Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 267–8783.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 73 by changing the name of the using agency for R–2510A and R–2510B, from ''U.S. Navy, Commander, Fleet Area Control and Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA'' to ''CO, Yuma MCAS, AZ.''

This administrative change will not alter the existing boundaries, altitudes, times of designation, or the activities conducted within the affected restricted areas. Therefore, I find that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are unnecessary because this action is a minor technical amendment in which the public would not be particularly interested.

Section 73.25 of part 73 was republished in FAA Order 7400.8F, dated October 27, 1998.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this regulation: (1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This action is a minor administrative change to amend the name of the using agency of existing restricted areas. There are no changes to the dimensions of the restricted areas, or to air traffic control procedures or routes as a result of this action. Therefore, this action is not subject to environmental assessments and procedures in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1D, ''Policies and Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts,'' and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73, as follows:

PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 73.25 [Amended]

2. Section 73.25 is amended as follows:

* * * * *

R–2510A El Centro, CA [Amended]

By removing ''Using agency. U.S. Navy, Commander, Fleet Area Control and Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA'' and substituting ''Using agency. CO, Yuma MCAS, AZ.''

R–2510B El Centro, CA [Amended]

By removing ''Using agency. U.S. Navy, Commander, Fleet Area Control and Surveillance Facility, San Diego, CA'' and substituting ''Using agency. CO, Yuma MCAS, AZ.''

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 26, 1999.

Reginald C. Matthews,

Manager, Airspace and Rules Division.

[FR Doc. 99–22898 Filed 9–1–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Customs Service

19 CFR Part 12

[T.D. 99–68]

RIN 1515–AC49

Textiles and Textile Products; Denial of Entry

AGENCY: U.S. Customs Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the Customs Regulations to provide that textiles and textile products that are covered by textile trade agreements negotiated under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, will be denied entry if entry documents show that the textiles or textile products have been produced at certain factories that are named in a Directive published in the **Federal Register** by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) as companies found to be illegally transshipping, closed or unable to produce records to verify production. The purpose of this action is to avoid the circumvention of textile trade agreements.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 2, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Trujillo, Office of Field Operations, 202–927–1959.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In order to implement import policies with respect to textiles and textile products, Congress provided authority to the President to negotiate textile agreements in section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and authority to issue regulations governing the entry of such products to carry out any such agreement. The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) was established by Executive Order 11651 on March 3, 1972 to supervise the implementation of textile trade agreements. Section 2(a) of that Executive Order requires the Commissioner of Customs to take such actions as CITA, through its Chairman, shall recommend to carry out those agreements.

Moreover, Executive Order 12475 of May 9, 1984, directed the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with policy guidance provided by CITA through its Chairman, to issue regulations governing the entry of textiles and textile products subject to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, to the extent necessary to implement more effectively the United States textile program.

In 1995, the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) entered into force with respect to the United States. Article 5 of the ATC recognizes that circumvention of textile and textile product quotas, including through illegal transshipment of textiles and textile products from one country through another, frustrates the implementation of that Agreement.

Customs has attempted to combat illegal transshipment through various efforts, including on-site production verification visits and working with foreign governments and the domestic textile and apparel industry.

If, during a textile production verification visit, Customs finds that a textile manufacturer, factory, or producer shown on U.S. entry documents is closed, or engages in illegal transshipment, or is unable to provide adequate proof of production for previous shipments of merchandise to the United States, in accordance with § 12.130(g), Customs Regulations (19 CFR 12.130(g)), Customs may require additional information from importers claiming their shipments were manufactured at the factory in question.

On July 27, 1999, the Chairman of CITA directed the Commissioner of

Customs, as soon as possible, to issue regulations permitting U.S. Customs to deny entry to textiles and textile products where the declared manufacturer has been named in a CITA directive as a company found to be illegally transshipping, closed or unable to produce records to verify production. This document amends the Customs Regulations accordingly.

Customs will deny entry to textiles and textile products subject to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), where the factory, producer or manufacturer is named in a Directive issued by CITA to Customs that is published in the **Federal Register**. In these circumstances, additional information will not be accepted or considered by Customs for purposes of determining the admissibility of the textiles or textile products in question.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, Executive Order 12866 and Inapplicability of Public Notice and Comment and Delayed Effective Date Requirements

In accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1), prior public notice and comment procedures are inapplicable to this regulation. This regulation is promulgated pursuant to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), and is thus within the foreign affairs function of the United States. This regulation is necessary in order to prevent circumvention or frustration of bilateral and multilateral agreements to which the United States is a party and to facilitate efficient and equitable administration of the U.S. textile import program as authorized in section 204. The authority to promulgate this regulation was delegated by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury by Executive Order 12475. Since this document is not subject to the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553, it is not subject to the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Nor does the amendment result in a ''significant regulatory action'' under E.O. 12866.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12

Customs duties and inspection, Entry of merchandise, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Textiles and textile products, Trade agreements.

Amendment to the Regulations

Part 12, Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 12), is amended as set forth below.

PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

1. The authority citation for part 12 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 20, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.130 and 12.131 also issued under 7 U.S.C. 1854;

* * * * *

2. Section 12.131 is amended by designating the existing text as paragraph (a), and by adding a heading to newly designated paragraph (a), and adding a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 12.131 Entry of textiles and textile products.

(a) *General.* * * *

(b) *Denial of entry pursuant to directive.* Textiles and textile products subject to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), whether or not the requirements set forth in § 12.130 have been met, will be denied entry where the factory, producer or manufacturer named in the entry documents for such textiles or textile products is named in a directive published in the **Federal Register** by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements as a company found to be illegally transshipping, closed or unable to produce records to verify production. In these circumstances, no additional information will be accepted or considered by Customs for purposes of determining the admissibility of such textiles or textile products.

Approved: August 20, 1999.

Raymond W. Kelly,

Commissioner of Customs.

John P. Simpson,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 99–23032 Filed 8–31–99; 2:28 pm]

BILLING CODE 4820–02–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Eligibility Requirements for Certain Nonprofit Standard Mail Rate Matter

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document adopts a proposed rule, which was published in the **Federal Register** on March 6, 1998 (63 FR 11199–11200). It amends the standards for mail matter eligible to be sent at the Nonprofit Standard Mail rates. Specifically, mail matter that seeks or solicits membership dues payments may contain ''promotional'' material concerning membership benefits when certain criteria are met. This final rule adopts the proposal as it was published with an explanation below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 9, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerome M. Lease, 202–268–5188.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Eligibility to mail at Nonprofit Standard Mail rates (referred to below as ''nonprofit'' rates) is established by statute. These statutes prescribe which organizations may mail at these rates along with the limitations on what may be mailed. As it has noted in numerous rulemakings concerning nonprofit rates (see, for example, 56 FR 46551 (September 13, 1991)), the Postal Service views its role in this area as that of an administrator, rather than that of a policymaker. That is, the Postal Service simply seeks to administer the eligibility provisions on nonprofit mail as set forth by Congress.

On two occasions at the beginning of this decade, Congress enacted limitations on the inclusion of advertising matter at the nonprofit rates. The first of these, codified to a large extent as 39 U.S.C. 3626(j)(1)(A–C), limited solicitations for credit cards and other financial instruments, insurance, and travel. The second, codified as 39 U.S.C. 3626(j)(1)(D), limited solicitations for all other products and services. There are no exceptions listed to the restrictions on advertising for financial instruments; the statute does set forth exceptions to the restrictions on advertising for travel, insurance, and all other products and services. Unfortunately, there is little legislative history concerning these provisions.

The statutes contain two additional exceptions that apply to each of the categories in 39 U.S.C. 3626(j)(1). These exceptions, which are set forth in 39 U.S.C. 3626(j)(2), allow certain acknowledgments of sponsors and references to member benefits to be mailed at the nonprofit rates. The latter exception, which is codified at 39 U.S.C. 3626(j)(2)(B), is the subject of this rulemaking. Again, there is little legislative history concerning these provisions.

The membership benefit exception states that a mailpiece shall not be excluded from being mailed at nonprofit rates solely because that material contains, but is not primarily devoted to, references to and a response card or other instructions for making inquiries about services or benefits available from membership in the authorized organization, if advertising,