

shall not be subject to the limit established in this directive.

In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner 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,
D. Michael Hutchinson,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

SUMMARY OF THE REASONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR U.S. REQUEST FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH CHINA PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 242 OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE ACCESSION OF CHINA TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Brassieres and Other Body Supporting Garments

Category 349/649

The United States believes that imports of Chinese origin brassieres and other body supporting garments are, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in brassieres and other body supporting garments, and that imports of brassieres and other body supporting garments from China play a significant role in the existence of market disruption. Further, the United States believes that imports of Chinese origin brassieres and other body supporting garments are, due to the threat of market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in brassieres and other body supporting garments, and that imports of brassieres and other body supporting garments from China play a significant role in the threat of market disruption. Either finding supports a request for consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of China under Paragraph 242 of the Report of the Working Party on the Accession of China to the World Trade Organization ("Paragraph 242"). The following facts, and others contained in the full Statement, support these beliefs:

U.S. Imports from China Are Increasing Rapidly in Absolute Terms. U.S. imports of brassieres and other body supporting garments from China increased from 4,084,363 dozens in 2000 to 10,580,029 dozens in 2002 (an increase of 159 percent), and to 15,967,519 dozens in the year ending October 2003 (an increase of 291 percent from the 2000 level).

U.S. Imports from China Are Increasing Rapidly Relative to Other Imports. In 2001, China was the 6th largest exporter of brassieres and other body supporting garments to the United States. Just one year later, China was the largest exporter of brassieres and other body supporting garments to the United States and has remained so through the year ending October 2003.

Chinese Average Unit Values Are Well Below Values from Other Countries. In 2002, the average unit value of U.S. brassieres and other body supporting garments imports from

China was US\$33.43 per dozen, compared to a "rest of world" import average unit value of US\$42.24 per dozen. In the year ending October 2003, the average unit value of imports from China fell to US\$32.08 per dozen, compared to US\$43.17 per dozen for "rest of world" imports.

U.S. Imports from China Are Likely to Increase Further in the Near Future. China's capacity to produce apparel, including brassieres and other body supporting garments, and the low prices of China imports of these products threaten to disrupt the U.S. market for brassieres and other body supporting garments. Due to the vulnerability of the U.S. industry today, even a relatively small increase in low-priced imports from China in the near future could have a considerable impact.

The U.S. Brassieres and Other Body Supporting Garments Industry Is Vulnerable to Any Increase in Imports. U.S. production including outward processing of brassieres and other body supporting garments fell 2 percent from 2000 to the year ending June 2003 (from 28,375 thousand dozen to 27,781 thousand dozen), while the share of the market held by U.S. producers fell by 9 percentage points (from 52.8 percent to 43.8 percent) during this period.

[FR Doc. 03-32032 Filed 12-24-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Request for Bilateral Textile Consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Establishment of an Import Limit for Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Dressing Gowns and Robes, Category 350/650, Produced or Manufactured in the People's Republic of China

December 23, 2003.

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

ACTION: Notice

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 24, 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 Bureau of Customs and Border Protection 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.

On December 24, 2003, as provided for under paragraph 242 of the Report of the Working Party on the Accession of China to the World Trade Organization (Accession Agreement), the United States requested consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to imports of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes in Category 350/650. In accordance with paragraph 242 of the Accession Agreement and the procedures set forth by the Committee on May 21, 2003 (68 FR 27787), as clarified on August 18, 2003 (68 FR 49440), the United States is establishing a twelve-month limit on cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns in Category 350/650 from China, beginning on December 24, 2003, and extending through December 23, 2004 at a level of 4,094,382 dozen.

Paragraph 2.B. of the U.S.-China Textile Visa Arrangement provides that if additional categories become subject to import quotas, those categories shall be automatically included in the coverage of the Visa Arrangement. This Visa Arrangement was notified to the World Trade Organization Textiles Monitoring Body as an agreed administrative arrangement on May 21, 2002. Consequently, the United States will require that shipments of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes in Category 350/650 be accompanied by an export visa and Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) transmission issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China. In order to provide a period for adjustment, the United States will allow shipments of goods in this category that are not accompanied by an export visa and an ELVIS transmission to enter the United States if exported prior to January 23, 2004. However, shipments exported from China on or after January 23, 2004 must be accompanied by an export visa and ELVIS transmission issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and shipments without an export visa and ELVIS transmission will be denied entry.

Paragraph 242 of the Accession Agreement allows World Trade Organization Members that believe imports of Chinese origin textile and apparel products are, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in these products to request consultations with the People's Republic of China with a view to easing or avoiding such market

disruption. Upon receipt of the request, the People's Republic of China has agreed to hold its shipments to a level no greater than 7.5 percent (6 percent for wool product categories) above the amount entered during the first 12 months of the most recent 14 months preceding the request for consultations. The Member requesting consultations may implement such a limit. Consistent with paragraph 242, consultations with the People's Republic of China will be held within 30 days of receipt of the request for consultations, and every effort will be made to reach agreement on a mutually satisfactory solution within 90 days of receipt of the request for consultations. If agreement on a different limit is reached, the Committee will issue a **Federal Register** Notice containing a directive to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection to implement the negotiated limit.

On July 24, 2003, the Committee received a request from the American Manufacturing Trade Action Coalition, American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the National Textile Association alleging that imports from the People's Republic of China of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes. (Category 350/650) are, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in this product, and requesting that an Accession Agreement textile and apparel safeguard action be taken on imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes. The Committee determined that this request provided the information necessary for the Committee to consider the request, and, on August 18, 2003, the Committee solicited public comments on the request (68 FR 49444). This public comment period ended on September 17, 2003. The Committee determined that imports of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes are, due to market disruption and the threat of market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes, and that imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes from China play a significant role in the existence and threat of market disruption. A summary statement of the reasons and justifications for the U.S. request for consultations concerning imports of Category 350/650 from the People's Republic of China follows this notice.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States 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). Also see 67 FR 63891, published on October 16, 2002.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

December 23, 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); and Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended, you are directed to prohibit, effective on December 24, 2003, entry into the United States for consumption and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes, in Category 350/650, produced or manufactured in the People's Republic of China and exported during the twelve-month period beginning on December 24, 2003, and extending through December 23, 2004, in excess of 4,094,382 dozen.

Paragraph 2.B. of the U.S.-China Textile Visa Arrangement provides that if additional categories become subject to import quotas, those categories shall be automatically included in the coverage of the Visa Arrangement. This Visa Arrangement was notified to the World Trade Organization Textiles Monitoring Body as an agreed administrative arrangement on May 21, 2002. Consequently, the United States will require that shipments of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes in Category 350/650 be accompanied by an export visa and Electronic Visa Information System (ELVIS) transmission issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China. In order to provide a period for adjustment, the United States will allow shipments of goods in this category that are not accompanied by an export visa and an ELVIS transmission to enter the United States if exported prior to January 23, 2004. However, shipments exported from China on or after January 23, 2004 must be accompanied by an export visa and ELVIS transmission issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and shipments without an export visa and ELVIS transmission will be denied entry.

Products which have been exported to the United States prior to December 24, 2003, shall not be subject to the limit established in this directive.

In carrying out the above directions, the Commissioner 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,
D. Michael Hutchinson,
Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

SUMMARY OF THE REASONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR U.S. REQUEST FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH CHINA PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 242 OF THE REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON THE ACCESSION OF CHINA TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Dressing Gowns and Robes

Category 350/650

The United States believes that imports of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes are, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes, and that imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes from China play a significant role in the existence of market disruption. Further, the United States believes that imports of Chinese origin cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes are, due to the threat of market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes, and that imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes from China play a significant role in the threat of market disruption. Either finding supports a request for consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of China under Paragraph 242 of the Report of the Working Party on the Accession of China to the World Trade Organization ("Paragraph 242"). The following facts, and others contained in the full Statement, support these beliefs:

U.S. Imports from China Are Increasing Rapidly in Absolute Terms. U.S. imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes from China increased from 259,868 dozens in 2000 to 2,171,896 dozens in 2002 (an increase of 736 percent), and to 4,117,377 dozens in the year ending in October 2003 (an increase of 1,484 percent from the 2000 level).

U.S. Imports from China Are Increasing Rapidly Relative to Other Imports. In 2001, China was the 5th largest exporter of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes to the United States. Just one year later, China was the largest exporter of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes and has remained so through the year ending October 2003.

Chinese Average Unit Values Are Well Below Values from Other Countries. In 2002, the average unit value of U.S. imports of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes from China was US\$66.61 per dozen, compared to a "rest of world" import average unit value of US\$74.60 per dozen. In the year ending October 2003, the average unit value of imports from China fell to US\$56.46 per dozen, compared to US\$65.74 per dozen for "rest of world" imports.

U.S. Imports from China Are Likely to Increase Further in the Near Future. China's capacity to produce apparel, including cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes, and the low prices of Chinese imports

of these products threaten to disrupt the U.S. market for cotton and man-made fiber and dressing gowns and robes. Due to the vulnerability of the U.S. industry today, even a relatively small increase in low-priced imports from China in the near future could have a considerable impact.

The U.S. Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Dressing Gowns and Robes Industry is Vulnerable to Any Increase in Imports. U.S. production including outward processing of cotton and man-made fiber dressing gowns and robes fell 38.6 percent from 2000 to the year ending June 2003 (from 1,990 thousand dozens to 1,221 thousand dozens), while the share of the market held by U.S. producers fell by 17.9 percentage points (from 30 percent to 12.1 percent) during this period.

[FR Doc. 03-32033 Filed 12-24-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Department of Defense Mandatory Declassification Review Addresses

AGENCY: Department of Defense

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Information Security Oversight Office's Classified National Security Information Directive No. 1, this notice provides Department of Defense addresses to which Mandatory Declassification Review requests may be sent. This notice benefits the public in advising them where to send such requests for declassification review and makes administrative corrections that were previously published on November 17, 2003 (68 FR 64865).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Robert Storer, 703-601-4722

The following chart identifies the offices to which mandatory declassification review requests should be addressed

OSD/JS—Washington Headquarters Services, Chief, Declassification and Historical Research Branch, Suite 501, 1155 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

ARMY—Department of the Army, Army Declassification Activity, ATTN: TAPC-PDD, Suite 509, 4600 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203-1553.

NAVY—Department of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, N09B11, RM 1D469, 2000 Navy Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350-2000.

AIR FORCE—Department of the Air Force, 11 CS/SCSR (MDR), 1000 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1000.

MARINE—Commandant of the Marine Corps, U.S. Marine Corps, 2 Navy Annex, Room 1010, Washington, DC 20830-1775.

DARPA—Defense Advance Research, Project Agency, 3701 North Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203-1714.

DCAA—Director, Defense Contract Audit Agency, ATTN: CPS, 8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Ste. 2135, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6219.

DIA—Defense Intelligence Agency, ATTN: D A N-1A, Rm E4-234, Washington, DC 20340-5100.

DISA—Defense Information Systems Agency, ATTN: Security Division, MPS 6, 5111 Leesburg Pike, Ste. 100, Falls Church, VA 22041.

DSS—Defense Security Service, Office of FOIA & Privacy, 1340 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314-1651.

DLA—Defense Logistics Agency, ATTN: DLA/DSS-S, 8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Ste. 2533, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6221.

NIMA National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 4600 Sangamore Rd., Mail Stop D-10, Bethesda, Md. 20816-5000.

NSA National Security Agency, Information Policy Office, DC323 Room S2CW113, Suite 6884, Bldg SAB2, 9800 Savage Road, Ft. George G. Meade, MD, 20755-6248.

DTRA Defense Threat Reduction Agency, ATTN: SCR, 8725 John J. Kingman Rd, Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-6201.

EUCOM U.S. European Command (HQ USEUCOM), Attn: ECJ1-AX (FOIA Officer), SMSgt Greg Outlaw, USAF, Unit 30400, APO, AE 09131.

SOUTHCOM U.S. Southern Command, Attn: Mr. Marco T. Villalobos, SCJ1-A (FOIA), 3511 NW 91st Avenue, Miami, FL 33172-1217.

SOCOM U.S. Special Operations Command, Attn: Kathryn Meeks, SOCS-SJS-SI (FOIA), 7701 Tampa Point Boulevard, MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5323.

CENTCOM U.S. Central Command, Attn: Jacqueline J. Scott, CCJ6-DM, 7115 South Boundary Blvd, MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5101.

NORTHCOM U.S. Northern Command, HQNORAD, USNORTHCOM/CSM, Attn: Lynn Bruns, 250 Vandenberg Street, Suite B016, Peterson Air Force Base, CO, 80914-3804.

JFCOM U.S. Joint Forces Command, Attn: Ms. Joyce Neidlinpa, Code J024, 1562 Mitscher Ave, Suite 200, Norfolk, VA 23511-2488.

PACOM U.S. Pacific Command, Attn: Maureen Jones, USPACOM FOIA Coordinator (J042), Administrative Support Division, Joint Secretariat, Box 28, Camp Smith, HI 96861-5025.

STRATCOM U.S. Strategic Command, 901 SAC Blvd, STE 1C15, Offutt AFB, NE 68113-6653.

TRANSCOM U.S. Transportation Command, Chief, Resources Information, Communications, and Records Management, Attn: TCJ6-RII, 508 Scott Drive, Bldg 1961, Scott AFB, IL 62225-5357.

Dated: December 18, 2003.

L.M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 03-31793 Filed 12-24-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Intent to Prepare a Joint Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report for the Wilson Creek/Oak Glen Creek Feasibility Study in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Los Angeles District, in cooperation with the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District, will prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in support of the proposed Wilson Creek/Oak Glen Creek Feasibility Study for flood protection for City of Yucaipa, in San Bernardino County, California. The study will also investigate the feasibility of habitat restoration opportunities and preservation of watershed resources in balance with the need for economic development. The drainage from Wilson Creek/Oak Glen Creek creates a high volume of sediment and debris through the City of Yucaipa. This condition creates a threat of flood damage to existing residential and commercial development and infrastructure along these creeks. The EIS/EIR will address foreseeable environmental impacts, including beneficial effects, associated with alternative flood protection plans. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the County of San Bernardino Flood Control District will cooperate in conducting this Feasibility Study. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the lead Federal Agency for this study.

DATES: A public scoping meeting is scheduled at the City of Yucaipa Council Chambers, 34272 Yucaipa