

oil spill in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This Draft DARP/EA presents the trustees' assessment of the natural resource injuries and service losses and their proposed plan to compensate for those losses by restoring natural resources and services. The trustees will consider comments received during the public comment period before finalizing the DARP/EA.

DATES: Comments on the Draft DARP/EA must be submitted in writing on or before July 24, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Requests for and written comments on the Draft DARP/EA should be directed to Catherine Porthouse of FDEP, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd, MS #659, Tallahassee, FL 32399, e-mail: catherine.porthouse@dep.state.fl.us, or Tony Penn of NOAA, 1305 East West Highway, Station 10218, Silver Spring, MD 20910, e-mail: tony.penn@noaa.gov. The Draft DARP/EA is also available electronically at <http://www.darp.noaa.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information contact: Catherine Porthouse at (850) 488-2974, e-mail: catherine.porthouse@dep.state.fl.us, or Tony Penn, at (301) 713-3038 x197, e-mail: tony.penn@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On Tuesday morning, August 8, 2000, oil tar balls and oil mats were observed on beaches in the area of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Within the next few days, approximately 20 miles of high-use recreational beaches, from North Miami Beach northward to near Pompano Beach (primarily Broward County beaches), were oiled; some were closed for cleaning. The origin of the oil is unknown. The United States Coast Guard, the lead response agency for the incident, classified the spill as medium, and the trustees have estimated the amount of oil stranded on the shoreline to be approximately 15,000 gallons.

Natural resources or their services impacted as a result of the incident include threatened and endangered sea turtles and their habitats, marine surface waters and their biota including fish, birds, and recreational use of beaches. Response actions removed the majority of the shoreline oil within a few days of oiling. These response actions did not prevent natural resource impacts from occurring nor did these actions restore or rehabilitate natural resource and service injuries that resulted from the incident.

Natural resource trusteeship authority is designated according to § 1006(b) of OPA, Executive Order 12777, October 22, 1991 (56 FR 54757), and subpart G of the National Oil and Hazardous

Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR part 300. Federal trustees are designated by the President, and state trustees by the Governor. Acting on behalf of the public as trustees for the living and non-living resources in the coastal and marine environments of Florida, the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, are responsible for assessing injuries to trust resources resulting from oil spill incidents, and for developing and implementing a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of injured natural resources and their services.

Pursuant to Section 1002(a) of OPA, each party responsible for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, is liable for natural resource damages from incidents that involve such actual or threatened discharges of oil. The measure of damages to natural resources is the cost of restoring, rehabilitating, replacing or acquiring the equivalent of the injured natural resources, compensation for the diminution in value of those natural resources pending restoration, and the reasonable costs of assessing such damages. All recoveries for the first two elements are to be spent implementing a restoration plan developed by the trustees.

In this case, there is not an identified responsible party to pay damages. When there is not a responsible party, the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is available to pay claims for the costs of assessing natural resource damages and for developing and implementing restoration plans.

The trustees quantified injury to sea turtles, fish and invertebrates, seabirds, and recreational beaches for inclusion in a claim for restoration costs. Subject to public comment, the trustees determined that their preferred alternative to address injuries and losses of sea turtles is a combination of active primary restoration (to return sea turtle resources and services to baseline) and compensatory restoration (to compensate for interim losses pending recovery to baseline). The recommended primary restoration would consist of augmenting lighting ordinance enforcement activities that would return sea turtles to baseline by preventing mortality of turtle hatchlings due to disorientation. The recommended compensatory restoration would also augment lighting ordinance

enforcement, which would provide additional turtle hatchlings to compensate for the interim turtle losses. The compensatory component of the enforcement project would be of sufficient scale to provide compensatory ecological services approximately equivalent to those that will be lost from the injured turtles pending recovery to baseline.

No primary restoration actions are considered necessary for the fish and invertebrate, and seabird injuries. However, the trustees have identified projects as compensation for an acute kill of fish, invertebrates, and seabirds. The trustees would create mangrove habitat in order to provide the fish and invertebrate biomass that was lost.

To replace the estimated bird losses, the trustees have identified projects aimed at saving birds from future injury. The trustees would install signs at a fishing pier advising anglers not to cut their lines and demonstrating how to free birds from fishing lines and hooks, which would prevent entanglement and provide seabird rescue in the event of entanglement.

The impacted recreational beaches were returned to baseline conditions through incident response actions, however there was a period of lost use during the response phase. The recommended compensatory restoration projects are to plant sea oats to build dunes, construct dune walkovers, provide handicapped carts, and provide shade areas that together would maintain beaches for future use, provide access to the beach, and improve the quality of the beach experience.

Dated: June 12, 2002.

Jamison S. Hawkins,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

[FR Doc. 02-15866 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Annual Retail Trade Survey

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, Pub. L. 104-13 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)).

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before August 23, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Madeleine Clayton, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6608, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at mclayton@doc.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument(s) and instructions should be directed to Scott A. Scheleur, U.S. Census Bureau, Room 2626-FOB 3, Washington, DC 20223-6500, (301) 457-2713.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Abstract

The Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS) provides a sound statistical basis for the formation of policy by other government agencies. It provides continuing and timely national statistics on retail trade and accommodation and food services, augmenting the period between economic censuses, and is a continuation of similar retail trade surveys conducted each year since 1951 (except 1954). The data collected—annual sales and operating receipts, e-commerce sales and receipts, purchases, end-of-year inventories, and accounts receivables—are applicable to a variety of public and business needs. Data items collected for accommodation and food services are annual receipts and e-commerce receipts. The estimates of purchased merchandise will be used to estimate trade margins on commodities sold in calculating the personal consumption portion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Accounts receivable balances are used by the Federal Reserve Board in measuring consumer credit. Businesses use these estimates to determine market share and to perform other analysis.

The ARTS sample consists of all firms operating retail establishments within the U.S. whose probability of selection is determined by sales size, as reported in the Monthly Retail Trade Survey (MRTS). An additional panel of cases who report only in the annual survey are also canvassed. Estimates developed in the ARTS are used to benchmark the monthly sales and inventories series and the firms canvassed in this survey are not required to maintain additional records since carefully prepared estimates are acceptable if book figures are not available.

ARTS will convert its collection instrument from printing respondent information on pre-stocked report forms

to a print-on-demand system referred to as DocuPrint. DocuPrint offers more flexibility in selecting and combining various images with variable questions and messages depending on changing coverage and kind of business and allows us to tailor survey questions to a specific respondent. The key benefit of this system is its ability to print a specific document or set of related documents (when requested), and overlay variable data, bar code and address label information in predetermined locations throughout the document(s), all in one pass when the images and messages are summoned to the printer. This process reduces the time and cost of preparing mailout packages that contain unique variable data, while improving the look and quality of the products produced.

II. Method of Collection

We will collect this information by mail, FAX and telephone follow-up.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0607-0013.

Form Number: SA-44, SA-44A, SA-44C, SA-44E, SA-44N, SA-44S, SA-45, SA-45C, and SA-721.

Type of Review: Regular Submission.

Affected Public: Retail Businesses.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 22,977.

Estimated Time Per Response: 24.3 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 9,299.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: The cost to the respondent for fiscal year 2003 is estimated to be \$194,442, based on an annual response burden of 9,299 hours and a rate of \$20.91 per hour to complete the form.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13, U.S.C., Sections 182, 224, and 225.

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: June 18, 2002.

Madeleine Clayton,

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Materials Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Closed Meeting

The Materials Technical Advisory Committee will meet on July 11, 2002, at 10:30 a.m., in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Room 3884, 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. The Committee advises the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Industry and Security with respect to technical questions which affect the level of export controls applicable to materials and related technology.

The Committee will meet only in Executive Session to discuss matters properly classified under Executive Order 12958, dealing with the U.S. export control program and strategic criteria related thereto.

The Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the delegate of the General Counsel, formally determined on February 6, 2002, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, that the series of meetings or portion of meetings of the Committee and of any Subcommittees thereof, dealing with the classified materials listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) shall be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in section 10(a)(1) and (a)(3), of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The remaining series of meetings or portions thereof will be open to the public.

For more information, call Lee Carpenter at (202) 482-2583.

Dated: June 19, 2002.

Lee Ann Carpenter,

Committee Liaison Officer.

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