

Prevention Lifeline Network, consisting of a system of toll-free telephone numbers that route calls from anywhere in the United States to a network of local crisis centers. In turn, the local centers link callers to local emergency, mental health, and social service resources.

Through its grantee which is administering the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline Network, SAMHSA developed a Call Log in an effort to monitor basic trends in calls received. Data from this instrument will inform the Lifeline's ability to enhance network services, provide training to crisis

counselors, and more effectively target its promotional efforts, thus increasing the network's accessibility to people at risk for suicidal behavior and optimizing public health efforts to prevent suicide and suicidal behavior.

All 125 networked crisis centers will be invited to complete the Call Logs, which will be available in both Web-based and hardcopy formats. For the estimated 80% of centers that already collect compatible data, an IT worker will be able to conduct monthly downloads from their own software systems. For the remaining centers, trained crisis counselors will be able to

complete the majority of Call Log items during the course of the call, without asking the caller specific questions. They will use their judgment as to whether to complete the remainder of the Call Log at the conclusion of individual calls. Completing the form entails asking callers several basic questions (e.g., age, race, ethnicity, veteran status, how they heard about the Lifeline service). No identifiable information will be collected.

The estimated annual response burden<sup>1</sup> to collect this information is as follows:

Type of respondent	Number of respondents	Responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours per response	Total hour burden per respondent	Total hour burden, all respondents
IT Worker (extract, reformat, upload; ACCs) .....	<sup>2</sup> 111,100	12	1,200	.5	6	600
Caller (question response; NCCs) .....	<sup>3</sup> 26,640	1	26,640	.05	.05	1,332
Volunteer Crisis Counselor (form completion; NCCs) .....	4 375	<sup>5</sup> 36	13,500	.08	2.9	1,088
Paid Staff Crisis Counselor (form completion; NCCs) .....	375	36	13,500	.08	2.9	1,088
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27,490</b>	.....	<b>54,840</b>	.....	.....	<b>4,108</b>

Written comments and recommendations concerning the proposed information collection should be sent by May 1, 2009 to: SAMHSA Desk Officer, Human Resources and Housing Branch, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503; due to potential delays in OMB's receipt and processing of mail sent through the U.S. Postal Service, respondents are encouraged to submit comments by fax to: 202-395-6974.

Dated: March 25, 2009.

**Elaine Parry,**

*Director, Office of Program Services.*

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**BILLING CODE 4162-20-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Transportation Security Administration**

**Intent To Request Renewal From OMB of One Current Public Collection of Information: TSA Claims Management Program**

**AGENCY:** Transportation Security Administration (TSA), DHS.

**ACTION:** 60 day notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) invites public comment on one currently approved Information Collection Request (ICR), OMB control number 1652-0039, abstracted below that we will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for renewal in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and its expected burden. The collection involves the submission of information from claimants in order to thoroughly examine and resolve tort claims against the agency.

**DATES:** Send your comments by June 1, 2009.

centers or NCCs) and counselors would therefore need to ask Callers questions from the Call Log. A 30% response rate is anticipated. 444,000 total annual calls × (20% of the centers) = 88,800 annual calls answered by NCCs × (30% response rate) = 26,640 Call Logs completed by NCCs.

<sup>4</sup> Estimate based on crisis centers' average staffing level of 30 counselors, 50% (15) of whom are

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed or delivered to Ginger LeMay, PRA Officer, Office of Information Technology, TSA-11, Transportation Security Administration, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 20598-6011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ginger LeMay at the above address, or by telephone (571) 227-3616 or e-mail [ginger.lemay@dhs.gov](mailto:ginger.lemay@dhs.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Comments Invited**

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The ICR documentation is available at <http://www.reginfo.gov>. Therefore, in preparation for OMB review and approval of the following information collection, TSA is soliciting comments to—

(1) Evaluate whether the proposed information requirement is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

volunteer. 25 non-automated centers × 15 volunteer counselors = 375 volunteer counselors.

<sup>5</sup> Estimate assumes that incoming calls will be equally divided among volunteer and paid counselors. 26,640 calls ÷ 750 total counselors = 36 calls per counselor.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates based on 444,000 calls annually.

<sup>2</sup> 100 (80%) of the networked crisis centers currently collect this data electronically (automated crisis centers or ACCs). An IT worker would need to extract, reformat, and upload those records monthly.

<sup>3</sup> 25 (20%) of the networked crisis centers do not currently collect this data (non-automated crisis

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including using appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

#### Information Collection Requirement

OMB Control Number 1652-0039; TSA Claims Management Program allows the agency to collect information from claimants in order to thoroughly examine and resolve tort claims against the agency. TSA receives approximately 1,900 tort claims per month arising from airport screening activities and other circumstances, including motor vehicle accidents and employee loss. The Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 1402(b), 2401(b), 2671-2680) is the authority under which the TSA Claims Management Branch adjudicates tort claims.

The data is collected whenever an individual believes s/he has experienced property loss or damage, a personal injury, or other damages due to the negligence or wrongful act or omission of a TSA employee, and decides to file a Federal tort claim against TSA. Submission of a claim is entirely voluntary and initiated by individuals. The claimants (or respondents) to this collection are typically the traveling public. Currently, claimants file a claim by submitting to TSA a Standard Form 95 (SF-95), which has been approved under OMB control number 1105-0008. Because TSA requires further clarifying information, claimants are asked to complete a Supplemental Information page added to the SF-95. If TSA determines payment is warranted, TSA will send the claimant a form requesting banking information (routing and accounting numbers) in order to direct payment to the claimant. This form has been approved under OMB control number 1652-0039.

Claim instructions and forms are available through the TSA Web site at <http://www.tsa.gov>. Claimants must download these forms and mail or fax them to TSA. On the Supplemental Information page, claimants are asked to provide additional claim information including: (1) E-Mail address, (2) location of incident within the airport, (3) airport, (4) complete travel itinerary, (5) whether baggage was delayed by airline, (6) why they believe TSA was negligent, (7) whether they used a third-

party baggage service, (8) whether they were traveling under military orders, and (9) whether they submitted claims with the airlines or insurance.

If TSA determines payment is warranted, TSA sends the claimant a form requesting: (1) Claimant signature, (2) banking information, and (3) Social Security number (required by the U.S. Treasury for all Government payments to the public pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3325).

Under the current system of claims submitted by mail or fax, TSA estimates there will be approximately 22,800 respondents on an annual basis, for a total annual hour burden of 11,400 hours.

TSA will use all data collected from claimants to examine and analyze tort claims against the agency to determine alleged TSA liability and to reimburse claimants when claims are approved. In some cases, TSA may use the information to identify victims of theft or to aid any criminal investigations into property theft.

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on March 26, 2009.

**Ginger LeMay,**

*Paperwork Reduction Act Officer, Office of Information Technology.*

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**BILLING CODE 9110-05-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Customs and Border Protection

[Docket No. USCBP-2008-0112]

#### Enhanced Bonding Requirement for Certain Shrimp Importers

**AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** General notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice ends the designation of shrimp subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders as a special category or covered case subject to an enhanced bonding requirement (EBR). A recent World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body Report held that the application of this requirement to shrimp from Thailand and India was inconsistent with U.S. WTO obligations. In response to this report, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is ending the designation of shrimp subject to antidumping or countervailing duty orders as a special category or covered case subject to the EBR. The shrimp importers affected by this requirement may request termination of any existing

continuous bonds pursuant to 19 CFR 113.27(a) and submit a new bond application pursuant to 19 CFR 113.12(b).

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* The notice is effective on April 1, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** David Genovese, AD/CVD & Revenue Policy & Programs Division, Trade Policy and Programs, Office of International Trade, *David.Genovese@dhs.gov*, (202) 863-6092.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

A key U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) mission is to collect all import duties determined to be due to the United States. Under CBP statutes and regulations, release of merchandise prior to the determination of all duties that may be owed is ordinarily permitted, provided the importer posts a bond or other security to insure payment of duties and compliance with other applicable laws and regulations. The final assessment of duties occurs at liquidation of the entry.

The United States maintains a retrospective antidumping and countervailing duty system. The retrospective system means that in the case of goods subject to antidumping or countervailing (AD/CV) duties, the actual rates of AD/CV duties owed are calculated after the entry is made, in an assessment review conducted by the Department of Commerce (DOC). There is a delay between entry and final duty collection, and the United States requires that a security be provided. When an importer requests an assessment review of an AD/CV duty order, the amount of the duty that is ultimately assessed, based on the final AD/CV duty rate, sometimes does not correspond to the amount of security posted.

CBP follows instructions from the DOC. The DOC determines the actual AD/CV duty rates owed on merchandise subject to an AD/CV duty order. CBP assesses the duties owed on specific entries upon liquidation, pursuant to DOC instructions as to the final rates. However, CBP has found that many importers subject to AD/CV duties fail to pay the additional duties determined to be due at liquidation. As a result, because defaults on AD/CV duty supplemental bills have increased significantly, CBP conducted an internal policy review of revenue protection strategies.