

**ACTION:** Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs charging transshipments to 1995 limits.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 4, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Aldrich, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Authority:** Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854).

In a notice published in the **Federal Register** on June 28, 1993 (58 FR 34568), CITA announced that Customs would be conducting other investigations of transshipments of textiles produced in China and exported to the United States. Based on these investigations, the U.S. Customs Service has determined that textile products in Categories 338, 339, 347 and 352, produced or manufactured in China and entered into the United States with the incorrect country of origin and as non-textile products, were transshipped in circumvention of the Memorandum of Understanding dated January 17, 1994 between the Governments of the United States and the People's Republic of China. Consultations were held between the Governments of the United States and the People's Republic of China on this matter December 6 through December 8, 1994 and March 6 through March 8, 1995. Accordingly, in the letter published below, the Chairman of CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to charge the following amounts to the 1995 quota levels for the categories listed below:

Category	Amounts to be charged
338 .....	162,000 dozen.
339 .....	147,492 dozen.
347 .....	173,669 dozen.
352 .....	632,114 dozen.

As a result of the charges, the current limit for Category 352 will be highly filled.

U.S. Customs continues to conduct other investigations of such transshipments of textiles produced in China and exported to the United States. The charges resulting from these investigations will be published in the **Federal Register**.

The U.S. Government is taking this action pursuant to U.S. letters dated October 5, 1994 and April 17, 1995, and the Memorandum of Understanding dated January 17, 1994 between the

Governments of the United States and the People's Republic of China.

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 59 FR 65531, published on December 20, 1994). Also see 59 FR 65760, published on December 21, 1994.

**Rita D. Hayes,**  
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

**Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements**

April 27, 1995.  
Commissioner of Customs,  
*Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20229.*

Dear Commissioner: To facilitate implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding dated January 17, 1994, between the Governments of the United States and the People's Republic of China, I request that, effective on May 4, 1995, you charge the following amounts to the following categories for the 1995 restraint period (see directive dated December 16, 1994):

Category	Amount to be charged to 1995 limit
338 .....	162,000 dozen.
339 .....	147,492 dozen.
347 .....	173,669 dozen.
352 .....	632,114 dozen.

This letter will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Sincerely,  
Rita D. Hayes,  
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*  
[FR Doc 95-10842; Filed 5-2-95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

**Department of the Air Force**

**Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Joint Primary Aircraft Training System**

Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Department of Defense Instruction 5000.2, Defense Acquisition Management Policy and Procedures, the U.S. Air Force gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) and draft FONSI has been prepared to support the decision to proceed to Manufacturing Development of the Joint

Primary Aircraft Training System (JPATS) and is available for review.

The JPATS is proposed to replace the two primary training aircraft and ground-based training systems used by the U.S. Air Force (USAF) and the U.S. Navy (USN) with one commercial-derivative aircraft. The proposed action includes the missionization, testing, and low-rate production of 55 aircraft meeting the technical requirements of the USAF and the USN over the next four years. The aircraft procured would more closely resemble the more advanced training and fighter aircraft used by the USAF and the USN with respect to design and equipment. The aircraft would also offer better performance and improvements in safety, reliability, and maintainability compared to the current aircraft over a 20-year life of the program.

This assessment analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the decision to proceed with JPATS into the Manufacturing Development phase. Additionally, the EA provides an initial overview of impacts associated with future decisions which could lead to the production of 656 additional aircraft, beddown and operations at 9 Air Force Bases and Naval Air Stations, and eventual system disposal.

For further information and/or a copy of the EA and draft FONSI, please contact: Lt Col Frank Szalejko, JPATS Program Manager, ASC/YT, Wright Patterson AFB, OH 45430, Phone: 513-225-9223.

**Patsy J. Conner,**  
*Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.*  
[FR Doc. 95-10893 Filed 5-2-95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 3910-01-M

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management; Nuclear Waste Acceptance Issues**

**AGENCY:** Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Department of Energy final interpretation of nuclear waste acceptance issues.

**SUMMARY:** This Notice responds to public comments on the Department of Energy (DOE) Notice of Inquiry on Waste Acceptance Issues published on May 25, 1994 (59 FR 27007). After analyzing public comments received in response to the Notice, DOE has concluded that it does not have an unconditional statutory or contractual obligation to accept high level waste and spent nuclear fuel beginning