

situations, qualify for the various servicing options.

Estimate of Burden: Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.22 hours per response.

Respondents: Business or other for profit and non-profit institutions, and state and local governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 493.

Estimated Number of Responses per Respondent: 1.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: 641 hours.

Copies of this information collection can be obtained from Rebecca Hunt, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, at (202) 205-3660. FAX: (202)720-8435. Email: rebecca.hunt@wdc.usda.gov.

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Dated: June 27, 2013.

John Charles Padalino,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2013-15985 Filed 7-2-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit 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: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
Title: Pilot Project Assessing Economic Benefits of Marine Debris Removal.

OMB Control Number: None.

Form Number(s): NA.

Type of Request: Regular submission (request for a new information collection).

Number of Respondents: 1,320.

Average Hours Per Response: Primary survey, 20 minutes; non-response survey, 5 minutes.

Burden Hours: 410.

Needs and Uses: This request is for a new information collection.

Under the authority of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (Marine Debris Act of 1952, 33 U.S.C. 1951 et seq., as amended by Title VI of Pub. L. 112-213), NOAA's Marine Debris Division (MDD) is conducting a pilot project

designed to assess the economic benefits to beach visitors of marine debris removal. The project will use a revealed preference valuation approach (a random utility travel cost model) to assess benefits associated with marine debris removal at selected beaches in Southern California. The MDD intends to conduct a mail survey of Orange County, California households in order to gather beach trip data required to estimate the model. The pilot project will provide information for use in assessing and prioritizing future efforts to reduce or remove marine debris. The project will also lay the groundwork for additional research related to economic benefits, providing information about the types of marine debris that beach visitors are concerned about and about potential economic modeling challenges.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: One time.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

OMB Desk Officer:

OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0336, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at Jjessup@doc.gov).

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

OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov.

Dated: June 27, 2013.

Gwellnar Banks,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2013-15939 Filed 7-2-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit 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: Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenue.

OMB Control Number: 0607-0112.

Form Number(s): F-71, F-72, F-73.

Type of Request: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Burden Hours: 8,011.

Number of Respondents: 7,384.

Average Hours per Response: 16 and a half minutes.

Needs and Uses: The U.S. Census Bureau requests a revision to the Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenues to ensure accurate collection of information about state and local government tax collections. The revision consists of a new survey universe and modifications to the collection instrument for the F-73 portion of the program. Previously, the F-73 Form collected information on 11 types of tax revenues. That number is being reduced to three (general sales, personal income, and corporate income). The universe for the F-73 Form will also be reduced. With the change in the survey universe and collection instrument, the F-73 component is being renamed to the Quarterly Survey of Selected Non-Property Taxes from the current Quarterly Survey of Non-Property Taxes.

State and local government tax collections, amounting to nearly \$1.4 trillion annually, constitute approximately 43 percent of all governmental revenues. Quarterly measurement of, and reporting on, these fund flows provides valuable insight into trends in the national economy and that of individual states. Information collected on the type and quantity of taxes collected gives comparative data on how the various levels of government fund their public sector obligations.

The Census Bureau uses the three forms covered by this statement to collect state and local government tax data for this data series established in 1962. Tax collection data are used to measure economic activity for the Nation as a whole, as well as for comparison among the states. These data are also used in comparing the mix of taxes employed by individual states and in determining the revenue raising capacity of different types of taxes in different state-areas.

Key users of these data include the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development who rely on these data to provide the most current information on the financial status of state and local governments. These data are included in the quarterly estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has used the property tax data as one of nine cost