

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)	Proposed Rule publication TBD.	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.	Proposed rule withdrawn from OMB review pursuant to Executive Order 12866 on 05/17/2013. See Reginfo.gov for more information.
State	1400-AD05	Revision of USML Category II (Guns and Armament)	Proposed Rule publication TBD.	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.	Proposed rule withdrawn from OMB review pursuant to Executive Order 12866 on 05/17/2013. See Reginfo.gov for more information.
State	1400-AD04	Revision of USML Category III (Ammunition and Ordnance)	Proposed Rule publication TBD.	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.	Proposed rule withdrawn from OMB review pursuant to Executive Order 12866 on 05/17/2013. See Reginfo.gov for more information.

State	1400-AD19. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD46.	Revision of USML Category IV (Launch Vehicles, etc.)	Final rule published 1/2/14 (79 FR 34).	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. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD46.	Revision of USML Category V (Explosives, etc.)	Final rule published 1/2/14 (79 FR 34).	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.	
State	1400-AC99. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD40.	Revision of USML Category VI (Surface Vessels of War)	Final rule published 7/8/13 (78 FR 40922).	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.	Revised Category VI became effective 1/6/14.

State	1400-AC77. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD40.	Revision of USML Category VII (Ground Vehicles)	Final rule published 7/8/13 (78 FR 40922).	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.	Revised Category VII became effective 1/6/14.
State	1400-AD37 (1400-AC96 for proposed rule)	Revision of USML Category VIII (Aircraft)	Final rule published 4/16/13 (78 FR 22740).	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.	Revised Category VIII became effective 10/15/13.
State	1400-AD15. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD46.	Revision of USML Category IX (Military Training Equipment)	Final rule published 1/2/14 (79 FR 34).	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-AD16. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD46.	Revision of USML Category X (Protective Personnel Equipment)	Final rule published 1/2/14 (79 FR 34).	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-AD25	Revision of USML Category XI (Military Electronics)	Second proposed rule published 7/25/13 (78 FR 45018).	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 in the second quarter of CY2014.
State	1400-AD32	Revision of USML Category XII (Fire Control Equipment, etc.)	The Department anticipates publishing a proposed rule in the first quarter of CY2014.	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. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD40.	Revision of USML Category XIII (Materials)	Final rule published 7/8/13 (78 FR 40922).	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.	Revised Category XIII became effective 1/6/14.
State	1400-AD03	Revision of USML Category XIV (Toxicological Agents, etc.)	The Department anticipates publishing a proposed rule in the first quarter of CY2014.	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)	Proposed rule published 5/24/13 (78 FR 31444).	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.	The Department anticipates publishing a final rule in the second quarter of CY2014.

State	1400-AD18. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD46.	Revision of USML Category XVI (Nuclear Weapons)	Final rule published 1/2/14 (79 FR 34).	This category described articles controlled for export by the Department of Energy. The revision removes these articles from this category.	
State	1400-AD37	Revision of USML Category XVII (Classified Articles)	Final rule published 4/16/13 (78 FR 22740).	The previous version's syntactical arrangement left unclear the scope of the control for classified technical data.	Revised Category XVII became effective 10/15/13.
State	1400-AD35	Revision of USML Category XVIII (Directed Energy Weapons)	The Department anticipates publishing a proposed rule in the first quarter of CY2014.	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-AD37 (1400-AC98 for the proposed rule)	Revision of USML Category XIX (Gas Turbine Engines)	Final rule published 4/16/13 (78 FR 22740).	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.	Revised Category XIX became effective 10/15/13.

State	1400-AD01. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD40.	Revision of USML Category XX (Submersible Vessels)	Final rule published 7/8/13 (78 FR 40922).	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.	Revised Category XX became effective 1/6/14.
State	1400-AD37	Revision of USML Category XXI (Articles Not Otherwise Enumerated)	Final rule published 4/16/13 (78 FR 22740).	Updated terminology used in this category. No change in the scope of the regulation.	Revised Category XXI became effective 10/15/13.
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 and firearms components to Canada with a total transaction value not exceeding \$500.00.	Final rule published 7/8/13 (78 FR 40630).	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.	The Department anticipates publishing a proposed rule in the first quarter of CY2014.
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.	The Department anticipates publishing a proposed rule in the first quarter of CY2014.
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.	Interim final rule published 8/26/13 (78 FR 52680).	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.	Certain sections (that did not receive public comment) are to publish as final in a different rule. Next step is review of public comments for the other sections.

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.	Second proposed rule published 5/24/13 (78 FR 31444)	Reduce burden by eliminating the need for the affected public to submit license applications (mainly Technical Assistance Agreements) in certain instances.	The Department anticipates publishing a final rule in the second quarter of CY2014.
State	1400-AC95. For Australia final rule, RIN 1400-AD38.	New regulations implementing the Australia and UK defense cooperation treaties.	Final rule for UK treaty implementation published March 2012 (77 FR 16592). Final rule for Australia treaty implementation published April 2013 (78 FR 21523).	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-AD22. For final rule, RIN 1400-AD37.	Definition for Specially Designed.	Final rule published 4/16/13 (78 FR 22740).	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.	
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	1400-AD41	Libya policy update.	Final rule published 8/5/13 (78 FR 47179)	Regulatory update, pursuant to a change in the UNSC arms embargo.	
State	1400-AD49	Updating authorized officials in ITAR.		Clearer regulatory text.	The Department anticipates publishing the final rule in February 2014.
State; Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	1400-AC36	Subpart A	Spring 2014	The Department of State makes a number of technical changes to the general requirements for Exchange Visitor Programs, including providing more specific filing requirements for entities seeking to become designated sponsors, consolidating the previous Subpart F on SEVIS into Subpart A, and removing the former Appendices A-D, thereby collecting that information in a shorter manner through Forms DS-3036, DS-3037 and DS-3097.	-Submitted to OMB for review under E.O.s 12866 and 13563 October 2013
State; Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	1400-AC82	Exchange Visitor Program, Au Pairs	Mid-2014	The Department of State currently requires 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 expected to be published by mid-2014.
State; Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	1400-AC60	Exchange Visitor Program, Teachers	Spring-2014	The Department of State strengthened the cultural component of the teacher program, changed teacher eligibility requirements, strengthened English language screening, provided for improved fee transparency, and made more precise required sponsor recordkeeping and reporting requirements.	Proposed rule was published in May 2013; Final rule is expected published by mid-2014.

State; CA	This RIN was withdrawn a few years ago, new RIN will be 1400-AD54	22 CFR Part 51 Elimination of hearings on certain passport actions and other changes	Target Completion Date April 2014	None. This rule is being revised to provide for erroneously or fraudulently issued revocation of Consular Reports of Birth Abroad, to clarify hearing procedures, incorporate statutory passport denial and revocation requirements for certain sex offenders, and clarify availability of limited direct return passports. The change will bring the regulation into line with actual practice regarding revoking CRBAs. The changes to the sections regarding hearings and the availability of limited direct return passports will make it easier for the public to understand our process.	Rule is under final Department of State Review, with a target date for publication by April 2014.
State; CA	1400-AC44	22 CFR Part 71 Protection and Welfare of Citizens and Their Property	Target Completion Date for Proposed Rulemaking December 2014	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 December 2014.
State; CA	1400-AD31	22 CFR Part 193 Benefits for Hostages in Iraq, Kuwait, or Lebanon	Target completion date September 2014.	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
State; CA	1400-AD55	22 CFR Part 102 Civil Aviation United States Aircraft Accidents Abroad	Target completion date for review Summer 2014. Proposed Rule December 2014 Final Rule Summer 2015.	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	Final Rule published June 3, 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. Final Rule published June 3, 2013 at 78 FR 32989. (CLOSED)
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 June 1, 2014	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 June 1, 2014.

State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD29	22 CFR 41.59 Professionals under the North American Free Trade Agreement	Publication expected by February 1, 2014.	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 expected by February 1, 2014.
State; Consular Affairs	1400-AD39	22 CFR 42.52 Record made when entitlement to immigrant visa classification is established.	Published May 24, 2013	This final rule amends Department regulations to remove the requirement that posts record an alien's entitlement to an immigrant visa classification using Form OF-224, a procedure now unnecessary and obsolete due to the availability of automated systems at all immigrant visa-issuing posts.	Final Rule published May 24, 2013 at 78 FR 31398. (CLOSED)

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	1405-0020 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	The Department intends to begin the first phase of the online program starting in 2015.
State	1405-0014 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.	4083 Formula: 122,500 respondents X (3/60) = 6,125 hours, which is a reduction of 4,083 hours from the current 10,208. Note: The burden per respondent was reduced from 5 minutes to 3 minutes. This is an estimate. 122,500 was the estimated number of users at the time.	Savings for customers: \$30,625 per year. Formula: If 25% of 122,500 respondents use the online version, at a savings of \$1-2 per form, the savings would be in the range of \$30,625-\$61,000. This is an estimate.	Bureau of Consular Affairs is in the process of developing an estimate of the resources needed for the completion of the online web-based components for this project

State	1405-0147 State; Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	Recording, Reporting, and Data Collection-Student and Exchange Visitor System (SEVIS) The Department of State added Forms DS-3036, 3037, and 7000 (SEVIS) in order to gather in a more compact manner information from designated sponsors of the exchange visitor program, teacher category. The sponsor application process (Form DS-3026) is handled partly electronically and partly in paper form. The application is completed online and serves as a notification and tracking system for new applications. Once submitted online, the applicant must submit a paper copy of the complete application with all required signed and notarized documents to DoS. The form takes approx. one hour to complete and an addl seven hours to gather supporting documentation. DS-3037 is used by designated sponsors wishing to update their RO/ARO information with DoS; it takes around 20 minutes to complete. The forms reduce paperwork because they	21,876	N/A	30-day Collection Notice was published on November 29, 2013. Target completion date: Spring-2015
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