

**COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS**

**Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Bangladesh**

November 1, 1995.

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

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** November 1, 1995.

**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 or call (202) 927-5850. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, call (202) 482-3715.

**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).

The current limits for certain categories are being adjusted, variously, for swing, special shift and carryforward.

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 60 FR 5371, published on January 27, 1995.

The letter to the Commissioner of Customs and the actions taken pursuant to it are not designed to implement all of the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, but are designed to assist only in the implementation of certain of their provisions.

D. Michael Hutchinson,  
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

November 1, 1995.

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 January 24, 1995, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, man-made fiber, silk blend and other vegetable fiber textiles and textile products, produced or manufactured in Bangladesh and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1995 and extends through December 31, 1995.

Effective on November 1, 1995, you are directed to amend further the January 24, 1995 directive to adjust the limits for the following categories, as provided for under the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit <sup>1</sup>
237 .....	399,546 dozen.
331 .....	943,828 dozen pairs.
334 .....	133,792 dozen.
335 .....	144,772 dozen.
336/636 .....	378,453 dozen.
342/642 .....	327,604 dozen.
347/348 .....	1,843,587 dozen.
369-S <sup>2</sup> .....	1,171,007 kilograms.
634 .....	384,226 dozen.
635 .....	235,375 dozen.
641 .....	490,263 dozen.
638/639 .....	1,198,962 dozen.
645/646 .....	279,211 dozen.
647/648 .....	1,322,319 dozen.
847 .....	456,945 dozen.

<sup>1</sup> The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Category 369-S: only HTS number 6307.10.2005.

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,  
D. Michael Hutchinson,  
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*  
[FR Doc.95-27472 Filed 11-6-95; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-F**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**Availability of the Tritium Supply and Recycling Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement**

**AGENCY:** Department of Energy.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Energy (DOE) announces the availability of the Tritium Supply and Recycling Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), DOE/EIS-0161. The Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS evaluates alternatives for an assured, long-term supply of tritium, a

radioactive gas which is a necessary component of every weapon in the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile.

**DATES:** The Final PEIS was approved by the Department on October 13, 1995. The Environmental Protection Agency published its Notice of Availability regarding this Final PEIS on October 27, 1995. DOE intends to issue a Record of Decision on the Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS; the decision may be issued no sooner than 30 days from the publication date of the Environmental Protection Agency Notice of Availability in the Federal Register.

**ADDRESSES AND FURTHER INFORMATION:** A copy of the Final PEIS, its Executive Summary, or both may be obtained by calling 1-800-776-2765, or writing to: Office of Reconfiguration, DP-25, U.S. Department of Energy, P.O. Box 3417, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

Requests for copies of the Final PEIS can also be made electronically via computer as follows: Federal Information Exchange Bulletin Board, InterNet Address: FEDIX.FIECOM, Modem Toll-Free: 1-800-783-3349, DC Metro Modem: 301-258-0953.

For general information on the DOE NEPA review process, please contact: Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance, EH-42, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington DC 20585, (202) 586-4600 or (800) 472-2756.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Tritium Supply and Recycling Final PEIS was prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality NEPA regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) and the DOE NEPA regulations (10 CFR Part 1021). In the PEIS, the Department proposes to acquire a long-term, assured capability for tritium supply and recycling. Tritium, a radioactive gas with a relatively short radioactive half-life of 12.3 years, is a necessary component of every weapon in the Nation's nuclear weapons stockpile and must be replenished periodically in nuclear weapons to ensure that they function as designed. Currently, the Department does not have the capability to produce the quantity of tritium that is expected to be required to maintain the readiness of the nuclear weapons stockpile.

The Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS evaluates alternatives for providing long-term, assured tritium supply and recycling. Four technologies for new tritium supply facilities are assessed in the PEIS: Heavy Water Reactor, Modular High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor,

Advanced Light Water Reactor, and Accelerator Production of Tritium. Five sites for new tritium supply facilities and tritium recycling facilities are assessed: the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (near Idaho Falls, Idaho); the Nevada Test Site (near Las Vegas, Nevada); the Oak Ridge Reservation (Oak Ridge, Tennessee); the Pantex Plant (Amarillo, Texas); and the Savannah River Site (Aiken, South Carolina). Additionally, the PEIS evaluates the alternative of producing tritium in existing commercial light water reactors, via the purchase of an existing reactor or irradiation services. The PEIS also evaluates the environmental impacts associated with the use of an Advanced Light Water Reactor, Modular High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor or Commercial Light Water Reactor for the purpose of plutonium disposition in addition to the tritium mission (the so-called multipurpose reactor.) Two options for tritium recycling are evaluated: the upgrade of existing tritium recycling facilities at the Savannah River Site, or the collocation of a new tritium recycling facility with the tritium supply facility at one of the other sites.

The Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS compares the environmental impacts that would be expected to occur from the tritium supply and recycling alternatives. The No Action alternative of not acquiring new long-term, assured tritium supply, and continuing to operate the existing tritium recycling facilities is also evaluated. The Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS has a classified Appendix that provides additional information and analysis.

DOE issued a Tritium Supply and Recycling Draft PEIS on March 1, 1995 and invited comments on the adequacy and accuracy of the draft analysis. Almost 2000 comments were provided. The Final PEIS reflects changes made by DOE in response to public comments received and to provide additional information. Key revisions to the PEIS included additional discussion and analysis in the following areas: severe accidents and design-basis accidents for all tritium supply technologies; site-specific environmental impacts of a dedicated power plant for an accelerator; water resource sections; site-specific analysis of a multi-purpose reactor that could produce tritium, burn plutonium as fuel, and produce electricity; the addition of the use of a commercial reactor as a reasonable alternative; and the environmental impacts of providing tritium at an earlier date to support a higher stockpile level.

The Final PEIS also identifies the Department's preferred alternative. The preferred strategy is to begin work on the two most promising tritium production alternatives: (1) purchase an existing light water reactor or irradiation services with an option to purchase the reactor for conversion to a defense facility, and (2) design, build, and test critical components of an accelerator system for tritium production. Within a three-year period, the Department would select one of the alternatives to serve as the primary source of tritium. The other alternative, if feasible, would be developed as a back-up tritium source. The Savannah River Site was designated as the preferred site for an accelerator, should one be built. The preferred alternative for tritium recycling and extraction activities is to remain at the Savannah River Site with appropriate consolidation and upgrading of current recycling facilities and a new extraction facility.

DOE has distributed copies of the Tritium Supply and Recycling Final PEIS to interested individuals and organizations. Additional copies of the Final PEIS are available to any other interested persons and can be requested as described above. DOE expects to issue a Record of Decision on the Tritium Supply and Recycling PEIS in late November 1995.

Signed in Washington, D.C. this 31st day of October, 1995, for the United States Department of Energy.

Everet Beckner,

*Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs.*

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## **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

[Docket No. CP96-41-000]

### **Colorado Interstate Gas Co.; Notice of Application**

November 1, 1995.

Take notice that on October 31, 1995, Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG), Post Office Box 1087, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80944, filed an application in Docket No. CP96-41-000, pursuant to Section 7(b) of the Natural Gas Act, for authority to abandon by transfer to CIG Field Services Company (Field Services), its affiliate, certain certificated and non-certificated facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

CIG proposes to spin down to Field Services facilities located in the states of Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma that will be involved in the gathering and processing of natural gas. It is stated that CIG and Field Services would enter into an agreement for the transfer of the facilities at net book value at the time of transfer. CIG indicates that the net book value of the proposed spin down facilities was \$36,111,594 as of December 31, 1994. CIG avers that the transfer of facilities consist of (1) approximately 2,194 miles of pipeline ranging from 2 to 24 inches in diameter, with approximately 2,186 wells attached, (2) approximately 77,710 horsepower of compression, (3) processing facilities, and (4) appurtenant facilities.

CIG proposes to change the accounting classification of certain facilities that are currently on its accounting records in the gathering function to the transmission function. CIG avers that the spindown would not adversely affect customers as Field Services will step in to provide the services that CIG previously provided.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should on or before November 22, 1995, file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20406, a motion to intervene or a protest in accordance with the requirements of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.214 or 385.211) and the Regulations under the Natural Gas Act (19 CFR 157.10). All protests filed with the Commission will be considered by it in determining the appropriate action to be taken but will not serve to make the protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party to a proceeding or to participate as a party in any hearing therein must file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission by Sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission or its designee on this application if no motion to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that the issuance of certificate authorization and permission and approval for the proposed abandonment are required by the public convenience and necessity. If a motion