

Companies Receiving Allocation:

American Fashion, Inc.	Chula Vista, CA
Bowdon Manufacturing Company	Bowdon, GA
C.K. Apparel Corporation	New York, NY
Corbin Ltd.	Ashland, KY
Hartmarx Corporation	Chicago, IL
Hartwick Clothes	Cleveland, TN
Hartz & Company	Frederick, MD
Hugo Boss Cleveland, Inc.	Brooklyn, OH
J.A. Apparel Corporation	New York, NY
John H. Daniel Company	Knoxville, TN
Pincus Brothers, Inc.	Philadelphia, PA
The Tom James Company	Franklin, TN

2. HTS 9902.51.12, fabrics, of worsted wool, with average fiber diameters of 18.5 micron or less, all the foregoing certified by the importer as suitable for use in making suits, suit-type jackets, or trousers (provided for in subheading 5112.11.20 and 5112.19.90) Amount Allocated: 1,500,000 square meter equivalents

Companies Receiving Allocation:

American Fashion, Inc.	Chula Vista, CA
Brooks Brothers, Inc.	New York, NY
C.K. Apparel Corporation	New York, NY
Corbin Ltd.	Ashland, KY
Dormevil Personal Tailoring	New York, NY
Hartmarx Corporation	Chicago, IL
Hartwick Clothes	Cleveland TN
Hartz & Company	Frederick, MD
Hugo Boss Cleveland, Inc.	Brooklyn, OH
J.A. Apparel Corporation	New York, NY
John H. Daniel Company	Knoxville, TN
Martin Greenfield Clothiers	Brooklyn, NY
Pincus Brothers, Inc.	Philadelphia, PA
Saint Laurie, Ltd.	New York, NY
The Tom James Company	Franklin, TN

Dated: July 10, 2001.

Jonathan C. Menes,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Trade Development, Department of Commerce

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Announcement of a Meeting to Discuss an Opportunity To Join a Cooperative Research and Development Consortium on a NIST MEP eBusiness Demonstration Testbed

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) invites interested parties to attend a meeting on August 21, 2001 to discuss the possibility of setting up a cooperative research consortium. The objective of this consortium is to

address interrelated technical and non-technical problems associated with the adoption of eBusiness practices and technologies by smaller U.S. manufacturing firms.

DATES: The meeting will take place on August 21 at 9 a.m. Interested parties should contact NIST to confirm their interest at the address, telephone number or FAX number shown below.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will take place in Building 101, Lecture Room B, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8422.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. David C. Cranmer, Supply & Plant (301), Room C143, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-0001. Telephone: 301-975-5735; FAX: 301-926-3787; e-mail: david.cranmer@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (NIST MEP) has identified a number of interrelated technical and non-technical problems associated with

the adoption of eBusiness practices and technologies by smaller U.S. manufacturing firms. The problems include but are not limited to lack of awareness of the requirements of original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and others for adoption of some of these methodologies; the benefits, opportunities, and limitations of these practices and technologies; incompatibility and/or poor fit of applications with business processes used by smaller manufacturers; incompatibility of applications with one another with respect to data transfer, which frequently requires data to be reentered in subsequent applications; and authenticity/security of data and information systems. NIST MEP believes that these problems can be solved in part through the creation of an eBusiness demonstration testbed. The purpose of the testbed is to allow MEP Centers and manufacturing companies to experience high impact technologies integral to competing and succeeding in the electronic marketplace using a series of simulations reflective of different types and sophistications of virtual manufacturing companies, and be able

to provide feedback to the testbed participants on these technologies and their use in various environments and conditions. This will provide improved knowledge of the needs of smaller U.S. manufacturers leading to improved tools, products and services, which will in turn enhance their global competitiveness.

NIST MEP has prepared a document of supplemental information about the testbed and its activities, the types of problems and approaches to solutions, selection criteria for inclusion in the testbed, provisions of cooperative research and development or other agreements, and the NIST MEP program. This document is available on the NIST MEP website (www.mep.nist.gov), or can be requested from NIST MEP by calling 301.975.5020, by fax at 301.975.6556, or by e-mail to testbed_manager@mep.nist.gov.

Dated: July 25, 2001.

Karen H. Brown,
Acting Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Mystery Oil Spill at Ft. Lauderdale, FL and Vicinity, August 8, 2000: Notice of Intent To Conduct Restoration Planning Pursuant to 15 CFR 990.44

AGENCIES: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce (NOAA) and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

ACTION: Notice of intent to conduct restoration planning pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for the impacts of the August 2000 mystery oil spill in the Ft. Lauderdale, Florida area.

SUMMARY: Natural resource trustees (Trustees) are designated pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. 2706(e), Executive Order 12777, and the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.600 and 300.605, with responsibility to conduct natural resource damage assessments on behalf of the public when releases of oil affect natural resources and services. A discharge of oil exposed approximately 20 miles of beaches north and south of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, on or about August 8, 2000. Trustees for this incident are the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), FDEP, and NOAA, though DOI has elected not to participate in the assessment. The

Trustees have determined that the incident warrants conducting a natural resource damage assessment (NRDA). This notice serves to inform the public that the Trustees are proceeding with the assessment, including restoration planning, and will subsequently seek public input for planning restoration for the injuries resulting from this oil spill. This assessment will be conducted in accordance with the NRDA regulations for oil spills at 15 CFR part 990.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this Notice of Intent, the Trustee Assessment Strategy, and related information is available for downloading at <http://www.darp.noaa.gov/publicat.htm>, <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/law/ber>, or http://www.incidentnews.gov/incidents/incident_4.htm. Copies of this notice, and further information relating to the assessment and restoration planning may be obtained by contacting: Jim Jeansonne, NOAA Damage Assessment Center, 9721 Executive Center Drive N., St. Petersburg, FL 33702, Phone: 727-570-5391, X-159, email: Jim.Jeansonne@noaa.gov, or Cathy Porthouse, FDEP Bureau of Emergency Response, P.O. Box 15425, West Palm Beach, FL 33416, Phone: 561-681-6711, Email: Catherine.Porthouse@dep.state.fl.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In support of their decision to proceed with the assessment and issue this notice, the Trustees have made several determinations as required by 15 CFR 990.41. First, the Trustees have jurisdiction to pursue restoration pursuant to the Oil Pollution Act. The Trustees have determined that the discharge of 15,000 gallons, or more, of oil which resulted in oil exposure of the marine waters and shorelines of the United States and Florida, was an incident as defined in 15 CFR 990.30. This incident was not permitted under State, Federal or local law. Using information gathered during preassessment, the Trustees have determined that natural resources under their trusteeship have been injured as a result of this incident.

The Trustees have made the further determination required by 15 CFR 990.42(a), that it is appropriate to proceed with restoration planning for this incident. Restoration planning is necessary since injuries have resulted from the incident. The Trustees base this determination upon data that demonstrates natural resources and services have been injured. Natural resources or their services injured as a result of the spill and spill response may include, but are not limited to: Threatened and endangered sea turtles

and their habitats, marine surface waters and their biota including fish, birds, other wildlife species, benthic communities, and recreational use of beaches. The spill occurred during the active sea turtle nesting and hatchling emergence season at the exposed beaches. Sea turtles are protected under the Endangered Species Act. Local groups and the response organizations acted quickly to protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings on exposed beaches. However, hatchlings that entered the ocean and began their swim eastward into the Gulf Stream were at risk of oil exposure and injury or death as a result of contact with the oil while transiting the beach and once in the ocean. Other biota in and on the marine waters swept by the oil slick, and in the surf zone of the exposed areas, were likely exposed, and potentially injured or killed as a result of the spilled oil. Public recreational use of several beaches and fishing piers was significantly disrupted. Records of beach recreational use for Ft. Lauderdale, John U. Lloyd State Recreation Area, Dania, and Hollywood beaches indicate there was a significant reduction in attendance for several days until the oil was removed.

Response actions have not adequately addressed, or are not expected to address, the potential injuries from the incident, so restoration planning is required. Response actions were able to remove the majority of the shoreline oil within a few days of oiling. However, response records indicated that deposits of submerged oil were present in sediments just seaward of the most heavily exposed beaches, and that efforts to remove these oil deposits were only partially successful. These response actions did not restore or rehabilitate natural resource injuries that resulted from the discharge of oil. Use of the recreational beaches likely returned to baseline conditions the week following the spill. However, the public has not been compensated for the loss of beach use associated with the incident and response operations.

The Trustees are conducting restoration planning since there are feasible primary and/or compensatory restoration actions available to address the potential injuries. There are many opportunities to restore or compensate for injury to sea turtle and other nearshore marine resources near the affected areas. The Trustees have begun to identify appropriate specific restoration programs and projects for this incident. Multiple opportunities also exist to compensate for lost beach use in the affected area. The Trustees will benefit from restoration planning for similar recreational beach losses