to be reported. Currently, the definition of export license in the FTR does not account for licenses that do not have a specific value or quantity and, as a result, we are adding language to clarify 15 CFR 30.2(a)(1)(iv). The Census Bureau is revising requirements for split shipments to incorporate new timeframes that were initially announced in FTR Letter #6, Notice of Regulatory Change for Split Shipments. In practice, the export trade community already adheres to these filing timeframes. These clarifications do not impose new reporting requirements because these shipments currently require filing in the AES.

While the Census Bureau is proposing to add two additional data elements, the overall time per response is expected to remain at three minutes per AES filing. Data captured based on the new export reporting requirements are essential in compiling complete and accurate export statistics, as well as strengthening export controls.

II. Method of Collection

Except as noted in 15 CFR 30.2(a)(1)(iv), an electronic AES record is required for all export shipments valued more than $2,500 per Schedule B number from the United States, including Foreign Trade Zones located therein, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to foreign countries; for exports between the United States and Puerto Rico; and for exports to the U.S. Virgin Islands from the United States or Puerto Rico. Additionally, an AES record is required for the export of rough diamonds, used self-propelled vehicles and all exports requiring an export license from any other government agency or license exemption from the Department of State, regardless of value. The AES record is also required for exports with certain license exceptions from the Bureau of Industry and Security. The AES program is unique among Census Bureau statistical collections since respondents are not solicited for responses, as is the case with surveys. Filing export information via the AES is a mandatory process under Title 13, Chapter 9, U.S.C. The export trade community can access the AES via a free Internet-based system, AESDirect, or they can use software that connects directly with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) Automated Commercial Environment.

For exports to Canada, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by CBP, Canada Border Services Agency, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. Census Bureau enables the United States to substitute Canadian import statistics for U.S. export statistics. Similarly, in accordance with the MOU, Canada substitutes U.S. import statistics for Canadian exports to the United States. This exchange of data eliminates the requirement for the export trade community to file the EEI with the U.S. Government for the majority of export shipments to Canada, thus resulting in the elimination of over eight million AES records annually. Export shipments to Canada of rough diamonds, used vehicles, or those that require a license must be filed through the AES. In addition, export shipments from the United States through Canada destined to a country other than Canada require an AES record.

In most instances, a U.S. Principal Party in Interest or authorized agent must file EEI via the AES and annotate the commercial loading documents with the proof of filing citation prior to the export of a shipment. In instances where the AES filing is not required, the proper exemption legend must be noted on the commercial loading documents per 15 CFR 30.7. The AES enables the U.S. Government to significantly improve the quality, timeliness, and coverage of export statistics. Since July 1995, the Census Bureau and the CBP have utilized the AES to improve the reporting of export trade information, customer service, increase compliance with and enforcement of export laws, and provides paperless reports of export information. The AES also enables the U.S. Government to increase its ability to prevent the export of certain items by unauthorized parties, to unauthorized destinations and end users through electronic filing.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607–0152. Form Number(s): Automated Export System (AES) submissions.


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: August 14, 2015.
Glenna Mickelson, Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer
[PR Doc. 2015–20537 Filed 8–19–15; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board


Mercedes-Benz U.S. International, Inc. (MBUSI), operator of Subzone 98A, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Vance, Alabama. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on July 22, 2015.

MBUSI already has authority to produce multipurpose/sport utility passenger motor vehicles. The current request would add a new finished product (passenger vehicle bodies) and foreign-status materials and components to the scope of authority. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), additional FTZ authority would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt MBUSI from customs duty payments on the foreign status materials and components used in export production. On its domestic sales, MBUSI would be able to choose
the duty rate during customs entry procedures that applies to passenger motor vehicles and related bodies (duty rate 2.5%) for the foreign status materials and components noted below and in the existing scope of authority. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign status production equipment.

The materials and components sourced from abroad include: First-aid kits; adhesives; putties; caulks; lubricating oils; cleaning agents/polishing compounds; plastic protective sheets; paper shapes with adhesive backing; felt shapes; tufted floor coverings; adhesive cotton tape; steel tacks; aluminum fasteners (rivets, washers, nuts); wrenches (lug, socket); iron/steel rivets; windshield washer assemblies and related parts; electromechanical hydraulic units/apparel; power supplies; magnets; engine heaters; block heaters; telematics/media/GPS assemblies; microphone assemblies; speaker/amplifier assemblies; parts of speakers and microphones; radio/television transmission apparatus; cameras; radio navigation equipment; radio remote controls; video monitors; vehicle angle modules; control modules; carrier plates; wheel speed sensors; radio interference filters; flat panel displays; checking instruments; electrical instruments; and, felt strips (HTSUS Subheading 5602.10) (duty rate ranges from free to 12%). Inputs included in textile category 223 (classified within HTSUS Subheading 5602.10) will be admitted to Subzone 98A under privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41), thereby precluding inverted tariff benefits on such items.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board’s Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is September 29, 2015. A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 2103, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230–0002, and in the “Reading Room” section of the FTZ Board’s Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Pierre Duy at Pierre.Duy@trade.gov or (202) 482–1378.

Dated: August 6, 2015.
Andrew McGilvray, Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015–20602 Filed 8–19–15; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD

[8–25–2015]

FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE 122—CORPUS CHRISTI, TX; AUTHORIZATION OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITY: M & G RESINS, LLC (POLYETHYLENE TEREPHALATE AND TEREPHALIC ACID); CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

On April 17, 2015, the Port of Corpus Christi Authority, grantee of FTZ 122, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board on behalf of M & G Resins, LLC, within Subzone 122S, in Corpus Christi, Texas.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the Federal Register inviting public comment (80 FR 24231–24232, 4–30–2015). The FTZ Board has determined that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification is authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board’s regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: August 17, 2015.
Andrew McGilvray, Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2015–20602 Filed 8–19–15; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

RIN 0648–XDS13

MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT REPORTS

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of availability; response to comments.

SUMMARY: As required by the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS has incorporated public comments into revisions of the 2014 marine mammal stock assessment reports (SARs).

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of SARs are available on the Internet as regional compilations and individual reports at the following address: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/sars/.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Shannon Bettridge, Office of Protected Resources, 301–427–8402, Shannon.Bettridge@noaa.gov; Marcia Muto, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, 206–526–4026, Marcia.Muto@noaa.gov; Peter Corkeron, Northeast Fisheries Science Center, 508–495–2191, Peter.Corkeron@noaa.gov; or Jim Carretta, Southwest Fisheries Science Center, 858–546–7171, Jim.Carretta@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background

Section 117 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.) requires NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to prepare SARs for each stock of marine mammals occurring in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. These reports contain information regarding the distribution and abundance of the stock, population growth rates and trends, the stock’s Potential Biological Removal (PBR) level, estimates of annual human-caused mortality and serious injury from all sources, descriptions of the fisheries with which the stock interacts, and the status of the stock. Initial reports were completed in 1995.

The MMPA requires NMFS and FWS to review the SARs at least annually for strategic and non-strategic stocks and for which significant new information is available, and at least once every three years for non-strategic stocks. NMFS and FWS are required to revise a SAR if the status of the stock has changed or can be more accurately determined. NMFS, in conjunction with the Alaska, Atlantic, and Pacific Scientific Review Groups (SRGs), reviewed the status of marine mammal stocks as required and revised reports in each of the three regions.

As required by the MMPA, NMFS updated SARs for 2014, and the revised reports were made available for public review and comment for 90 days (80 FR 4881, January 29, 2015). NMFS received comments on the draft SARs and has revised the reports as necessary. This notice announces the availability of the final 2014 reports for the 88 stocks that are currently finalized. These reports are available on NMFS’ Web site (see ADDRESSES).

Comments and Responses

NMFS received letters containing comments on the draft 2014 SARs from the Marine Mammal Commission (Commission), the Makah Tribe, seven non-governmental organizations (The Humane Society of the United States, Center for Biological Diversity, Oceana, Turtle Island Restoration Network, Hawaii Longline Association, Sustainable Fisheries Association, and the Maine Lobstermen’s Association), and five individuals. Responses to substantive comments are below;