

- (G) NAFINSA FOGAIN-type Financing
- (H) NAFINSA FONEI-type Financing
- (I) FONEI

Preliminary Results of Review

For the period January 1, 1995 through June 30, 1995, we preliminarily determine the net subsidy to be zero for San Ignacio. If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, all shipments of the subject merchandise from San Ignacio exported on or after January 1, 1995, and on or before June 30, 1995.

The Department also intends to instruct the U.S. Customs Service to collect a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties of zero percent of the f.o.b. invoice price on all shipments of the subject merchandise from San Ignacio entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this review. The cash deposit rates for all other producers/exporters remain unchanged from the last completed administrative review (See *Porcelain-on-Steel Cookingware From Mexico; Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review* (60 FR 53165; October 12, 1995)).

Interested parties may request a hearing not later than 10 days after the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs on these preliminary results within 30 days of the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, may be submitted seven days after the time limit for filing the case brief. Parties who submit written arguments in this proceeding are requested to submit with the argument (1) a statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the argument. Any hearing, if requested, will be held seven days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties.

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than 10 days after the representative's client or employer becomes a party to the proceeding, but in no event later than the date the case briefs are due. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief or at a hearing.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(2)(B)).

Dated: December 14, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96-464 Filed 1-18-96; 8:45 am]

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

August 1993 Tampa Bay Oil Spill: Notice of Availability and Request for Comments on a Draft Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan

AGENCIES: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce, United States Department of the Interior (DOI), and Department of Environmental Protection, State of Florida.

ACTION: Notice of availability of a draft damage assessment and restoration plan and of a 45-day period for public comment on the plan.

SUMMARY: Notice is given that the draft document entitled "Draft Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan for the 1993 Tampa Bay Oil Spill, Volume I—Ecological Injuries" is available for public review and comment. The document represents the first part (Volume I) of the draft damage assessment and restoration plan (Draft DARP) being developed by the State and Federal natural resource trustees to assess natural resource damages for the injury, loss, destruction and lost use of natural resources that resulted from the oil spill in Tampa Bay, Florida, following the August 10, 1993 collision of certain vessels in Tampa Bay. Volume I presents the methods proposed for use to restore and compensate for natural resources injuries and losses of an ecological nature. Volume I of the Draft DARP is consistent with Section 1006 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Chapter 376 of the Florida Statutes and the guidance provided by the Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations at 43 CFR Part 11 (1994), as amended. Public review of this draft plan, as announced by this notice, is consistent with Section 1006 of OPA and 43 CFR 11.32(c) of those regulations.

DATES: Comments must be submitted in writing on or before March 4, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of Volume I of the Draft DARP should be sent to Jim Jeanson of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration (NOAA) Damage Assessment Center, 9721 Executive Center Drive N., Suite 134, St. Petersburg, FL 33702, or Jane Urquhart-Donnelly of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Coastal Protection, 8407 Laurel Fair Circle, Rm. 214, Tampa, FL 33619. Volume I is also available for public review at the St. Petersburg Public Library, Main Library Reference Dept., 3745 9th Ave N., St. Petersburg FL during normal library hours. Written comments on the plan should be sent to either Jim Jeanson of the NOAA Damage Assessment Center or to Jane Urquhart-Donnelly of the DEP Office of Coastal Protection at the same address as listed above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jim Jeanson of the NOAA Damage Assessment Center, (813) 570-5391 or Jane Urquhart-Donnelly, (813) 744-6462.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 10, 1993, at approximately 5:45 a.m., the tank barge "OCEAN 255" and the tank barge "B-155" collided with the freighter "BALSA 37" just south of Mullet Key near the entrance of Tampa Bay, Florida. The OCEAN 255 caught fire upon impact and burned for approximately 18 hours. During that period, approximately 32,000 gallons of Jet A fuel, diesel, and gasoline were discharged from the OCEAN 255 into lower Tampa Bay. The B-155 was also damaged by the collision and discharged approximately 330,000 gallons of #6 fuel oil in the same vicinity. A number of different natural resources were eventually exposed to oil as a result of these discharges, including mangroves, seagrasses, salt marshes, birds, sea turtles, shellfish beds, bottom sediments, sandy shorelines and the estuarine water column, with a variety of direct injuries and lost uses of natural resources documented to have resulted from such exposure.

The incident is subject to the authority of OPA, 33 U.S.C. 2701-2761 (OPA), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321 *et seq.* (FWPCA) and the Florida Pollutant Discharge and Control Act, Fla. Stat. 376.121. NOAA, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection are trustees for natural resources pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*, OPA, the FWPCA, subpart G of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.600-300.615, and, in the case of the Florida Department of

Environmental Protection, the Florida Pollutant Discharge and Control Act, Fla Stat. 376.121 (1994), and in the case of the Federal trustees, Executive Order 12777.

These State and Federal agencies (the co-trustees) previously determined that natural resources and resource services subject to their trust authority were injured or lost as a result of the August 1993 oil spill and that the injuries and losses were sufficient to warrant proceeding with an assessment of natural resource damages under the above authorities. That determination is documented in the "Preassessment Screen and Determination for August 10, 1993 Tampa Bay, Florida Oil Spill", of November 2, 1993. Volume I of the Draft DARP presents the assessment and restoration plan developed by the co-trustees to address the direct injuries to natural resources and the interim losses of ecological resource services caused by the spill. Volume I evaluates restoration alternatives for each category of ecological injury or loss and defines compensation for resource injuries based on necessary or appropriate restoration actions, wherever possible. Further, the draft plan contemplates the use of simplified, cost-effective procedures and methods to document and quantify resource injuries and losses, as feasible and appropriate to specific resource injuries or losses. Accordingly, proposed methods and procedures include the use of relevant scientific literature, scientifically based models, and focused injury determination or quantification studies, alone or in combination, depending on the specific injury or loss category.

The August 1993 oil spill also disrupted publicly important human uses of natural resources, however, assessment methods and restoration plans addressing public compensation for those lost natural resources uses will be outlined in the second part (Volume II) of the Draft DARP, currently being developed by the co-trustees.

Interested members of the public are invited to request a copy of Volume I of the Draft DARP from and to submit written comments on the plan to either Jim Jeanson of NOAA's Damage Assessment Center, or to Jane Urquhart-Donnelly, at the same addresses given above. All written comments will be considered by NOAA, the Department of the Interior, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in finalizing the assessment and restoration plan for the ecological injuries and losses and will be included in the Report of Assessment issued at the conclusion of the assessment process.

Dated: December 21, 1995.
 Terry D. Garcia,
General Counsel, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Import Limits and Special Access Levels for Certain Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Colombia

January 11, 1996.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs establishing limits and Special Access Levels.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 23, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Aldrich, International Trade Specialists, 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 import restraint limits for textile products, produced or manufactured in Colombia and exported during the period January 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996 are based on limits notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body pursuant to the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC). The Special Access Levels are being established pursuant to Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) dated June 27, 1995 and August 9, 1995 between the Governments of the United States and Colombia.

In the letter published below, the Chairman of CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to establish the 1996 limits and Special Access Levels. Sublimits are established for products which are not subject to the terms of the Special Access Textile Program.

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 60 FR 65299, published on December 19, 1995).

Requirements for participation in the Special Access Program are available in Federal Register notices 51 FR 21208, published on June 11, 1986; 52 FR 26057, published on July 10, 1987; 54 FR 50425, published on December 6, 1989; and 60 FR 63512, published on December 11, 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 June 27, 1995 and August 9, 1995 MOUs, the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the ATC, but are designed to assist only in the implementation of certain of their provisions.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

January 11, 1996.

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

Dear Commissioner: Under the terms of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC); and in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended, you are directed to prohibit, effective on January 23, 1996, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products in the following categories, produced or manufactured in Colombia and exported during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1996 and extending through December 31, 1996, in excess of the restraint limits listed below.

Pursuant to Memoranda of Understanding dated June 27, 1995 and August 9, 1995 between the Governments of the United States and Colombia; and under the terms of the Special Access Textile Program, as set forth in 51 FR 21208 (June 11, 1986), 52 FR 26057 (July 10, 1987) and 54 FR 50425 (December 6, 1989), you are directed to establish Special Access Levels for properly certified textile products in the following categories which are assembled in Colombia from fabric formed and cut in the United States and re-exported in the United States from Colombia during the twelve-month period which begins on January 1, 1996 and extends through December 31, 1996.

Category	Twelve-month limit
315	20,126,134 square meters.