

consider advice from the July 9, 2001 Advisory Panel meeting, and advise the Council on which alternatives should be further analyzed and described in the Amendment 10 public hearing document. The oversight committee's recommendations may be that some alternatives need to be changed or omitted from the developing Amendment 10 document. The committee will also discuss consideration of a control date for vessels that target sea scallops while not on a scallop day-at-sea; a control date is needed because the Council is considering whether to limit general category vessel access in Amendment 10; (the control date could apply to any vessel with or without a general category permit and/or to vessels that have a limited access scallop permit and that fish for sea scallops while not on a day-at-sea). The Advisory Panel or Oversight Committee may also recommend adding alternatives to Amendment 10 that were not proposed by the Plan Development Team. The formal Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) and public hearing document will be reviewed and approved by the Council at the November 6–8 meeting, before public hearings on the proposals.

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this group for discussion, those issues may not be the subject of formal action during this meeting. Action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed 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.

Special Accommodations

These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to Paul J. Howard (see ADDRESSES) at least 5 days prior to the meeting dates.

Dated: June 20, 2001.

Bruce C. Morehead,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.
[FR Doc. 01–15896 Filed 6–22–01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Availability of Seats for the Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary Advisory Council

AGENCY: National Marine Sanctuary System (NMSS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice and request for applications; extension of deadline.

SUMMARY: The Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary (SBNMS or Sanctuary) is seeking applicants for the following fifteen vacant seats on its Sanctuary Advisory Council (Council): Research (2); Conservation (2); Education (2); Marine Transportation (1); Fixed Gear Fishing (1); Mobile gear Fishing (1); Recreation (1); Whale Watching Industry (1); Business/ Industry (1); and Citizen-at-Large (3). Applicants are chosen based upon their particular expertise and experience in relation to the seat for which they are applying; community and professional affiliations; philosophy regarding the conservation and management of marine resources; and the length of residence in the area affected by the Sanctuary. Applicants who are chosen as members should expect to serve two or three-year terms, pursuant to the Council's Charter. Alternates to the fifteen members will also be chosen from the same pool of applicants.

DATES: The due date for applications has been extended to by June 30, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Application kits may be obtained from Sandi Dentino at Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, 175 Edward Foster Road, Scituate, MA 02066. Completed applications should be sent to the same address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sandi Dentino, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary, 175 Edward Foster Road, Scituate, MA 02066.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The SBNMS Advisory Council was established in 1998 to assure continued public participation in the management of the Sanctuary. The past Council was dissolved in 2000 and this recruitment will establish a new Council to advise the new Superintendent. Since its establishment, the original Council has played a vital role in the decisions affecting the Sanctuary and surrounding waters.

The Council's fifteen voting members represent a variety of local user groups,

as well as the general public. Six ex-officio members will represent state and federal governmental jurisdictions.

The Council represents the coordination link between the Sanctuary and the state and federal management agencies, user groups, researchers, educators, policy makers, and other various groups that help to focus efforts and attention on Sanctuary issues.

The Council functions in an advisory capacity to the Sanctuary Superintendent and is instrumental in helping to develop policies and program goals, and to identify education, outreach, research, long-term monitoring, resource protection and revenue enhancement priorities. The Council works in concert with the Sanctuary Superintendent by keeping him informed about issues of concern throughout the Sanctuary, offering recommendations on specific issues, and aiding the Superintendent in achieving the goals of the Sanctuary program within the context of SBNMS programs and policies.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. Section 1431, *et seq.*

(Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Number 11.429 Marine Sanctuary Program)

Margaret A. Davidson,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Oceans and Coastal Zone Management.

[FR Doc. 01–15837 Filed 6–22–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–08–M

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Increase of a Guaranteed Access Level for Certain Wool Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Costa Rica

June 14, 2001.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs increasing a guaranteed access level.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 25, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–4212. For information on the quota status of this level, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port or call (202) 927–5850. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, refer to the Office of Textiles and Apparel website at <http://otexa.ita.doc.gov>.

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.

Upon a request from the Government of Costa Rica, the U.S. Government has agreed to increase the current guaranteed access level for Category 447.

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 65 FR 82328, published on December 28, 2000). Also see 65 FR 79343, published on December 19, 2000.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

June 14, 2001.

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 December 13, 2000, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Costa Rica and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 2001 and extends through December 31, 2001.

Effective on June 25, 2001, you are directed to increase the guaranteed access level (GAL) for Category 447 to 14,000 dozen.

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,

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 01-15854 Filed 6-22-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS**Denial of Short Supply Request under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**

June 20, 2001.

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

ACTION: Denial of the petition for modification of the NAFTA rules of origin for products made from yarn of cashmere and yarn of camel hair.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martin Walsh, 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); Section 202(q) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3332(q)); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended.

SUMMARY:

On February 28, 2001 the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Amicale Industries, Inc. alleging that yarn of cashmere and yarn of camel hair, classified in heading 5108.10.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting that the President proclaim a modification of the NAFTA rules of origin. Such a proclamation may be made only after reaching agreement with the other NAFTA countries on the modification. As a result, CITA published a Federal Register Notice on March 12, 2001 (66 FR 14358) requesting public comments on the petition. These comments were due April 11, 2001. Based on current available information, CITA has determined that these products can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and therefore denies the petition.

BACKGROUND: Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), NAFTA countries are required to eliminate customs duties on textile and apparel goods that qualify as originating goods under the NAFTA rules of origin, which are set out in Annex 401 to the NAFTA. The NAFTA provides that the rules of origin for textile and apparel products may be amended through a subsequent agreement by the NAFTA countries. In consultations regarding such a change, the NAFTA countries are to consider issues of availability of supply of fibers, yarns, or fabrics in the free trade area and whether domestic producers are capable of supplying commercial quantities of the good in a timely manner. The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA) that accompanied the NAFTA Implementation Act stated that any interested person may submit to CITA a

request for a modification to a particular rule of origin based on a change in the availability in North America of a particular fiber, yarn or fabric and that the requesting party would bear the burden of demonstrating that a change is warranted. The SAA provides that CITA may make a recommendation to the President regarding a change to a rule of origin for a textile or apparel good. The NAFTA Implementation Act provides the President with the authority to proclaim modifications to the NAFTA rules of origin as are necessary to implement an agreement with one or more NAFTA country on such a modification.

On February 28, 2001 the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Amicale Industries, Inc. alleging that yarn of cashmere and yarn of camel hair, classified in HTSUS heading 5108.10.60, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting that the President proclaim a modification of the NAFTA rules of origin. Amicale Industries requests that the NAFTA rules of origin for fabrics of HTSUS heading 5111 and for woven apparel of Chapter 62 be modified to permit the use of non-North American yarns of cashmere or yarns of camel hair classified in HTS heading 5108.10.60.

CITA solicited public comments regarding this request (66 FR 14358, published on March 12, 2001) particularly with respect to whether yarn of cashmere and yarn of camel hair, classified in HTSUS heading 5108.10.60, can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner.

On the basis of currently available information, CITA has determined that yarn of cashmere and yarn of camel hair is spun in the United States and is available from U.S. producers in commercial quantities in a timely manner. Two companies in their submissions claim that they currently spin the yarns in question. Two other companies in their submissions claim to have the spinning capacity to produce these yarns. One company in its submission claims it supplies cashmere and camel hair fibers to companies that spin it into yarn and claims that three additional companies are capable of supplying cashmere and camel hair yarn to the petitioner.

Based on currently available information, CITA has determined that Amicale's petition should be denied. Amicale has not established that these yarns cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. Currently available information indicates that the