

energy, water and railroad services to protect and maintain the nation's critical infrastructure.⁴ The statute also requires the FCC Chairman to submit a subsequent report to Congress addressing any needs identified in NTIA's study. The statute specifically provides:

[T]he [NTIA] Administrator shall, after consultation with other federal departments and agencies responsible for regulating the core operations of entities engaged in the provision of energy, water and railroad services, complete and submit to Congress, not later than twelve months after date of enactment of this subsection, a study of the current and future use of spectrum by these entities to protect and maintain that nation's critical infrastructure: Provide further, That within six months after the release of this study, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall submit a report to Congress on the actions that could be taken by the Commission to address any needs identified in the Administrator's study.⁵

Questions for Public Comment

In order to obtain information necessary for NTIA to conduct an assessment of current and future spectrum requirements of providers of energy, water, and railroad services to protect and maintain the nation's critical infrastructure, NTIA seeks public comment on any issue of fact, law, or policy that may inform the agency about spectrum requirements of these industries taking into account growth, new technology, and future applications. Specifically, comments are requested on the questions below.

These questions are designed to assist the public and should not be construed as a limitation on the issues on which public comments may be submitted. Comments should cite the number of the question(s) being addressed. Please provide copies of any studies, research and other empirical data referenced in the comments.

1. How much spectrum is presently available for the energy, water and railroad industries?
2. In which spectrum bands and in which radio services do these industries operate radio communications equipment?
3. What kinds of spectrum-dependent telecommunications equipment are currently being used by the energy, water and railroad industries?
4. Are there non-spectrum dependent alternative technologies or commercial services currently available?
5. What part of the spectrum do the energy, water and railroad industries

foresee for possible future use? What is the rationale for these additional spectrum requirements?

6. What non-spectrum dependent communications technologies or commercial alternatives will be available in the future for the energy, water and railroad industries?

Kathy Smith,

Chief Counsel.

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Denying Entry to Textiles and Textile Products Allegedly Produced in Certain Companies in Taiwan

April 3, 2001.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs directing Customs to deny entry to shipments allegedly manufactured in certain companies in Taiwan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 9, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Janet Heinzen, 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 12475 of May 9, 1984, as amended.

The U.S. Customs Service has conducted on-site verification of textile and textile product production in a number of foreign countries. Based on information obtained through on-site verifications and from other sources, U.S. Customs has informed CITA that certain companies were illegally transshipping, were closed, or were unable to produce records to verify production. The Chairman of CITA has directed the U.S. Customs Service to issue regulations regarding the denial of entry of shipments from such companies (see **Federal Register** notice 64 FR 41395, published on July 30, 1999). In order to secure compliance with U.S. law, including Section 204 and U.S. customs law, to carry out textile and textile product agreements, and to avoid circumvention of textile agreements, the Chairman of CITA is directing the U.S. Customs Service to deny entry to textiles and textile

products allegedly manufactured by Hong Win Trading Company, City Art Printing, Hsu Chun Mei, and Spring Information Industry Co., Ltd. for two years. Customs has informed CITA that these companies were found to have been illegally transshipping, closed, or unable to produce records to verify production.

Should CITA determine that this decision should be amended, such amendment will be published in the Federal Register.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

April 3, 2001.

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

Dear Commissioner: The U.S. Customs Service has conducted on-site verification of textile and textile product production in a number of foreign countries. Based on information obtained through on-site verifications and from other sources, U.S. Customs has informed CITA that certain companies were illegally transshipping, were closed, or were unable to produce records to verify production. The Chairman of CITA has directed the U.S. Customs Service to issue regulations regarding the denial of entry of shipments from such companies (see directive dated July 27, 1999 (64 FR 41395), published on July 30, 1999). In order to secure compliance with U.S. law, including Section 204 and U.S. customs law, to carry out textile and textile product agreements, and to avoid circumvention of textile agreements, the Chairman of CITA directs the U.S. Customs Service, effective for goods exported on and after April 9, 2001 and extending through April 8, 2003, to deny entry to textiles and textile products allegedly manufactured by the Taiwanese companies Hong Win Trading Company, City Art Printing, Hsu Chun Mei, and Spring Information Industry Co., Ltd. Customs has informed CITA that these companies were found to have been illegally transshipping, closed, or unable to produce records to verify production.

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

Sincerely,

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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⁴ Supra, n. 1.

⁵ Id at 2762A-174 to 2762A-175. NTIA is required to submit its report to Congress no later than December 21, 2001.