

Dated: March 20, 2002.

Ann Terbush,

*Chief, Permits, Conservation, and Education
Division, Office of Protected Resources,
National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 02-7135 Filed 3-22-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Wool Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the Republic of Korea

March 19, 2002.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 25, 2002.

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.gov>. For
information on embargoes and quota re-
openings, refer to the Office of Textiles
and Apparel website at [http://
otexa.ita.doc.gov](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. The current limits for certain categories are being reduced for carryforward used.

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categories are being reduced for
carryforward used.

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 66 FR 65178,
published on December 18, 2001). Also
see 66 FR 59578, published on
November 29, 2001.

James C. Leonard III,

*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements.*

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

March 19, 2002.

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 23, 2001, by the
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation
of Textile Agreements. That directive
concerns imports of certain cotton, wool,
man-made fiber, silk blend and other
vegetable fiber textiles and textile products in
the following categories, produced or
manufactured in the Republic of Korea and
exported during the twelve-month period
which began on January 1, 2002 and extends
through December 31, 2002.

Effective on March 25, 2002, you are
directed to reduce the limits for the following
categories, as provided for under the Uruguay
Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit ¹
Sublevels within Group II	
338/339	1,427,770 dozen.
435	37,396 dozen.

¹ The limits have not been adjusted to ac-
count for any imports exported after December
31, 2001.

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

Sincerely,

James C. Leonard III,

*Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc. 02-7070 Filed 3-22-02; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Request for Public Comment on a Petition to Amend a Rule of Origin under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

March 19, 2002.

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

ACTION: Request for Public Comments
concerning a petition filed under
Section 7.2 of Annex 300-B of NAFTA
to amend the NAFTA rules of origin for
certain men's and boy's woven shirts.

SUMMARY: On February 26, 2002 the
Chairman of CITA received a petition
from the American Textile
Manufacturers Institute (ATMI)
requesting CITA to commence
consultations with the governments of
Canada and Mexico for the purpose of
amending the rules of origin set forth in
Annex 401 of the NAFTA for
Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS)
subheadings 6205.20 - 6205.30. In

particular, ATMI requests that
paragraph (c) of the subheading rule
applicable to HTS subheadings 6205.20
- 6205.30 be deleted.

ATMI claims that the fabrics
described in paragraph (c) of the
subheading note are currently being
produced in commercial quantities in
the United States and are available in a
timely manner. Specifically, ATMI
claims that Dan River, Inc., an ATMI
member, currently has in its line a fabric
that conforms to the following
specifications:

Fiber content	60% cotton / 40% polyester
Weight	108.5 grams per square meter
Construction	Plain weave, not of square construc- tion
Thread count	74 per square cen- timeter
Average yarn size	71.07 metric
Finish	Available bleached and dyed

A modification of the NAFTA rules of
origin may only be made after reaching
agreement with the other NAFTA
parties. CITA hereby solicits public
comments on this petition, in particular
with regard to whether the fabric
described above can be supplied by the
domestic industry in commercial
quantities in a timely manner.
Comments must be submitted by **April
24, 2002.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Martin Walsh, 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 USC 1854);
Section 202(q) of the North American Free
Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19
USC 3332(q)); Executive Order 11651 of
March 3, 1972, as amended

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