4. Social Security Administration Eligible Non-Attorney Representative—
20 CFR 404.1717, 404.1745–404.1799, 416.1517, and 416.1545–416.1599—0960–0969. Section 3 of the Social Security Disability Applicants Access to Professional Representation Act (PRA) of 2010, Public Law 111–142, permanently extends the direct payment provision of Section 303 of the Social Security Protection Act (SSPA) of 2004, Public Law 108–203. The PRA permits SSA to extend direct payment of approved fees from claimants’ past-due benefits to certain non-attorney representatives. Prior to the enactment of the SSPA and PRA, only attorneys could receive direct payment of SSA-approved fees. Under the PRA, non-attorneys must meet certain prerequisites to be eligible for direct payment of fees. These prerequisites include: (1) A bachelor’s degree from an accredited institution of higher education, or four years of relevant professional experience and a high school diploma or General Education Development certificate; (2) passing a written examination administered by SSA testing the knowledge of relevant provisions of the Act under Titles II and XVI; (3) securing and maintaining continuous professional liability insurance, or equivalent, to protect claimants from malpractice; (4) passing a criminal background check; (5) demonstrating ongoing completion of continuing education courses. The PRA requires SSA to collect the information needed to determine if applicants have satisfied these prerequisites. SSA uses the information we collect on Form SSA–1691 to determine whether an applicant has fulfilled the statutory prerequisites and regulatory requirements as listed above. To verify this information, we also request the five required items listed above from each new applicant, and we request items #3 and #5 from all non-attorney representatives (new and existing) on a yearly basis. Every year, SSA evaluates the applications, conducts verification investigations, and issues recommendations regarding applicants’ eligibility to sit for the examination and eligibility to receive direct payment. The respondents are non-attorneys who want to receive direct payment of their fees for representational services before SSA.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modality of completion</th>
<th>Number of respondents</th>
<th>Frequency of response</th>
<th>Average burden per response (minutes)</th>
<th>Estimated total annual burden (hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HA–4633—PDF/paper version</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Records Express</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**[Public Notice: 9974]**

**30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Evacuee Manifest and Promissory Note**

**ACTION:** Notice of request for public comment and submission to OMB of proposed collection of information.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of State has submitted the information collection described below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 we are requesting comments on this collection from all interested individuals and organizations. The purpose of this Notice is to allow 30 days for public comment.

**DATES:** Submit comments directly to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) up to June 5, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:**

Dated: May 2, 2017.

Naomi R. Sipple,
Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.

[FR Doc. 2017–09084 Filed 5–4–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P
The purpose of the DS–5528 is to document the evacuation of persons from abroad when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster; document issuance of a crisis evacuation loan; obtain a Privacy Act Waiver to share information about the welfare of a U.S. citizen or U.S. lawful permanent resident consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974; and, to facilitate debt collection.

**Methodology**

An electronic version of the Evacuee Manifest and Promissory Note was created, allowing applicants to type their information into the form, print it, and present it to a consular officer at the evacuation point. Continued software development will provide the capability to electronically submit signed loan applications for adjudication. The final stage of software development will not only allow the applicant to enter his/her information and submit the form, but will also make the information available for all stages of financial processing including the Department of State’s debt collection process. Due to the potential for serious conditions during crisis events that often affect electronic and internet infrastructure systems, the electronic form will not replace the paper form. Rather, the paper form will still be maintained and used in the event that applicants are unable to submit forms electronically.

Michelle Bernier-Toth, Managing Director, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services, Department of State.

---

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

- **Title of Information Collection:** Evacuee Manifest and Promissory Note.
- **OMB Control Number:** 1405–0211.
- **Type of Request:** Extension of a Currently Approved Collection.
- **Originating Office:** Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services (CA/OCS).
- **Form Number:** DS–5528.
- **Respondents:** U.S. citizens, U.S. non-citizen nationals, lawful permanent residents, and third country nationals applying for emergency loan assistance during an evacuation.
- **Estimated Number of Respondents:** 525.
- **Estimated Number of Responses:** 525.
- **Average Time per Response:** 20 minutes.
- **Total Estimated Burden Time:** 175 hours.
- **Frequency:** On Occasion.
- **Obligation to Respond:** Required to Obtain Benefit.

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department.
- Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.
- Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Please note that comments submitted in response to this Notice are public record. Before including any detailed personal information, you should be aware that your comments as submitted, including your personal information, will be available for public review.

**Abstract of Proposed Collection**

The purpose of the DS–5528 is to document the evacuation of persons from abroad when their lives are endangered by war, civil unrest, or natural disaster; document issuance of a crisis evacuation loan; obtain a Privacy Act Waiver to share information about the welfare of a U.S. citizen or U.S. lawful permanent resident consistent with the Privacy Act of 1974; and, to facilitate debt collection.

**DATES:** This finding is effective on May 5, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Direct requests for additional information regarding the collection listed in this notice, including requests for copies of the proposed collection instrument and supporting documents, to Derek A. Rivers, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Overseas Citizens Services (CA/OCS/PMO), U.S. Department of State, 2201 C. St. NW., Washington, DC 20522, who may be reached at RiversDA@state.gov.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**[Public Notice: 9986]**

**Annual Certification of Shrimp-Harvesting Nations**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** On May 1, 2017, the Department of State certified that 13 shrimp-harvesting nations and four fisheries have a regulatory program comparable to that of the United States governing the incidental taking of the relevant species of sea turtles in the course of commercial shrimp harvesting and that the particular fishing environments of 26 shrimp-harvesting nations, one economy, and three fisheries do not pose a threat of the incidental taking of covered sea turtles in the course of such harvesting.

**DATES:** This finding is effective on May 5, 2017.

---

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Section 609 Program Manager, Office of Marine Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State, 2201 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20520–2758; telephone: (202) 647–3263; email: DS2031@state.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Section 609 of Public Law 101–162 (“Sec. 609”) prohibits imports of certain categories of shrimp unless the President certifies to the Congress by May 1, 1991, and annually thereafter, that either (1) the harvesting nation has adopted a program governing the incidental taking 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) the particular fishing environment of the harvesting nation 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”). The Department’s Revised Guidelines for the Implementation of Section 609 were published in the Federal Register on July 8, 1999, at 64 FR 36946.

***On May 1, 2017, 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, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, and Suriname. This year the Department was unable to certify Pakistan because it did not demonstrate that the sea turtle protection program is comparable in effectiveness to that of the United States. Therefore, no wild-caught shrimp or product of that shrimp harvested in Pakistan and exported after April 30, 2017, will be permitted entry into the United States. 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 shrimp-harvesting grounds only in cold waters where the risk of taking sea turtles is negligible: 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...***