

National Product (GNP). An import adjustment would diminish the competitiveness of energy-intensive export companies and strain relations with close trading partners who may seek an exemption from the adjustment.

The Clinton Administration recognizes the importance of U.S. energy security and is pursuing a series of policies to enhance that security. It is important to note that no cost-effective government action could eliminate U.S. dependence on foreign oil entirely, but the following supply enhancement and energy conservation and efficiency policies help limit that dependence. Thus, the Department recommends continuing the policies described below:

- *Increased Investment in Energy Efficiency*—The Administration increased the budgets substantially over the last two years to achieve an enhanced energy efficiency level. There are extensive programs underway ranging from developing new appliance standards to working on innovative workplace solutions to decrease long-distance commuting. The goals of these extensive energy efficiency programs are to decrease consumption of oil.

- *Increased Investment in Alternative Fuels*—The Administration placed particular emphasis on improving the efficiency of the transportation sector where oil comprises about 98 percent of the fuel utilization. The Administration is among other things initiating a partnership with automobile manufacturers to design more energy efficient automobiles and developing a program to bring alternative transportation fuels and vehicles into the marketplace. These actions will reduce direct consumption of petroleum-based transportation fuels so that the need for imports will decrease.

- *Increased Government Investment in Technology*—The Administration more than doubled its investment with American industry in advanced technologies for the exploration and production of natural gas and oil. This is important because technological innovation can significantly decrease the domestic finding costs for natural gas and oil, thereby maintaining and expanding the domestic resource base and improving its economics.

- *Expanded Utilization of Natural Gas*—The Administration aggressively promoted expanded markets for natural gas at the expense of imported oil. In addition, reliance upon natural gas as one of the cornerstones of our Climate Change Action Plan provides benefits to our environment through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

- *Increased Government Investment in Renewables*—The Administration

increased investment in renewable resources because they offer great hope of replacing imported oil in selected end uses.

- *Increased Government Regulatory Efficiency*—The Administration is reducing the red tape and regulations that burden domestic industries. Various government agencies are conducting sweeping reviews to make their regulatory structures more responsive to domestic concerns.

- *Increased Emphasis on Free Trade and U.S. Exports*—Free trade, privatization, and promotion of American exports helps develop the world's energy resources and prevent over-reliance on any single region of the world. These actions include: assisting energy conservation efforts and the development of new energy supplies in this hemisphere and other areas friendly to the United States.

- *Maintaining the Strategic Petroleum Reserve*—The Strategic Petroleum Reserve is the nation's stockpile of crude oil available in the event of an oil supply disruption. The 580 million barrels of crude oil under government ownership and control provides a bulwark against a supply disruption.

- *Coordinating Emergency Cooperation Measures*—The United States is coordinating oil emergency cooperation among the energy consuming countries through the International Energy Agency. Discussions are continuing to strengthen the existing market-oriented coordinated energy response measures for dealing with possible future disruptions.

[FR Doc. 95-14214 Filed 6-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the Board's regulations (15 CFR part 400) provide for the establishment of special-purpose subzones when existing zone facilities cannot serve the specific use involved;

Whereas, an application from the Savannah Airport Commission, grantee of Foreign-Trade Zone 104 (Savannah, Georgia), for authority to establish special-purpose subzone status at the distribution/processing facility of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., located in Bulloch County, Georgia, was filed by the Board on July 15, 1994, and notice inviting public comment was given in the **Federal Register** (FTZ Docket 27-94, 59 FR 39234, 8/2/94); and,

Whereas, the application includes a request for authority to assemble/process stereo systems and camera kits under zone procedures; and,

Whereas, the Board has found that the requirements of the FTZ Act and Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, Therefore, the Board hereby authorizes the establishment of a subzone (Subzone 104B) at the Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., facilities in Bulloch County, Georgia, at the location described in the application, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including § 400.28. Approval includes authority to assemble/process stereo systems (using domestic speakers) and camera kits. As indicated in the application, no foreign textile products will be used in any processing or manufacturing under zone procedures.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 5th day of June 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Import Administration, Alternate Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

Attest:

John J. Da Ponte, Jr.,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-14209 Filed 6-8-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[Order No. 745; FTZ Docket 7-94]

Approval for Manufacturing Authority (Industrial Robots), Within Foreign-Trade Subzone 59A; Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing Corporation, U.S.A., Lincoln, Nebraska

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