

persons who will attend the meeting and require the services of a sign language interpreter should contact the Regional Office at least five (5) working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

The meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, DC, April 2, 1997.

Carol-Lee Hurley,

Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit.
[FR Doc. 97-9228 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6335-01-P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the Vermont Advisory Committee

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, that a meeting of the Vermont Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene at 12:30 p.m. and adjourn at 4:30 p.m. on May 13, 1997, at the Sheraton Hotel and Conference Center, 870 Williston Road, Burlington, Vermont 05403. The purpose of the meeting is to receive updates from speakers on racial harassment in Vermont public schools and to continue work on a project proposal for a Committee activity in late fall 1997.

Persons desiring additional information, or planning a presentation to the Committee, should contact Committee Chairperson Kimberly B. Cheney, 802-229-0334, or Ki-Taek Chun, Director of the Eastern Regional Office, 202-376-7533 (TDD 202-376-8116). Hearing-impaired persons who will attend the meeting and require the services of a sign language interpreter should contact the Regional Office at least five (5) working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

The meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Dated at Washington, DC, April 2, 1997.

Carol-Lee Hurley,

Chief, Regional Programs Coordination Unit.
[FR Doc. 97-9227 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

Shipper's Export Declaration Program

ACTION: Proposed collection; comment request.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before June 9, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Linda Engelmeier, Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Jerome M. Greenwell, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Room 2176, Federal Office Building #3, Washington, DC 20233-0001, (301) 457-2238.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Shipper's Export Declaration (SEDs), Forms 7525-V, 7525-V Alternate (Intermodal), and their electronic equivalents are the basis for the official U.S. export statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census (Census). The SED for In-transit Goods and Form 7513 serves as the source document from which Census collects and compiles the official U.S. statistics on outbound in-transit shipments. Title 13, United States Code, Chapter 9, Sections 301-307 authorizes the collection of all these data. The official export statistics provide a basic component for the compilation of the U.S. position on merchandise trade. These data is an essential component of the monthly totals on U.S. overall trade in goods and services, a leading economic indicator.

The statistical information on the SED shows what is being exported (description and commodity classification number), how much (quantity, gross weight and value), how it is being exported (mode of transportation, exporting carrier and whether containerized), from where (state of origin and port of export), to where (port of unloading and country of ultimate destination), and when (date of exportation). The identification of the exporter, forwarding agent, and consignee provide contacts for verification of the statistical information. The Government uses every data element on the SED for (1)

statistical purposes, (2) export control, and/or (3) to obtain information to avoid additional surveys.

The SEDs also are export control documents under Title 50, United States Code and are used to detect and prevent the export of certain commodities (for example, high technology or military goods) to unauthorized destinations or end users. The SEDs as official documents of export transactions, enable the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) and the Bureau of Export Administration to enforce the Export Administration Regulations and thereby detect and prevent the export of high technology commodities to unauthorized destinations. The Department of State uses the SED to enforce the International Traffic in Arms Regulations to detect and prevent the export of arms and ammunition to unauthorized destinations.

In the past, each different type of paper SED form was cleared separately. In recent years the number of submissions via automated programs, the Automated Export Reporting Program (AERP) operated by Census and the new Automated Export System (AES) operated by Customs, have grown rapidly and must now be considered as part of the SED submissions. With this submission we will combine the various types of SEDs, both paper and electronic, under one OMB clearance submission to better reflect reporting burden and streamline the clearance process.

II. Method of Collection

The SEDs are required for virtually all export shipments valued over \$2500 from the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The SED program is unique among Census statistical collections since it is not sent to respondents soliciting responses as is the case in surveys. Filing the SED information is mandatory under Title 13, Chapter 9 of the United States Code and over 5.6 million paper SEDs and over 53 million automated records were submitted in 1996. Exporters can purchase the paper SEDs or they may have them privately printed. In addition, over 300 automated exporters or exporter agents submit data using prescribed automated formats. For this reason Census attempts to avoid frequent changes in data content and format. The paper SEDs and automated formats in their present form have been in continuous use since 1985 with minor revisions in 1988. Once again for this submission, there has been no change in these formats.

Exporters or their agents file individual paper SEDs with the

exporting carriers at the time that each export shipment leaves the United States. The carriers submit the documents to Customs officials when the carrier departs the United States and Customs then transmits the SEDs to Census on a flow basis for statistical processing. For exports to Canada, the United States is substituting Canadian import statistics for U.S. exports to Canada in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by both the Customs and statistical agencies in both countries. Similarly, under this MOU, Canada is substituting U.S. import statistics for Canadian exports to the United States. These data exchange eliminates the requirement for U.S. exporters to file any information with the U.S. government. This results in the elimination of over three million SEDs annually.

The Census also allows monthly reporting of export information directly to Census via its AERP in lieu of filing individual SEDs for transactions submitted by automated exporters, freight forwarders, and exporting carriers. Information for over 5.3 million export transactions were reported through the AERP program during calendar year 1996.

In addition, Census is participating with Customs in implementing and expanding the new AES. The new AES, provides a voluntary automated alternative to filing the paper SED. As the new AES grows, AERP will be phased out with planned termination for the AERP program targeted for 1999. The AES is currently available for export transactions shipped by vessel and is expected to be made available for reporting transactions shipped via air and overland modes of transport in the near future. The AES is being developed in accordance with the National Performance review with the aim of bringing total automation to the export process by promoting a paperless environment. Currently, Census has extracted information on approximately 8500 export transactions since the AES began operation in late 1996.

In summary, information on 60 percent of export transactions are reported via automated formats and 40 percent of export transactions continue to be reported via paper SEDs.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0607-0001 (SED forms are currently also cleared under 0607-0018 and 0607-0152. This submission will combine all forms and eliminate these two other clearances.)

Form Number: 7525V, 7525V Alternate, 7513, AERP and AES submissions.

Type of Review: Regular Submission.
Affected Public: Exporters, Freight Forwarders, Export Carriers.

Estimated Number of Responses: 11,052,902: 7525V—3,711,470; 7525V Alt—1,855,735; 7513—144,080; AERP—5,332,717; AES—8,900;

Estimated Time Per Response: 11.166 minutes for 7525V, 7525V Alt and 7513; 3 minutes for AERP and AES submissions.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 1,329,951: 7525V—690,705; 7525V Alt—345,352; 7513—26,813; AERP—266,636; AES—445;

Estimated Total Annual Cost: 1,329,951 @ \$10/hour=\$13,299,510.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.
Legal Authority: Chapter 9, Title 13, United States Code.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: April 4, 1997.

Linda Engelmeier,
Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of Management and Organization.
[FR Doc. 97-9176 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[DOCKET 8-97]

Foreign-Trade Zone 82—Mobile, AL; Application for Subzone Status, Coastal Mobile Refining Co (Oil Refinery Complex), Mobile County, AL; Correction

The Federal Register notice (62 FR 8422, 2/25/97) describing the

application submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the City of Mobile, Alabama, grantee of FTZ 82, requesting special-purpose subzone status for the oil refinery complex of Coastal Mobile Refining Company (wholly-owned subsidiary of Coastal Corporation), located in Mobile County, Alabama, is corrected as follows for clarification:

Paragraph 4, Sentence 2, should read, "On domestic sales, the company would be able to choose the Customs duty rate that applies to certain finished products such as asphalt (duty-free) by admitting incoming foreign crude oil in non-privileged foreign status."

Dated: April 2, 1997.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-9262 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 874]

Grant of Authority; Establishment of a Foreign-Trade Zone Yuma, Arizona Area

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, by an Act of Congress approved June 18, 1934, an Act "To provide for the establishment of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes," as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u) (the Act), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) is authorized to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, Yuma County Airport Authority, Inc., an Arizona non-profit civic corporation, (the Grantee) has made application to the Board (FTZ Docket 10-96, 61 FR 6972, 2/23/96), requesting the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at the Yuma International Airport in Yuma County, Arizona, within the San Luis Customs port of entry; and,

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the Federal Register, and the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report and finds that the requirements of the Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that