

and 8 miles west of the 030° radial of the Bonham VORTAC extending from the 6.4-mile radius to 15 miles northeast of the airport.

\* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on February 8, 2000.

**Robert N. Stevens,**  
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,  
Southwest Region.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-31]

#### Revision of Class E Airspace; Del Rio, TX

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

**SUMMARY:** This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Del Rio, TX.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The direct final rule published at 64 FR 70570 is effective 0901 UTC, April 20, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1999 (64 FR 70570). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on April 20, 2000. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on February 8, 2000.

**Robert N. Stevens,**  
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,  
Southwest Region.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-30]

#### Revision of Class E Airspace; Artesia, NM

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

**SUMMARY:** This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Artesia, NM.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The direct final rule published at 64 FR 70567 is effective 0901 UTC, April 20, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1999, (64 FR 70567). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on April 20, 2000. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on February 8, 2000.

**Robert N. Stevens,**  
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,  
Southwest Region.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-29]

#### Revision of Class E Airspace; Carrizo Springs, TX

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

**SUMMARY:** This notice confirms the effective date of a direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Carrizo Springs, TX.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The direct final rule published at 64 FR 70568 is effective 0901 UTC, April 20, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1999, (64 FR 70568). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on April 20, 2000. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on February 8, 2000.

**Robert N. Stevens,**  
*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division,  
Southwest Region.*

[FR Doc. 00-3816 Filed 2-16-00; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-27]

#### Revision of Class E Airspace; Lake Jackson, TX

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

**SUMMARY:** This notice confirms the effective date of the direct final rule which revises Class E airspace at Lake Jackson, TX.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** The direct final rule published at 64 FR 70566 is effective 0901 UTC, April 20, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Donald J. Day, Airspace Branch, Air Traffic division, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Fort Worth, TX 76193-0520, telephone: 817-222-5593.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The FAA published this direct final rule with a request for comments in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 1999, (64 FR 70566). The FAA uses the direct final rulemaking procedure for a noncontroversial rule where the FAA believes that there will be no adverse public comment. This direct final rule advised the public that no adverse comments were anticipated, and that unless a written adverse comment, or a written notice of intent to submit such an adverse comment, were received within the comment period, the regulation would become effective on April 20, 2000. No adverse comments were received, and, thus, this action confirms that this direct final rule will be effective on that date.

Issued in Fort Worth, TX, on February 8, 2000.

**Robert N. Stevens,**

*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southwest Region.*

[FR Doc. 00-3815 Filed 2-16-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-13-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of Insular Affairs

#### 15 CFR Part 303

[Docket No. 990813222-0035-03]

RIN 0625-AA55

#### Changes in Watch, Watch Movement and Jewelry Program for the U.S. Insular Possessions

**AGENCIES:** Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce; Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This action amends the Departments' regulations governing duty-exemption allocations for watch producers and duty-refund benefits for watch and jewelry producers in the United States insular possessions (the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ("CNMI")).

The rule amends Subpart A of Title 15 CFR Part 303 by establishing the total quantity and respective territorial shares of insular watches and watch movements which are allowed to enter the United States free of duty during calendar year 2000 and clarifies the definition of a new firm for watches. The rule also amends Subparts A and B of 15 CFR 303 by establishing a permanent formula for the creditable wage ceiling.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 17, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Faye Robinson, (202) 482-3526.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** We published proposed regulatory revisions on January 6, 2000 (65 FR 731) and invited comments. We received no comments.

The insular possessions watch industry provision in Sec. 110 of Pub. L. No. 97-446 (96 Stat. 2331) (1983), as amended by Sec. 602 of Pub. L. 103-465 (108 Stat. 4991) (1994); additional U.S. Note 5 to chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"), as amended by Pub. L. 94-241 (90 Stat. 263) (1976) requires the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly, to establish a limit on the quantity of watches and watch movements which may be entered free of duty during each calendar year. The law also requires the Secretaries to establish the shares of watches and watch movements which may be entered from the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the CNMI. Regulations on the establishment of these quantities and shares are contained in Sections 303.3 and 303.4 of Title 15, Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 303.3 and 303.4). The Departments amend Sec. 303.14(e) by establishing for calendar year 2000 a total quantity of 3,366,000 units and respective territorial shares as shown in the following table:

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Virgin Islands ..... | 1,866,000 |
| Guam .....           | 500,000   |
| American Samoa ..... | 500,000   |
| CNMI .....           | 500,000   |

The enactment of Public Law 106-36 amended additional U.S. notes to chapter 71 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide a duty-refund benefit for any article of jewelry within heading 7113 which is a product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa or the CNMI in accordance with the new provisions of the note in chapter 71 and additional U.S. Note 5 to chapter 91. The Departments published a final rule on December 1, 1999 (64 FR 67149) which amended the regulations by changing Title 15 CFR Part 303 to include jewelry

and creating a Subpart A for the insular watch and watch movement regulations and a Subpart B for the new regulations pertaining to jewelry duty-refund benefits authorized by Pub. L. 106-36. When we requested comments on the proposed jewelry regulations, we received a comment regarding the requirement that a new firm be "completely separate from and not associated with, by way of ownership or control" with other jewelry program participants in the territory. In the final jewelry rule, we revised the language using new terminology borrowed from existing fair trade law to clarify the language. To ensure consistency and clarity, we amend § 303.2(a)(5) to include the new terminology in Subpart A as well.

The rule also establishes a permanent formula for the creditable wage ceiling for watches and jewelry by amending §§ 303.2(a)(13), 303.14(a)(1)(i) and 303.16(a)(9), respectively. The creditable wage ceiling is used in the calculation of the value of the production incentive certificate (duty refund). The annual creditable wage ceiling is up to an amount equal to 65% of the contribution and benefit base for Social Security as defined in section 230(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 430). Until 1976, the Departments credited wages up to the contribution and benefit base for Social Security. In that year, the Departments adopted an independent ceiling lower than the contribution and benefit base in order to increase the incentive for the employment and training of territorial residents in skilled jobs (*see* 40 FR 54274 (1975)). Since 1983, the Departments have revised the ceiling upwards several times to keep pace with inflation. This rule establishes a new ceiling in the form of a fixed percentage of the contribution and benefit base for Social Security which assists producers in better planning expenditures and calculating potential profits and benefits. This change also eliminates the need for periodic rulemaking to adjust the ceiling, provides an annual incremental increase consistent with the Departments' past policy objectives, *id.*, and creates transparency in the calculation of the ceiling.

Under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), the effective date of this rule need not be delayed for 30 days because this rule relieves a restriction by creating an annual increase in the creditable wage ceiling used in the calculation of the duty refund.