

Application scenario	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Average burden per response (minutes)	Estimated total annual burden (hours)	Average theoretical hourly cost amount (dollars)*	Average wait time in field office (minutes)**	Total annual opportunity cost (dollars)***
iSSNRC Modality							
Adult U.S. Citizens requesting a replacement card with no changes through the iSSNRC	3,002,698	1	5	250,225	*28.01	**0	***7,008,802
Adult U.S. Citizens requesting a replacement card with a name change through iSSNRC	1,312	1	5	109	*28.01	**0	***3,053
oSSNAP Modality							
Adult U.S. Citizens providing information to receive a replacement card through the oSSNAP+	822,104	1	5	68,509	*28.01	**24	***11,129,802
Adult U.S. Citizens providing information to receive an original card through the oSSNAP+	37,323	1	5	3,110	*28.01	*24	***505,272
Adult Non-U.S. Citizens providing information to receive an original card through the oSSNAP+	204,081	1	5	17,007	*28.01	**24	***2,762,878
Adult Non-U.S. Citizens providing information to receive a replacement card through the oSSNAP+	84,635	1	5	7,053	*28.01	**24	***1,145,805
SSNAP/SS-5 Modality							
Respondents who do not have to provide parents' SSNs	6,973,505	1	9	1,046,026	*28.01	**24	***107,430,338
Respondents whom we ask to provide parents' SSNs (when applying for original SSN cards for children under age 12)	207,521	1	9	31,128	*28.01	**24	***3,196,949
Applicants age 12 or older who need to answer additional questions so SSA can determine whether we previously assigned an SSN	1,113,144	1	10	185,524	*28.01	**24	***17,668,204
Applicants asking for a replacement SSN card beyond the allowable limits (i.e., who must provide additional documentation to accompany the application)	6,703	1	60	6,703	*28.01	**24	***262,846
Enumeration Quality Review							
Authorization to SSA to obtain personal information cover letter	500	1	15	125	*28.01	**24	***9,103
Authorization to SSA to obtain personal information follow-up cover letter	500	1	15	125	*28.01	**24	***9,103
Grand Total							
Totals	16,213,543	1,928,937	***159,309,973

* The number of respondents for this modality is an estimate based on google analytics data for the SS-5 form downloads from SSA.Gov.
 * We based this figure on average Hospital Records Clerks (<https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes292098.htm>), and average U.S. worker's hourly wages (https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm) as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

** We based this figure on the average FY 2023 wait times for field offices, based on SSA's current management information data.

*** This figure does not represent actual costs that SSA is imposing on recipients of Social Security payments to complete this application; rather, these are theoretical opportunity costs for the additional time respondents will spend to complete the application. *There is no actual charge to respondents to complete the application.*

Dated: March 28, 2023.
Naomi Sipple,
Reports Clearance Officer, Social Security Administration.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
[Public Notice: 12031]
U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy; Notice of Charter Renewal for the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy

The Department of State has renewed the Charter for the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy (ACPD).

The Commission was originally established under section 604 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1469), and under

section 8 of Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977. It was permanently reauthorized pursuant to section 5604 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2022 (Pub. L. 117-81), which amended section 1134 of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6553).

For more than 70 years, the ACPD has appraised U.S. Government activities intended to understand, inform, and influence foreign publics and has aimed to increase the understanding of and support for these activities. The Commission conducts research and symposia that provide honest

assessments and informed discourse on public diplomacy efforts across the U.S. Government, and it disseminates findings through reports, white papers, and other publications. It reports to the President, Secretary of State, and Congress. The Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs' Office of Policy, Planning, and Resources (R/PPR) provides administrative support for the ACPD.

The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of the Commission represent the public interest and are selected from a cross section of educational, communications, cultural, scientific, technical, public service, labor, business, and professional backgrounds. No more than four members may be from any one political party. The President designates a member to chair the Commission.

The current members of the Commission are: Mr. Sim Farar of California, Chair; Mr. William Hybl of Colorado, Vice-Chair; and Ms. Anne Terman Wedner of Florida. Four seats on the Commission currently are vacant.

The Charter renewal was filed on March 15, 2023.

For further information about the Commission, please contact Vivian S. Walker, the Commission's Designated Federal Officer and Executive Director, at WalkerVS@state.gov.

Authority: 22 U.S.C. 2651a, 22 U.S.C. 1469, 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*, and 41 CFR 102-3.150.

Kristina K. Zamary,

Department of State.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 12028]

2022 Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act Annual Report

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice contains the text of the report required by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, as submitted by the Secretary of State.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Self, email: SelfAH@state.gov, Phone: (202) 412-3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 21, 2022, the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs approved the following report pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Pub. L. 114-328,

Title XII, Subtitle F), as amended by Public Law 117-110, Section 6 (collectively, "the Act"), which is implemented and built upon by E.O. 13818 of December 20, 2017, "E.O. Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption" (E.O. 13818). The text of the report follows:

Pursuant to Section 1264 of the Act, and in accordance with E.O. 13818, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, submits this report to detail the Administration's implementation of the Act in the 2022 reporting period.

In 2022, the United States took significant action under the Global Magnitsky sanctions program ("Global Magnitsky"), designating 35 foreign persons over the course of the year. As of December 10, 2022, the United States has designated a total of 450 foreign persons (individuals and entities) pursuant to E.O. 13818. This sanctions program, which targets those connected to serious human rights abuse, corrupt actors, and their enablers, represents the best of the United States' values and enduring commitment to promote respect for human rights and combat corruption around the world. Through the Act and E.O. 13818, the United States has sought to disrupt and deter serious human rights abuse and corruption abroad; promote accountability for those who act with impunity; and maintain U.S. global leadership on anticorruption and human rights promotion in coordination with U.S. partners, allies, and civil society where appropriate. In recognition of the repeal of Section 1265 of the Act, signed into law on April 8, 2022 in Public Law 117-110, Section 6 (which enables the Reauthorization of Sanctions Under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act with Respect to Human Rights Violations and Corruption), the Administration can and will continue to utilize this tool to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law globally.

As the President outlined in his National Security Strategy (NSS), the United States will stand with our allies and partners to combat new threats aimed at our democracies. The Administration will take special aim at confronting corruption, which rots democracy from the inside, erodes government stability, impedes economic development, and is increasingly weaponized by authoritarian states to undermine democratic institutions. The United States seeks to promote respect for human rights; address discrimination, inequity, and marginalization in all its forms; and

stand up for democracy, the rule of law, and human dignity. On all these issues, the United States works to forge a common approach with like-minded countries. Through implementation of the Global Magnitsky sanctions program, the Administration is taking action to execute the President's vision as described in the NSS.

The Global Magnitsky program and cooperation with like-minded international partners directly address the objectives outlined in the President's 2021 Memorandum on Establishing the Fight Against Corruption as a Core National Security Interest. This memorandum states that corruption threatens U.S. national security, economic equity, global anti-poverty and development efforts, and democracy itself. It directs U.S. government action to strengthen efforts to hold accountable corrupt individuals and their facilitators, including by, where appropriate, identifying, freezing, and recovering stolen assets through sanctions or other authorities; bolster the capacity of domestic and international institutions and multilateral bodies focused on establishing global anti-corruption norms; and work with international partners to counteract strategic corruption by foreign leaders, foreign state-owned or affiliated enterprises, and other foreign actors and their domestic collaborators.

On December 20, 2021, President Biden elevated anti-corruption to the forefront of U.S. national security strategy with the first ever U.S. Strategy on Countering Corruption, consisting of five mutually reinforcing pillars, including (i) Modernizing, Coordinating, and Resourcing U.S. Government Efforts to Fight Corruption, (ii) Curbing Illicit Finance, (iii) Holding Corrupt Actors Accountable, (iv) Preserving and Strengthening the Multilateral Anti-Corruption Architecture, and (v) Improving Diplomatic Engagement and Leveraging Foreign Assistance. This anti-corruption strategy spotlights the Global Magnitsky sanctions program among the U.S. government's foreign policy tools for promoting global accountability for serious human rights abuse and corruption through the imposition of financial sanctions on foreign persons.

Actions taken in 2022 continue to demonstrate the reach, flexibility, and broad scope of Global Magnitsky. The United States responded to serious human rights abuse and corruption globally, deterring and disrupting some of the most egregious behavior by foreign actors. These actions targeted, among others, corrupt politicians