

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 Bilateral Textile Agreement, effected by exchange of notes dated August 13, 1996 and September 9, 1996, as amended on February 26, 2001, and April 30, 2001, between the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation establishes a limit for wool textile products in Category 435 for the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

In the letter published below, the Chairman of CITA directs the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to establish the limit for the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004.

This limit may be revised if Russia becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United States applies the WTO agreement to Russia.

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 68 FR 1599, published on January 13, 2003). Information regarding the availability of the 2004 CORRELATION will be published in the **Federal Register** at a later date.

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements
December 3, 2003.
Commissioner,
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection,
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 Bilateral Textile Agreement, effected by exchange of notes dated August 13, 1996 and September 9, 1996, as amended on February 26, 2001, and April 30, 2001, between the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation, you are directed to prohibit, effective on January 1, 2004, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of wool textile products in Category 435, produced or manufactured in Russia and exported during the period beginning on January 1, 2004 and extending through December 31, 2004, in excess of 58,583, dozen.¹

¹ The limit set forth above is subject to adjustment pursuant to the current bilateral agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Russian Federation.

Products in the above category exported during 2003 shall be charged to the applicable category limit for that year (see directive dated November 1, 2002) to the extent of any unfilled balance. In the event the limit established for that period has been exhausted by previous entries, such products shall be charged to the limit set forth in this directive.

This limit may be revised if Russia becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United States applies the WTO agreement to Russia.

In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection 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 this action falls within the foreign affairs exception of the rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C.553(a)(1).

Sincerely,
James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

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

December 3, 2003.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection establishing limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2004.

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 Bureau of Customs and Border Protection Web site at <http://www.customs.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota reopenings, refer to the Office of Textiles and Apparel Web site 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 import restraint limits for textile products, produced or manufactured in

Oman and exported during the period January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2004 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, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to establish limits for the 2004 period.

These limits are subject to adjustment pursuant to the provisions of the ATC and administrative arrangements notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body. However, as the ATC and all restrictions thereunder will terminate on January 1, 2005, no adjustment for carryforward (borrowing from next year's limits for use in the current year) will be available.

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 68 FR 1599, published on January 13, 2003). Information regarding the 2004 CORRELATION will be published in the **Federal Register** at a later date.

James C. Leonard III,
Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements
December 3, 2003.

Commissioner,
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection,
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, 2004, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton and man-made fiber textile products in the following categories, produced or manufactured in Oman and exported during the twelve-month period beginning on January 1, 2004 and extending through December 31, 2004, in excess of the following levels of restraint:

Category	Twelve-month restraint limit
334/634	190,357 dozen.
335/635	402,819 dozen.
338/339	835,850 dozen.
340/640	402,819 dozen.
341/641	302,113 dozen.
347/348	1,440,076 dozen.
647/648	569,494 dozen.

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 2003 shall be charged to the applicable category limits for that year (see directive dated November 1, 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.

In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection 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,
James C. Leonard III,
*Chairman, Committee for the
Implementation of Textile Agreements.*
[FR Doc. E3-00488 Filed 12-8-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Supplemental Record of Decision to Conduct Target Launches From Kodiak Launch Complex in Support of the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Extended Test Range

AGENCIES: Department of Defense, Missile Defense Agency (MDA); Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Office of the Associate Administrator for Commercial Space Transportation.

ACTION: Notice; Record of Decision (ROD).

SUMMARY: The MDA is issuing this Supplemental ROD to conduct target launches from the Kodiak Launch Complex (KLC) to support the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR).

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information on the GMD ETR Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or this ROD contact Ms. Julia Hudson-Elliott, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, Attn: SMDC-EN-V, P.O. Box 1500, Huntsville, Alabama 35807-3801.

Public reading copies of the GMD ETR Final EIS, the ROD, and the supplemental ROD are available for review at the public libraries within the communities near proposed activities listed below, and on the MDA Internet site: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/bmdo/>.

- Anchorage Municipal Library, 3600 Denali St., Anchorage, AK 99503

- Kodiak City Library, 319 Lower Mill Bay Rd., Kodiak, AK 99615

- Mountain View Branch Library, 150 S. Bragaw St., Anchorage, AK 99508

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

MDA Decision

This ROD selects the remaining portions of the activities proposed in Alternative 2 of the EIS regarding KLC. Those activities include the capability to conduct dual target launches from KLC.

Background

The MDA prepared the GMD ETR EIS to analyze potential impacts on the environment posed by proposed operationally realistic testing in the ETR.

On August 13, 2003, the MDA issued a ROD based on analysis contained in the GMD ETR EIS, **Federal Register**, August 26, 2003 (Volume 68, Number 165), Page 51251-56. The MDA Director considered the information contained within the GMD ETR EIS as well as cost, mission requirements, and other factors in deciding to establish a GMD extended test range capability, to provide for the construction and operation of a Sea-Based-Band Radar (SBX), and to select the location of the SBX Primary Support Base (PSB). That ROD selected portions of Alternative 2, as examined in the EIS, that included the capability to conduct single and dual launches of interceptor and target missiles from the Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site (RTS) and Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB).

At the time when the ROD was signed, the FAA was contemplating re-licensing activities at KLC. Accordingly, MDA deferred the KLC portion of Alternative 2 to ensure FAA re-licensing posed no additional issues. On September 12, 2003, the FAA issued a new license for KLC activities. MDA is now issuing this supplemental ROD regarding the deferred KLC portion of Alternative 2.

NEPA Process

The GMD ETR EIS was prepared pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulation implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), DoD Instruction 4715.9, and applicable service environmental regulations that implement these laws and regulations.

The Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS for the GMD ETR was published in the **Federal Register** on March 28, 2003, initiating the public scoping process. Public scoping meetings were held from April to December 2002 in

eight communities perceived to be affected by the proposed GMD ETR. The Notice of Availability (NOA) of the GMD ETR Draft EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on February 7, 2003. This initiated a public review and comment period for the Draft EIS. Seven public hearings were held in February and March 2003. Comments on the Draft EIS were considered in the preparation of the Final EIS. The NOA for the Final EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on July 15, 2003, initiating an additional 30-day review period. A ROD was signed on August 13, 2003, selecting Alternative 2 described in the EIS, while deferring a decision on the KLC portion of Alternative 2. The ROD is the culmination of the NEPA process.

Alternatives Considered

During the EIS process, alternatives to the proposed action were considered including the No-Action Alternative. Alternatives were organized around potential additional interceptor launch sites to complement the current test scenarios with interceptor launches from RTS. Interceptor missiles would be launched from KLC under Alternative 1, from Vandenberg AFB under Alternative 2, and from both locations under Alternative 3. For details of the alternatives considered, refer to **Federal Register**, August 26, 2003 (Volume 68, Number 165), pages 51251-51256.

Environmental Impacts of Alternatives

The GMD ETR EIS analyzed the environment in terms of 14 resource areas: Air quality, airspace, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomic, transportation, utilities, visual and aesthetic resources, and water resources. Subsistence resources were also considered for potential sites in Alaska. Environmental Justice was addressed separately. Each resource area was discussed at each location as applicable. The potential for cumulative impacts was also evaluated in the EIS.

The impacts of the various alternatives are summarized in depth in Tables ES-1 A, ES1B, and Tables ES 2 through ES II in the Final ETR EIS (available on the MDA Internet site: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/bmdo/>). The following is a short summary of the potential impacts of the alternatives at KLC, including the NO-Action Alternative:

Kodiak Launch Complex

a. *Air Quality.* Under the No-Action Alternative, single target and commercial launches would continue.