

technological protection systems that have been implemented, are available for implementation, or are proposed to be developed to protect digitized copyrighted works and prevent infringement, including upgradeable and self-repairing systems, and systems that have been developed, are being developed, or are proposed to be developed in private voluntary industry-led entities through an open broad based consensus process.” Congress also directed the USPTO to exclude “any recommendations, comparisons, or comparative assessments of any commercially available products that may be mentioned in the report.”

Subsection (d) of the Act further states that the report “shall not be construed to affect in any way, either directly or by implication, any provision” of the Copyright Act in general or the TEACH Act in particular, including the requirements of section 110(2)(D)(ii) of the TEACH Act (discussed above), or “the interpretation or application of such provisions, including evaluation of the compliance with that clause by any governmental body or nonprofit educational institution.”

Request for Written Comments

The USPTO requests that persons interested in submitting written comments organize their comments as follows:

(1) What technological protection systems have been implemented, are available for implementation, or are proposed to be developed to protect digitized copyrighted works and prevent infringement, including any upgradeable and self-repairing systems?

(2) What systems have been developed, are being developed, or are proposed to be developed in private voluntary industry-led entities through an open broad-based consensus process?

(3) Consistent with the types of information requested by Congress, please provide any additional comments on technological protection systems to protect digitized copyrighted works and prevent infringement.

Written comments must be received by January 14, 2003, and should be addressed to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Legislative and International Affairs, Room 902, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202, ATTN: Velica Steadman, Office of Legislative and International Affairs; faxed to Velica Steadman's attention at (703) 305-8885; or sent via electronic mail to teach.act@uspto.gov.

In addition, as noted above, the USPTO will schedule a hearing to

obtain information for the report on the basis of expressions of public interest. The hearing is tentatively scheduled for the Washington, DC area on February 4, 2003. Based on expressions of public interest, additional hearings may be scheduled. Requests to testify must be received by January 14, 2003. A specific time and location for the proposed hearing will be determined based on responses received from persons who express an interest in testifying and will be posted on USPTO's Web site at <http://www.uspto.gov>.

Dated: December 3, 2002.

James E. Rogan,

Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

[FR Doc. 02-31017 Filed 12-6-02; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Import Restraint Limits for Certain Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Cambodia

December 4, 2002.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy Unger, 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, call (202) 927-5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs website at <http://www.customs.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota reopenings, refer to the Office of Textiles and Apparel website at <http://otexa.ita.doc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

The Memorandum of Understanding of December 29, 2001, between the Governments of the United States and Cambodia amends and extends the bilateral textile agreement of January 20, 1999 to cover the period January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003.

The limits under this agreement may be revised if Cambodia becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United States applies the WTO agreement to Cambodia.

In the letter published below, the Chairman of CITA directs the Commissioner of Customs to establish the 2003 limits, which include a twelve percent (12%) increase to all of Cambodia's quotas under the Labor Standards provision described in **Federal Register** notice 64 FR 60428, published on November 5, 1999.

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 66 FR 65178, published on December 18, 2001). Information regarding the availability of the 2003 CORRELATION will be published in the **Federal Register** at a later date.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

December 4, 2002.

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

Dear Commissioner: Pursuant to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; and the Memorandum of Understanding, dated December 29, 2001, between the Governments of the United States and Cambodia, you are directed to prohibit, effective on January 1, 2003, 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 Cambodia and exported during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 2003 and extending through December 31, 2003, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-month restraint limit
331/631	2,191,661 dozen pairs.
334/634	240,376 dozen.
335/635	91,908 dozen.
338/339	3,782,381 dozen.
340/640	1,060,481 dozen.
345	132,913 dozen.
347/348/647/648	4,241,923 dozen.
352/652	848,385 dozen.
435	21,832 dozen.
438	104,892 dozen.
445/446	128,202 dozen.
638/639	1,272,576 dozen.
645/646	353,493 dozen.

Products in the above categories exported during 2002 shall be charged to the applicable category limits for that year (see directive dated January 3, 2002) to the extent of any unfilled balances. In the event the limits established for that period have been exhausted by previous entries, such products shall be charged to the limits set forth in this directive.

These limits may be revised if Cambodia becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United States applies the WTO agreement to Cambodia.

Moreover, these limits may be revised in light of the U.S. determination as to whether working conditions in the Cambodian textile and apparel sector substantially comply with Cambodian labor law and internationally recognized core labor standards (see **Federal Register** notice 64 FR 60428, published on November 5, 1999).

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,
D. Michael Hutchinson,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements.*
[FR Doc. 02-31031 Filed 12-6-02; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Wool Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Colombia

December 3, 2002.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy
Unger, 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, call (202)
927-5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs
website at <http://www.customs.gov>. For
information on embargoes and quota re-
openings, refer to the Office of Textiles
and Apparel website at [http://
otexa.ita.doc.gov](http://otexa.ita.doc.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

The import restraint limits for textile
products, produced or manufactured in
Colombia and exported during the
period January 1, 2003 through
December 31, 2003 are based on limits
notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body
pursuant to 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 2003 limits.

These limits do not apply to goods
entered under the Andean Trade
Promotion and Drug Eradication Act
(ATPDEA. Section 3103 of the Trade
Act of 2002 amended the Andean Trade
Preference Act (ATPA) to provide for
duty and quota-free treatment for certain
textile and apparel articles imported
from designated Andean Trade
Promotion and Drug Eradication Act
(ATPDEA) beneficiary countries. See 67
FR 67283, published on November 5,
2002.

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 66 FR 65178,
published on December 18, 2001).
Information regarding the 2003
CORRELATION will be published in the
Federal Register at a later date.

D. Michael Hutchinson.

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

**Committee for the Implementation of Textile
Agreements**

December 3, 2002.

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

Dear Commissioner: Pursuant to section
204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as
amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order
11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended; and the
Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and
Clothing (ATC), you are directed to prohibit,
effective on January 1, 2003, entry into the
United States for consumption and
withdrawal from warehouse for consumption
of cotton and wool textile products in the
following categories, produced or
manufactured in Colombia and exported
during the twelve-month period beginning on
January 1, 2003 and extending through
December 31, 2003, in excess of the following
restraint limits:

Category	Twelve-month restraint limit
315	39,120,817 square meters.
443	139,440 numbers.

The limits set forth above are subject to
adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the
ATC and administrative arrangements
notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body.

Products in the above categories exported
during 2002 shall be charged to the
applicable category limits for that year (see
directive dated November 8, 2001 to the
extent of any unfilled balances. In the event
the limits established for that period have
been exhausted by previous entries, such
products shall be charged to the limits set
forth in this directive.

These limits do not apply to goods entered
under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug
Eradication Act (ATPDEA. Section 3103 of
the Trade Act of 2002 amended the Andean
Trade Preference Act (ATPA) to provide for
duty and quota-free treatment for certain
textile and apparel articles imported from
designated Andean Trade Promotion and
Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA) beneficiary
countries. See directive dated October 31,
2002.

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
U.S.C.553(a)(1).

Sincerely,
D. Michael Hutchinson,
*Acting Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements.*
[FR Doc. 02-30976 Filed 12-6-02; 8:45 am]
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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Hong Kong

December 3, 2002.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 10, 2002.

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