

No administrative action on implementation of the proposed action will be taken until 30 days after the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 31, 2006.

Joyce A. Swartzendruber,
State Conservationist.

[FR Doc. E6-8842 Filed 6-6-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-16-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency:

U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: 2007 Census of Governments
Local Government Directory Survey.

Form Number(s): G-30.

Agency Approval Number: None.

Type of Request: New collection.

Burden: 9,000 hours.

Number of Respondents: 36,000.

Avg. Hours Per Response: 15 minutes.

Needs and Uses: The U.S. Census

Bureau requests Office of Management and Budget approval of the Local Government Directory Survey form G-30. This form will be used to update the universal list of public sector entities for the 2007 Census of Governments. Each of the 36,000 special district governments designated for the census will be sent an appropriate form.

Respondents will be asked to verify or correct the name and mailing address of the government, answer the questions on the form, and return the form. The 2007 Census of Governments Local Government Directory Survey consists of two basic content areas: government organization and government employment. For government organization we will ask for authorizing legislation, composition of governing body, services provided, Web address, and corrections to the name and address of the government. For government employment we will ask for full-time employees, part-time employees, and annual payroll.

A census of governments is taken at 5-year intervals as required by law under Title 13, United States Code. This form will be used for the following purposes: (1) To produce the official count of state and local government units in the United States; (2) to obtain descriptive information on the basic

characteristics of governments; (3) to identify and delete inactive units; (4) to identify file duplicates and units that were dependent on other governments; and (5) to update and verify the mailing addresses of governments.

Affected Public: State, local, or Tribal governments.

Frequency: Every 5 years.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., section 161.

OMB Desk Officer: Susan Schechter, (202) 395-5103.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Susan Schechter, OMB Desk Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (susan_schechter@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: June 1, 2006.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief
Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E6-8780 Filed 6-6-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: 2007 Economic Census Covering Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Finance and Insurance; and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Sectors.

Form Number(s): The 36 report forms covered by this request are too numerous to list here.

Agency Approval Number: None.

Type of Request: New collection.

Burden: 951,328 hours.

Number of Respondents: 787,577.

Avg. Hours Per Response: One and one half hours.

Needs and Uses: The 2007 Economic Census covering the Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Finance and Insurance; and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sectors will use

a mail canvass, supplemented by data from Federal administrative records, to measure the economic activity of more than 1,230,000 establishments in these sectors of the economy as classified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Utilities sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the provision of utility services through a permanent infrastructure. The Transportation sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in transporting people and goods. The Warehousing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the warehousing and storage of goods. The Finance and Insurance sector comprises two types of establishments: Those engaged in financial transactions, that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets, or in facilitating financial transactions; and those engaged in the intermediating as the consequence of pooling risks and facilitating such intermediation. The Real Estate subsector comprises establishments primarily engaged in leasing real estate to others, as well as real estate managers, agents, and brokers. The Rental and Leasing subsector comprises establishments primarily engaged in acquiring, owning, and making available a wide variety of tangible goods such as machinery, equipment, computers, and consumer goods to businesses or individuals, in return for a periodic rental or lease payment. The economic census will produce basic statistics by kind of business on number of establishments, revenue, payroll, and employment. It also will yield a variety of subject statistics, including revenue by product line, and other industry-specific measures, such as insurance benefits paid to policyholders, exported services, purchased transportation, and exported energy. Basic statistics will be summarized for the United States, states, metropolitan areas and, in some cases, for counties and places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. Tabulations of subject statistics also will present data for the United States and, in some cases, for states.

The economic census is the primary source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and features unique industry and geographic detail. Economic census statistics serve as part of the framework for the national accounts and provide essential information for government, business, and the general public. The Federal Government uses information from the economic census as an

important part of the framework for the national income and product accounts, input-output tables, economic indices, and other composite measures that serve as the factual basis for economic policy-making, planning, and program administration. Further, the census provides sampling frames and benchmarks for current surveys of business which track short-term economic trends, serve as economic indicators, and contribute critical source data for current estimates of gross domestic product. State and local governments rely on the economic census as a unique source of comprehensive economic statistics for small geographic areas for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration. Finally, industry, business, academia, and the general public use information from the economic census for evaluating markets, preparing business plans, making business decisions, developing economic models and forecasts, conducting economic research, and establishing benchmarks for their own sample surveys.

If the economic census were not conducted, the Federal Government would lose vital source data and benchmarks for the national accounts, input-output tables, and other composite measures of economic activity, causing a substantial degradation in the quality of these important statistics. Further, the government would lose critical benchmarks for current sample-based economic surveys and an essential source of detailed, comprehensive economic information for use in policy-making, planning, and program administration.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit; Individuals or households; Not-for-profit institutions; State, local, or Tribal governments.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., sections 131 and 224.

OMB Desk Officer: Susan Schechter, (202) 395-5103.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Susan Schechter, OMB Desk

Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (susan_schechter@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: June 1, 2006.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. E6-8781 Filed 6-6-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket No. 05-BIS-18]

In the Matter of: Swiss Telecom, 777 Bay the Wicket, P.O. Box 46070, Toronto, ON M5G 2P6, Respondent; Decision and Order

On November 22, 2005, the Bureau of Industry and Security ("BIS" issued a charging letter alleging that Respondent, Swiss Telecom, committed nine violations of the Export Administration Regulations (Regulations).¹ The Regulations were issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2401-2420 (2000)) (the Act).²

Specifically, the charging letter alleged that Swiss Telecom conspired and acted in concert with others, known and unknown, to bring about an act that constitutes a violation of the Regulations, namely the export of telecommunications devices to Iran without the required licenses. BIS alleged that the goal of the conspiracy was to obtain telecommunications devices, including devices manufactured by a U.S. company, including an Adit 600 Chassis, FXO Channel Cards, and ABI FXO Ports (ECCN 5A991),³ items subject to both

the Regulations and the Iranian Transactions Regulations⁴ of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), on behalf of an Iranian end-user and to export those telecommunications devices to Iran. In doing so, BIS charged that Swiss Telecom committed a violation of § 764.2(d) of the Regulations.

The charging letter filed by BIS also alleged that, on or about December 17, 2001, and on or about March 7, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused, aided or abetted the doing of an act that was prohibited by the Regulations. Specifically, BIS alleged that Swiss Telecom ordered the aforementioned telecommunications devices from a U.S. company for a project in Iran and told the U.S. company to export the items through the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Iran. The U.S. company then exported the devices through the UAE to Iran. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by § 746.7 of the Regulations. BIS charged that Swiss Telecom committed two violations of § 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

In addition, the BIS charging letter alleged that in connection with the two aforementioned transactions, Swiss Telecom ordered the telecommunications devices for a project in Iran with knowledge that they would be exported from the United States to Iran, via the UAE, without authorization from OFAC. In doing so, BIS charges that two violations of § 764.2(e) of the Regulations were committed.

Finally, the BIS charging letter alleged that on four occasions between on or about September 14, 2001, and on or about March 19, 2002, Swiss Telecom caused the doing of an act prohibited by the Regulations by causing the export of technical information subject to the Regulations (ECCN 5E991) from a U.S. company to Iran. Specifically, BIS alleged that a Swiss Telecom employee caused a U.S. company to provide Swiss Telecom with technical data and customer support assistance for equipment in Iran, via telephone, e-mail and telnet. These transactions were subject to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, and were done without authorization from OFAC as required by § 746.7 of the Regulations. This activity was the basis for four charges under § 764.2(b) of the Regulations.

In accordance with § 766.3(b)(1) of the Regulations, on November 22, 2005, BIS mailed the notice of issuance of the charging letter by registered mail to

¹ The Regulations are currently codified at 15 C.F.R. Parts 730-774 (2006). The charged violations occurred in 2001 and 2002. The Regulations governing the violations at issue are found in the 2001 and 2002 versions of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR Parts 730-774 (2001-2002)). The 2006 Regulations establish the procedures that apply to this matter.

² From August 21, 1994 through November 12, 2000, the Act was in lapse. During that period, the President, through Executive Order 12924, which had been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the last of which was August 3, 2000 (3 C.F.R., 2000 Comp. 397 (2001)), continued the Regulation in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706 (2000)) ("IEEPA"). On November 13, 2000, the Act was reauthorized and it remained in effect through August 20, 2001. Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 C.F.R., 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 2, 2005 (70 FR 45273 (August 5, 2005)), has continued the Regulations in effect under IEEPA.

³ The term "ECCN" refers to Export Control Classification Number. See 15 CFR 772.1 (2006).

⁴ 31 CFR Part 560 (2006).