

expenses when it determines SSI eligibility and payment amount. In some cases, this permits SSI eligibility where it would otherwise not exist.

- Eligibility for SSI generally results in eligibility for Medicaid, as well. Medicaid can cover the cost of medicines and other items not presently covered by Medicare.

- If an individual is eligible for SSI, a PASS may permit a higher benefit.

- Income excluded under a PASS also is excluded from consideration in determinations of eligibility for Food Stamps and Federal housing assistance.

An important way in which a PASS can help pay for a major purchase is by its use to obtain and pay off a loan. People with disabilities who have little income or credit rarely have the option to save for a major purchase or obtain financing. Approval of a PASS that has loan payments built into it has made it possible for some individuals to obtain financing for major purchases. This can have the added advantage of enabling someone to establish or rebuild credit, which can be critical to running a business.

Who May Participate in the Work Incentives for Participants in the Florida Freedom Initiative Demonstration?

To take part in the Work Incentives for Participants in the Florida Freedom Initiative, an individual must be receiving SSI benefits based on disability or blindness and be enrolled in the Florida Freedom Initiative demonstration.

Consent Required

The consent of an SSI beneficiary to participate in this demonstration project is required under section 1110(b)(2)(b) of the Act and 20 CFR 416.250(d). The State of Florida will obtain written consent from every participant who is an SSI beneficiary. The consent will ensure that participation is voluntary and participants will be informed that they can stop participating at any time.

New or Additional Program Costs

We anticipate that the Work Incentives for Participants in the Florida Freedom Initiative demonstration will involve no, or minimal, new or additional program costs to the Federal government under title XVI of the Act or to the State of Florida under section 1616 of the Act. If the Commissioner decided not to exercise her authority under section 1110(b) of the Act to provide the waivers described in this announcement, we believe that few if any SSI beneficiaries would participate in the Florida Freedom Initiative since

to do so could result in a reduction or loss of SSI benefits. Continued SSI eligibility for beneficiaries who choose to participate in the demonstration project is not a new or additional cost related to the Commissioner's demonstration project.

Statutory and Regulatory Provisions Waived: The Commissioner waives for the duration of an individual's participation in the Cash and Counseling demonstration project certain SSI resources counting rules where application of those rules would otherwise affect the eligibility of an individual for SSI. The specific statutory and regulatory provisions waived are those described in the preceding section.

Authority: Section 1110(b) of the Social Security Act.

Dated: January 30, 2004.

Jo Anne B. Barnhart,

Commissioner of Social Security.

[FR Doc. 04-2561 Filed 2-4-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

[Public Notice: 4613]

30-Day Notice of Proposed Information Collection: Recordkeeping, Reporting and Data Collection Requirements Under 22 CFR Part 62—the Exchange Visitor Program, Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS); OMB #1405-0147

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of State has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. Comments should be submitted to OMB within 30 days of the publication of this notice.

The following summarizes the information collection proposal submitted to OMB:

Type of Request: Revision and Extension of a Currently Approved Collection.

Originating Office: Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Title of Information Collection: Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Data Collection Requirements Under 22 CFR 62—the Exchange Visitor Program, Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS).

Frequency: Continuous.

Form Number: N/A.

Respondents: Designated program sponsors, potential sponsors, exchange visitors, foreign governments, and U.S. medical schools.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 190,205 respondents.

Average Hours Per Response: 5.5 hours. (The time burden per response ranges from 5 minutes to 20 hours depending on the requirement.)

Total Estimated Burden: 11,050,170 hours.

Public comments are being solicited to permit the agency to:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the 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 through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the proposed information collection and supporting documents may be obtained from Mr. Stanley Colvin, 301 4th Street, SW., Room 734, Washington, DC 20547, or at (202) 401-9810. Public comments and questions should be directed to the State Department Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Washington, DC 20530, who may be reached on (202) 395-7860.

Dated: August 8, 2003.
Patricia S. Harrison,
Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.
[FR Doc. 04-2489 Filed 2-4-04; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4710-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 4615]

Culturally Significant Objects Imported for Exhibition; Determinations: "Verrocchio's David Restored: A Renaissance Bronze From the National Museum of Bargello, Florence"

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: On October 16, 2003, notice was published on page 59673 of the

Federal Register (volume 68, number 200) by the Department of State pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 19, 1965 (79 Stat. 985; 22 U.S.C. 2459), Executive Order 12047 of March 27, 1978, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 2681, *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 6501 note, *et seq.*), Delegation of Authority No. 234 of October 1, 1999, and Delegation of Authority No. 236 of October 19, 1999, as amended, and Delegation of Authority No. 257 of April 15, 2003 (68 FR 19875). The referenced notice is corrected to include an additional object in the exhibition "Verrocchio's David Restored: A Renaissance Bronze from the National Museum of Bargello, Florence," imported from abroad for temporary exhibition within the United States, which I determine is of cultural significance. The additional object is imported pursuant to a loan agreement with the foreign owner. I also determine that the exhibition or display of the exhibit object at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC from on or about February 13, 2004, to on or about March 21, 2004, and at possible additional venues yet to be determined, is in the national interest. Public notice of these Determinations is ordered to be published in the **Federal Register**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information, including a list of the exhibit object, contact Carol B. Epstein, Attorney-Adviser, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State (telephone: (202) 619-6981). The address is Department of State, SA-44, 301 4th Street, SW., Room 700, Washington, DC 20547-0001.

Dated: January 30, 2004.

C. Miller Crouch,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 04-2490 Filed 2-4-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-08-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice 4614]

Office of Ocean Affairs; Protection of Sunken Warships, Military Aircraft and Other Sunken Government Property

1. On January 19, 2001, the President stated United States policy on sunken government vessels, aircraft and spacecraft ("State craft") of the United States and foreign nations. *See Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, vol. 37, no. 3, pages 195-196. The President advised, *inter alia*, "[t]hose who would engage in unauthorized

activities directed at sunken State craft * * * that disturbance or recovery of such craft should not occur without the express permission of the sovereign * * *." (The full text is set out at the end of this notice.)

2. The Governments of France, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation, Spain and the United Kingdom have advised the State Department of their policies, as follows:

France: "In accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (among others art. 32 & 236) and Customary Law, every State craft (e.g. warship, naval auxiliary and other vessel, aircraft or spacecraft owned or operated by a State) enjoys sovereign immunities, regardless of its location and the period elapsed since it was reduced to wreckage (general principle of non limitation of rights of States).

The primacy of the title of ownership is intangible and inalienable: no intrusive action may be taken regarding a French sunken State craft, without the express consent of the French Republic, unless it has been captured by another State prior to sinking.

But this primacy does not forbid the State to freely renounce, whenever it wants to and in a formal way, to use some of its right on the wreck (except its ownership).

These principles have been applied in the Agreement between the Government of the USA and the Government of the French Republic regarding the wreck of "La Belle", signed at Washington, DC, March 31st, 2003, and the Agreement between the Government of the USA and the Government of the French Republic concerning the wreck of the CSS Alabama, signed at Paris, October 4th, 1989. Source: Communication from the French Foreign Ministry, November 28, 2003.

Germany: "Under international law, warships and other vessels or aircraft owned or operated by a State and used only on government non-commercial service ("State vessels and aircraft") continue to enjoy sovereign immunity after sinking, wherever they are located. The Federal Republic of Germany also retains ownership of any German State vessel or aircraft owned by it or the German Reich at the time of its sinking. Further, many sunken warships and aircraft are maritime graves, which have to be respected. No intrusive action may be taken in relation to German State vessels or aircraft without the express consent of the German Government." Source: Communication from the German Foreign Ministry, October 30, 2003.

Japan: "According to international law, sunken State vessels, such as

warships and vessels on government service, regardless of location or of the time elapsed remain the property of the State owning them at the time of their sinking unless it explicitly and formally relinquishes its ownership. Such sunken vessels should be respected as maritime graves. They should not be salvaged without the express consent of the Japanese Government." Source: Communication from the Government of Japan, September 13, 2003.

Russian Federation: "Under international law of the sea all the sunken warships and government aircraft remain the property of their flag State. The Government of the Russian Federation retains ownership of any Russian sunken warship, including the warships of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union, regardless the time they sank. These craft are considered places of special governmental protection and cannot be salvaged without special permission of the Government of the Russian Federation." Source: Communication from the Government of the Russian Federation, October 3, 2003.

Spain: "The Embassy of Spain presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to address the matter of Spanish laws and policy regarding the remains of sunken vessels that were lost while in the service of the Kingdom of Spain and/or were transporting property of the Kingdom of Spain. In accordance with Spanish and international law, Spain has not abandoned or otherwise relinquished its ownership or other interests with respect to such vessels and/or its contents, except by specific action pertaining to particular vessels or property taken by Royal Decree or Act of Parliament in accordance with Spanish law. Many such vessels also are the resting place of military and/or civilian casualties.

"The Embassy of Spain accordingly wishes to give notice that salvage or other disturbance of sunken vessels or their contents in which Spain has such interests is not authorized and may not be conducted without express consent by an authorized representative of the Kingdom of Spain." Source: Embassy of Spain, Washington, DC, Note No. 128, December 19, 2002.

United Kingdom: "Under international law, warships, naval auxiliaries, and other vessels or aircraft owned or operated by a State and used only on government non-commercial service ("State vessels and aircraft") enjoy sovereign immunity. State vessels and aircraft continue to enjoy sovereign immunity after sinking, unless they were captured by another State prior to sinking or the flag State has expressly