

Amendment 10 which addresses reduction of trawl bycatch in the eastern Gulf.

1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.—Convene the Ad Hoc Sustainable Fisheries Committee to review NMFS' partial disapproval of the Sustainable Fisheries Act Amendment and develop recommendations.

4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.—Convene the Data Collection Committee to hear a presentation by the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC) on the Charter Vessel Pilot Study and develop recommendations.

January 19

8:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.—Convene the Joint Reef Fish/Mackerel Management Committees to review public hearing summaries and consider recommendations of the AP, Socioeconomic Panel (SEP), and SSC regarding the Draft Amendment for a Charter Vessel/Headboat Permit Moratorium.

1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.—Convene the Habitat Protection Committee to hear a NMFS presentation on the Fenholloway River Pollution Discharge and develop recommendations.

2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.—Convene the Mackerel Management Committee to review a draft of the Dolphin/Wahoo Fishery Management Plan that has been prepared by the South Atlantic, Gulf, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils and consider the recommendations of the Advisory Panel (AP), and Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC).

The committees will then develop recommendations for final action by the Council. The full Council will take final action on those recommendations on Thursday afternoon, January 20.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in the agenda may come before the Council for discussion, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, those issues may not be the subject of formal Council action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically identified in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305 (c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council's intent to take final action to address the emergency.

A copy of the Committee schedule and agenda can be obtained by calling (813) 228-2815.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language

interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Anne Alford at the Council (see ADDRESSES) by January 10, 2000.

Dated: November 30, 1999.

Richard W. Surdi,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99-31554 Filed 12-3-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-F

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Bangladesh

November 30, 1999.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs adjusting limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 6, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ross Arnold, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on the quota status of these limits, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port, call (202) 927-5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs website at <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov>.

For information on embargoes and quota reopenings, call (202) 482-3715.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended.

The current limits for certain categories are being adjusted for swing.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the **CORRELATION:** Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 63 FR 71096, published on December 23, 1998). Also see 63 FR 59942, published on November 6, 1998.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

November 30, 1999.

Commissioner of Customs,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on November 3, 1998, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, man-made fiber, silk blend and other vegetable fiber textiles and textile products, produced or manufactured in Bangladesh and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1999 and extends through December 31, 1999.

Effective on December 6, 1999, you are directed to adjust the limits for the following categories, as provided for under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit ¹
335	181,675 dozen.
369-S ²	2,099,259 kilograms.
634	596,876 dozen.

¹ The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1998.

² Category 369-S: only HTS number 6307.10.2005.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception of the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 99-31494 Filed 12-3-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Amendment of Export Visa and Quota Requirements for Certain Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in All Countries and Made Up in the European Community (EC)

November 23, 1999.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs amending visa and quota requirements to permit the use of a single visaed document and Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) transmission for certain textile products made up in the European Community.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori E. Mennitt, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended.

Currently, entry into the customs territory of the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of certain textiles and textile products for which the country of origin has not issued an appropriate visa is prohibited. Moreover, if the quantity indicated on the visa is less than that of the shipment, entry is prohibited.

On August 16, 1999, the United States and the European Community (EC) (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) signed a Procès-Verbal which concerned U.S. rules of origin for certain textile products. In that agreement, the United States agreed that a single import visaed invoice/license can be used on multiple shipments of textile products of cotton or consisting of fiber blends containing 16 percent or more by weight of cotton exported from the EC and classified in the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) headings and subheadings 6117.10, 6213, 6214, 6302.22, 6302.29, 6302.52, 6302.53, 6302.59, 6302.92, 6302.93, 6302.99, 6303.92, 6303.99, 6304.19, 6304.93, 6304.99, 9404.90.85 and 9404.90.95, or products of cotton classified in HTS headings 6302.21, 6302.51, 6302.91, 6303.91, 6304.92 or 9404.90.80.

These products must be made up in an EC Member State from fabric which is dyed and printed in an EC Member State and has undergone in a Member State two or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decating, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing or moireing.

As a result, CITA is directing the U.S. Customs Service to amend the current textile and apparel visa requirements for products manufactured in all countries (WTO and non-WTO member countries) subject to such requirements. The U.S. Customs Service is directed to permit the use of a single visaed document and Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) transmission for these products exported from the EC on and after August 16, 1999. For shipments of such products, if the quantity indicated on the visa is greater than the shipment, the visa will be valid for subsequent shipments, but the total quantity of imports entered using a visa may not

exceed the quantity indicated on the visa.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

November 23, 1999.

Commissioner of Customs,
Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.

Dear Commissioner: Pursuant to Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; and the Procès-Verbal, dated August 16, 1999 between the Governments of the United States and the European Community (EC), you are directed to amend the current textile and apparel visa requirements for products manufactured in all countries (WTO and non-WTO member countries) and made up in the European Community.

Effective on January 1, 2000, you are directed to permit a single visaed document and Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) transmission to be used on multiple shipments of textile products of cotton or consisting of fiber blends containing 16 percent or more by weight of cotton classified in the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States headings and subheadings 6117.10, 6213, 6214, 6302.22, 6302.29, 6302.52, 6302.53, 6302.59, 6302.92, 6302.93, 6302.99, 6303.92, 6303.99, 6304.19, 6304.93, 6304.99, 9404.90.85 and 9404.90.95, or products of cotton classified in the following HTS headings 6302.21, 6302.51, 6302.91, 6303.91, 6304.92 or 9404.90.80, exported from the EC. Such products must be made up in an EC Member State from fabric which is dyed and printed in a Member State and has undergone in a Member State two or more of the following finishing operations: bleaching, shrinking, fulling, napping, decating, permanent stiffening, weighting, permanent embossing or moireing.

For shipment of the above products, if the quantity indicated on the visa is greater than the shipment, the visa will be valid for subsequent shipments, but the total quantity of imports entered using a visa may not exceed the quantity indicated on the visa. This only applies to shipments exported from the EC on and after August 16, 1999.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that this action falls within the foreign affairs exception of the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 99-31495 Filed 12-03-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement—Atlantic Coast of Long Island, From Fire Island Inlet to Montauk Point, NY, Reach 1—Fire Island Inlet to Moriches Inlet; Interim Plan for Storm Damage Protection

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Army, DOD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The responsible lead agency is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District. The responsible cooperating agencies are the National Park Service's Fire Island National Seashore and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The sponsor for this project will be the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The Fire Island Interim Project (FIIP) area is bounded by Fire Island Inlet to the west and Moriches Inlet to the east, and includes a National Park known as the Fire Island National Seashore (FIIS), populated communities within the Seashore, Robert Moses State Park, and Smith Point County Park. The island is approximately 30 miles in length, with a width that generally varies between 800 and 2,500 feet. Fire Island is separated from the mainland of Long Island by the Great South Bay. The study area includes the shoreline, barrier beaches, bay areas and low lying mainland areas. Although the study area consists of the entire island coastline, the project will specifically target selected sections of the island which currently provide low levels of protection against overwash and breaching. The New York District has investigated public concerns within the projected area in providing interim storm damage protection. The proposed interim project is the environmentally preferred plan because the six year long interim project would provide barrier island and bay storm damage protection while maintaining the natural protective features of the barrier island.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Questions regarding the scoping process or requests for the Draft Environment Impact Statement may be directed to: Attn: Peter M. Weppler, EIS Coordinator, (212) 264-0195, Planning Division, Corps of Engineers, New York District, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278-0090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Army has recommended a plan for implementation, called the interim plan.