

agreement. In addition, this consultation level does not apply to textile and apparel goods, assembled in Mexico, in which all fabric components were wholly formed and cut in the United States, entered under the United States Harmonized Tariff Schedule heading 9802.00.90.

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 59580, published on November 29, 2001.

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

June 18, 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 wool and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Mexico and exported during the period which began on January 1, 2002 and extends through December 31, 2002. The levels established in that directive do not apply to NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) originating goods, as defined in Annex 300-B, Chapter 4 and Annex 401 of NAFTA or to textile and apparel goods, assembled in Mexico, in which all fabric components were wholly formed and cut in the United States, entered under the United States Harmonized Tariff Schedule heading 9802.00.90.

Effective on June 21, 2002, you are directed to increase the current designated consultation level for Category 433 to 12,000 dozen¹, pursuant to exchange of letters dated May 30, 2002 and June 11, 2002, and provisions of the NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement).

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,
James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

¹ The limit has not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Availability of the Draft Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Authorized Red River Chloride Project Wichita River Only Portion, Oklahoma and Texas

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

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: Notice is made of the availability of a Draft Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (DSFEIS) for the Authorized Red River Chloride Control Project Wichita River Only Portion, Oklahoma and Texas prepared by the Tulsa District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The purpose of the project is to investigate methods to reduce the natural occurring levels of chlorides in the Wichita River Basin in Texas.

DATES: The DSFEIS will be available for public review when this announcement is published. The review period of the document will be until September 11, 2002. To request a copy of the supplement, please call (918) 669-4396.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information regarding DSFEIS, please contact Stephen L. Nolen, Chief, Environmental Analysis and Compliance Branch, U.S Army Corps of Engineers, ATTN: CESWT-PE-E, 1645 South 101st East Avenue, Tulsa, OK 74128-4629.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1957, the U.S. Public Health Service initiated a study to locate natural chloride seeps and springs and to determine the contribution of these chloride sources to the Red River, to which the Wichita River is a tributary. In 1959, the USACE recommended measures to control identified natural chloride sources. Congress authorized plans for chloride control in 1966. This project was known as the Red River Chloride Control Project (RRCCP). A Final Environmental Statement (FES) for the RRCCP dated July 1976, of which the Wichita River was a portion, was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on May 18, 1977, and published in the **Federal Register** on May 27, 1977. Since the 1976 FES, proposed project outputs have changed. Target chloride concentrations of 250 mg/l or less 94% of the time at Lake Texoma and 98% of the time at Lake Kemp were originally established for the proposed project. However, project modifications described in the supplement would affect design effectiveness of the plan

evaluated in the 1976 FES. As such, an environmental reevaluation was approved in 1997, and the NEPA scoping process was initiated in 1998. The proposed plan is expected to meet the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission (TNRCC) secondary drinking water standard of 300mg/l chloride 40% of the time at Lake Kemp.

Effectiveness of constructed portions of the project were evaluated by a Congressionally authorized panel, in accordance with Public Law 99-662, to assess the improvements in water quality assumed in the economic reanalysis of the proposed project. The panel submitted a favorable report to the Federal Public Works Committees of the House and Senate in August 1988 indicating that Area VIII was performing as designed. As noted above, design changes have been developed for the proposed project that would lessen impacts on stream flow, water quality, and chloride removal compared to the proposed project evaluated in the 1976 FES. In addition, potential direct and indirect impacts have been identified that were not addressed in the FES.

During the NEPA process for the DSFEIS, several issues were identified as concerns by the public and commenting natural resource agencies. Major issues addressed in this document include: (1) Hydrological biological, and water quality issues concerning fish, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic macrophytes, and the wetland/riparian ecosystem of the Wichita River, Lake Kemp, and Red River above Lake Texoma to the confluences of the Wichita River; (2) Lakes Kemp, Diversion, and Texoma components, including chloride/turbidity relationships, chloride/fish reproduction relationships, chloride/plankton community issues, chloride/nutrient dynamics issues, and impacts on recreational values; (3) water quality and quantity impacts on Dundee Fish Hatchery below Lake Diversion; (4) selenium (Se) concentrations and impact on biota; (5) man-made brines and associated reduction; (6) Section 401 water quality issues; (7) mitigation as it relates to habitat losses from construction of proposed project components; (8) Federally-listed threatened and endangered species; and (9) unquantifiable/undefined impacts.

Changes in the project base condition have also occurred since the 1976 FES. Due to growing concern in the Wichita River Basin about the availability of water and its effect on economic growth and development, the Red River Authority of Texas (RRA) in cooperation with the Texas State Soil and Water

Conservation Board (TSSWCB) initiated a study to determine the feasibility of implementing a brush control and management program to increase water yield. The goal is to restore large areas of brush to native grasses, but leave brush buffers and habitat corridors composed of mesquite and juniper. The results of the study revealed that implementation of the proposed brush control program may provide a net increase in watershed yield at Lake Kemp. The brush control program has currently been included in Texas Senate Bill 1 and the Region B Water Plan. The supplement has assumed a brush management factor of 50% implementation as its future condition without chloride control.

Fourteen alternatives were developed by the USACE for achieving lower concentrations of chlorides in the Wichita River. The objective of the 14 USACE action alternatives was to improve water quality in the Wichita River to a point where it may be economically useful for municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supply. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) developed an additional twelve (12) alternatives that were also considered by the USACE. The objectives of these alternatives were to lower chloride control impacts by reducing brines pumped to Truscott Brine Lake and eliminating potential selenium impacts, as well as replacing stream habitat and lessening the impact of zero flow days on fish populations.

From all the developed alternatives, USACE Alternative 7a was selected as having the greatest net NED benefits. However, concerns regarding this alternative have been raised by the USFWS and TPWD. Due to higher economic, technical, and regulatory viability, Alternative 7a best serves the purpose and need for the proposed action and is the proposed plan.

The DSFEIS has been coordinated and approved by offices and directorates affected by or interested in the subject matter, including the Office of Counsel and Executive Offices.

Stephen R. Zeltner,

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, Acting District Engineer.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Continuing Authorities Section 205 Flood Damage Reduction Project Along Irondequoit and Allen Creeks at Panorama Valley in the Town of Penfield, Monroe County, NY

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Buffalo District, State and local interests have resumed assessment/evaluation of a flood damage reduction project along Irondequoit and Allen Creeks in Panorama Valley in the Town of Penfield, Monroe County, NY. A Draft and Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) were previously prepared and coordinated for a project in 1981. The project was deferred due to lack of local funding. The current recommended plan consists of a combination of measures including: levees, floodwalls (setback from the creek, as possible), several non-structural measures, internal drainage measures, and environmental consideration/measures.

ADDRESSES: Correspondence should be addressed to: Mr. Tod Smith, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1776 Niagara Street, Buffalo, NY 14207-3199.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tod Smith at (716) 879-4175.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority

The proposed project is authorized under Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, which provides the Corps authority to assist local sponsors with small flood damage reduction projects.

Proposed Action

The current recommended plan consists of a combination of measures including: levees, floodwalls, several non-structural measures, and internal drainage measures. Natural environmental consideration measures that are included in the plan are: aligning levees and floodwalls setback from the creek, as possible; avoiding any in stream activity between September 1st and June 15th; implementing erosion run-off reduction measures; retaining existing vegetation, as possible; planting replacement and additional riparian and

upland vegetation; and other minor stream environmental improvements.

Alternatives

Alternative considerations include: No Action; Non-Structural Measures (Flood Plain Management, Flood Insurance, Relocations, Flood Proofing, etc.); Reservoirs/Wetlands; Diversion Channels; Channelization; Channelization and Berms; and Levee/Floodwalls. Alternatives are assessed/evaluated from engineering, economic, and environmental (physical/natural, social/community, cultural resources) perspectives.

Scoping Process

Resumed study scoping letters were coordinated on August 24, 1999, October 5, 1999, and January 14, 2000. A number of agency and public workshops and meetings have been conducted. A local public meeting was held at the Penfield Town Hall on February 15, 2000.

Significant Issues

The initial public response to the current study was substantial. Many interests indicated the project should be looked at from a watershed perspective and that all interests be involved, and that natural restoration measures should be considered. Many want a watershed development management plan. Some are concerned about project impacts upstream and downstream of the Panorama Valley area. Others do not think that funding should be expended to protect interests which are built in a flood prone area; they think flood prone developments should move or be moved out of the flood prone areas. Flood prone development interest would like to see some form of community development flood protection. Most want to see the natural integrity of the streams maintained or improved, as possible, for fish and some wildlife to be able to continue to utilize and pass through the area.

Scoping Meeting

Since Federal, State, and local interests have been involved with reinitiation of the study and coordination is already being conducted and a local public meeting held; no new/additional formal initial scoping meeting is scheduled.