

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.
 [FR Doc. 96-455 Filed 1-18-96; 8:45 am]
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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.

Category	Twelve-month limit
352/652 (Special Access).	31,800,000 dozen.
352/652 (non-Special Access sublimit).	3,180,000 dozen.
443	124,249 numbers.
444 (Special Access .	205,020 numbers.
444 (non-Special Access sublimit).	82,008 numbers.

Imports charged to these category limits for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 (Categories 315,443 and 444) and April 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 (Categories 352/652) shall be charged against those levels of restraint to the extent of any refilled balances. In the event the limits established for those periods have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this directive.

The limits set forth above are subject to adjustment in the future pursuant to the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, the ATC and any administrative arrangements notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body.

Any shipment for entry under the Special Access Program which is not accompanied by a valid and correct certification and Export Declaration in accordance with the provisions of the certification requirements established in the directive of December 5, 1995, shall be denied entry unless the Government of Colombia authorizes the entry and any charges to the appropriate specific limit. Any shipment which declared for entry under the Special Access Program but found not to qualify shall be denied entry into the United States.

In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner of Customs should construe entry into the United States for consumption to include entry for consumption into the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception of the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Sincerely,
Troy H. Cribb,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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Announcement of Import Restraint Limits and Guaranteed Access Levels for Certain Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the Dominican Republic

January 11, 1996.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs establishing limits and guaranteed access levels.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 23, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, 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 import restraint limits for textile products, produced or manufactured in the Dominican Republic 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).

In the letter published below, the Chairman of CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to establish the 1996 limits. A directive to reduce the limits for certain categories for carryforward used during 1995 will be published in the Federal Register at a later date.

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 6594, published on March 4, 1987; 52 FR 26057, published on July 10, 1987; and 54 FR 50425, published on December 6, 1989.

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 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 the Dominican Republic and exported during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 1996 and extending through December 31, 1996, in excess of the following limits:

Category	Restraint limit
338/638	737,674 dozen.
339/639	877,832 dozen.
340/640	759,395 dozen.
342/642	534,404 dozen.
347/348/647/648.	1,817,844 dozen of which not more than 960,368 dozen shall be in Categories 647/648.
351/651	910,385 dozen.
352/652	9,500,000 dozen.
433	21,136 dozen.
442	71,761 dozen.
443	131,287 numbers.
444	71,761 numbers.
448	36,968 dozen.
633	111,426 dozen.

Imports charged to these category limits for the periods January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 and March 27, 1995 through December 31, 1995 (Categories 352/652) shall be charged against those levels of restraint to the extent of any unfilled balances. In the event the limits established for those periods have been exhausted by previous entries, such goods shall be subject to the levels set forth in this directive.

Additionally, under the terms of the Special Access Program, as set forth in 51 FR 21208 (June 11, 1986), 52 FR 26057 (July 10, 1987), and 54 FR 50425 (December 6, 1989), effective on January 23, 1996, guaranteed access levels are being established for properly certified textile products assembled in the Dominican Republic from fabric formed and cut in the United States in cotton, wool and man-made fiber textile products in the following categories for the period January 1, 1996 through December 31, 1996:

Category	Guaranteed access level
338/638	1,150,000 dozen.
339/639	1,150,000 dozen.
340/640	1,000,000 dozen.
342/642	1,000,000 dozen.
347/348/647/648.	8,050,000 dozen.
351/651	1,000,000 dozen.
352/652	30,000,000 dozen.
433	21,000 dozen.
442	65,000 dozen.
443	50,000 numbers.
444	30,000 numbers.