

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]
BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

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

approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 219, at the site described in the application, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 2nd day of April 1997.

Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

William M. Daley,

Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-9261 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[DOCKET 25-97]

Foreign-Trade Zone 202, Los Angeles, CA; Proposed Foreign-Trade Subzone, Chevron U.S.A. Inc. (Oil Refinery Complex) El Segundo, CA

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) by the Los Angeles Board of Harbor Commissioners, grantee of FTZ 202, requesting special-purpose subzone status for the oil refinery complex of Chevron U.S.A. Inc., located in El Segundo, California. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally filed on March 31, 1997.

The refinery complex (256,000 BPD, 1,200 employees) is located on a 1,000-acre site at 324 W. El Segundo Boulevard, in El Segundo (Los Angeles County), California, some 19 miles south of Los Angeles. The refinery is used to produce fuels and petrochemical feedstocks. Fuel products include gasoline, jet fuel, distillates, residual fuels, naphthas and motor fuel blendstocks. Petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products include methane, ethane, propane, propylene, butane, petroleum coke and sulfur. Some 19 percent of the crude oil (92 percent of inputs), and some motor fuel blendstocks are sourced abroad.

Zone procedures would exempt the refinery from Customs duty payments on the foreign products used in its exports. On domestic sales, the company would be able to choose the

Customs duty rates that apply to certain petrochemical feedstocks and refinery by-products (duty-free) by admitting incoming foreign crude oil and natural gas condensate in non-privileged foreign status. The duty rates on inputs range from 5.25¢/barrel to 10.5¢/barrel. The application indicates that the savings from zone procedures would help improve the refinery's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is June 9, 1997. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to June 24, 1997.

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Export Assistance Center, 11000 Wilshire Blvd., Room 9200, Los Angeles, California 90024

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 3716, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230

Dated: April 2, 1997.

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-9263 Filed 4-9-97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-802]

Gray Portland Cement and Clinker From Mexico; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final results of antidumping duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: On May 14, 1996, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping duty order on gray

portland cement and clinker from Mexico. The review covers one manufacturer/exporter, CEMEX, S.A. (CEMEX), and the period August 1, 1993, through July 31, 1994. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment.

For our final results, we have determined that CEMEX failed to cooperate with the Department. As a result, we have assigned CEMEX a margin based upon the best information available (BIA) in accordance with section 776(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Specifically, when a company refuses to cooperate with the Department or otherwise significantly impedes the proceedings, we assign as BIA the higher of: (a) The highest rate found for any firm for the same class or kind of merchandise in the same country of origin in the less-than-fair value (LTFV) investigation or a prior administrative review, or (b) the highest rate found in this review for any firm for the same class or kind of merchandise in the same country of origin. For purposes of the instant review, the margin applied is the highest rate found for any firm in the second administrative review, i.e., CEMEX's margin, as amended pursuant to court-ordered remand proceedings, 109.43 percent. See *CEMEX, S.A. v. United States*, Slip Op. 96-179 (CIT Oct. 24, 1996), *appeal pending*, Appeal No. 97-1151 (Fed. Cir.) The "All Others" rate for this order is 61.35 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 10, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nithya Nagarajan or Kristen Smith, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3793.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute and Regulations

The Department is conducting this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and the Department's regulations are in reference to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Background

On May 14, 1996, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 2884) the preliminary results of its administrative review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Mexico (55 FR 35371). The Department has now completed this review in accordance with section 751(a).