Proposed Rule June 2013. Final Rule September 2013.	None This regulation was published in 22 FR 10871, December 27, 1957. The Department of State is reviewing this regulation with a view to its possible elimination or complete revision, in consultation with FAA, Transportation and NTSB.	Pending final Department of State review.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AC86	22 CFR 42.24 IASA Hague Adoptions	Targeted April 1, 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, 76 FR 67361 published on November 1, 2011. Comment period closed December 1, 2011 with comments received. Publication of Final Rule targeted April 1, 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD30	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 – Individual cases of unforeseen emergencies	Targeted April 1, 2013	This Notice of Proposed Rulemaking revises an existing regulation to comply with a court decision in United Airlines, Inc. v. Brien, 588 F.3d 158 (2d Cir. 2009), requiring joint action between DHS and the Department of State to provide clarity to industry of businesses that transport individuals to the United States. By incorporating current policy, the amendment allows for waiver of the visa and passport requirement for nonimmigrants in unforeseen emergencies, rendering the bifurcated roles of both agencies more clear to carriers, essential for the commercial business process. The Department of State is publishing the amendment after extensive coordination with DHS in response to a court directive that the two agencies promulgate the rule through joint action with a period for public comment.	Publication of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking targeted April 1, 2013.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD29	22 CFR 41.59 Professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement	Targeted 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	Notes	Estimated effective date of the change
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	N/A	12/2013
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	N/A	12/2012
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	Savings for customers: \$30,625 per year.	5/2013