

upon written request or by appointment in the following office(s):

Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910; phone (301) 713-2289; fax (301) 713-0376; and

Northwest Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, BIN C15700, Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115-0700; phone (206) 526-6150; fax (206) 526-6426.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ruth Johnson or Tammy Adams, (301) 713-2289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 31, 2001, notice was published in the *Federal Register* (66 FR 39493) that a request for a scientific research permit to take harbor porpoise had been submitted by the above-named organization. The requested permit has been issued under the authority of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), and the Regulations Governing the Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals (50 CFR part 216).

Dated: September 4, 2001.

Eugene T. Nitta,

Acting Chief, Permits and Documentation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 01-22641 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Technology Administration

Announcement of Public Meeting on Existing Public and Private High-Tech Workforce Training Programs in the United States

AGENCY: Technology Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held on Tuesday November 20, 2001, 10:00 a.m. in the Technology Administration, Technology Center, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4813. Sections 115(a) and 115(b) of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-313) require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and prepare a report to Congress on existing public and private high-tech workforce training programs in the United States. In connection with this study and report, this public meeting is intended to provide an opportunity for individuals to offer comments on information technology (IT) workforce training.

The study and report will focus on the education and training paths and programs through which workers prepare for highly skilled IT jobs, and maintain the skills needed in an ever-changing IT environment. The study and report will explore: IT worker demand in terms of education and skill requirements, employer role in IT worker training, the IT education and training program landscape, including what education and skills various models of IT worker training program provide; and key elements for program success. Interested parties may include employers, IT workers, education/training providers, state and local governments, and area/regional training partnerships.

DATES: Tuesday, November 20, 2001, 10 a.m.

ADDRESSES: Technology Center, Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Room 4813, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Individuals who wish to attend this public meeting should contact Carol Ann Meares, Technology Administrations, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4823, Washington, DC 20230. Telephone (202) 482-0940, or e-mail cmeares@ta.doc.gov.

Dated: September 4, 2001.

Bruce Mehlman,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Technology Policy.

[FR Doc. 01-22632 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-18-M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Technology Administration

[Docket No. 010626163-1163-01]

Notice, Request for Comments on Existing Public and Private High-Tech Workforce Training Programs in the United States

AGENCY: Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Request for comments on existing public and private high-tech workforce training programs in the United States for Congressionally-mandated study and report to the Congress by the Secretary of Commerce.

SUMMARY: On behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, the Technology Administration (TA) invites interested parties to comment on existing public and private high-tech workforce training programs in the United States. Sections 115(a) and 115(b) of the American

Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-313) require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and issue a report on this subject. In connection with this study and report, this Federal Register notice is intended to solicit comments and reply comments from the public in paper or electronic form. All written comments submitted in response to this notice will be posted on the TA website (www.ta.doc.gov/ittraining), and may be used in a report to Congress.

DATES: Interested parties are invited to submit comments no later than November 9, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Carol Ann Meares, Office Technology Policy, Technology Administration, Room 4823 HCHB, 1401 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Paper submissions should include an electronic copy of the comments on a diskette in ASCII, WordPerfect (please specify version) or Microsoft Word (please specify version) format. Diskettes should be labeled with the name and organizational affiliation of the filer, and the name and version of the word processing program used to create the document.

In the alternative, comments may be submitted electronically to the following electronic mail address: techtraining@ta.doc.gov. Comments submitted as attachments to electronic mail should be submitted in one or more of the formats specified above.

Another alternative method for providing comment is an Internet-based form that can be completed and submitted online. The URL for this notice is www.ta.doc.gov/ittraining/form.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Carol Ann Meares, Office Technology Policy, telephone: (202) 482-0940; or electronic mail: cmeares@ta.doc.gov. Media inquiries should be directed to the Office of Public Affairs, Technology Administration, at (202) 482-8321.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The development and application of new information technologies across virtually every segment of the American economy has resulted in rapid, sustained growth in demand for highly skilled information technology (IT) workers. Accordingly, between 1983 and 1998, the number of high-skilled IT workers increased from 719,000 to 2,084,000—an increase of 190 percent, more than six times the overall U.S. job growth rate during this period.

Rapid growth is expected to continue into the foreseeable future. The

Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) most recent ten-year employment projections indicate that the number of core IT workers—computer scientists, computer programmers, computer engineers, systems analysts, computer support specialists, and database administrators—will rise from 2.2 million in 1998 to 3.9 million in 2008. Another 300,000 will be needed to replace those leaving the field during this period. As a result, BLS projects more than 2 million new core IT workers will be needed during this ten-year period. In addition, the five fastest growing occupations in the U.S. economy during this period are all core IT occupations—database administrators, 77.2 percent; systems analysts, 93.6 percent; computer support specialists, 102.3 percent; computer engineers, 107.9 percent; and “all other computer scientists,” 117.5 percent. These growth rates compare to a projected increase of 14.4 percent for all occupations during this period.

The jobs represented by these broad occupational classifications are varied, complex and specialized, as are the knowledge, skills and experience required to perform them. There is no single path to prepare a worker for a core IT occupation. Most get their education from four-year colleges and universities. Other paths include two-year degree-granting community colleges, special university/community programs designed to upgrade the skills of the current workforce, a growing number of private sector certification programs, in-house company training, short courses and self-study.

BLS's Current Population Survey indicates that two-thirds of the current core IT workforce have four-year college degrees, a quarter have less than a bachelor's degree but more than a high school diploma, and the balance have a high school diploma or less. In addition to formal education, many IT workers hold one or more technical certifications. Of those with four-year college degrees, 46 percent have IT degrees, minors or second majors; 86 percent have a degree in a science or engineering discipline.

This study and report will focus on the education and training paths and programs through which Americans prepare for these jobs and maintain the skills needed in an ever-changing information technology environment.

The Office of Technology Policy, an agency of the Commerce Department's Technology Administration, has conducted research and produced reports on the Nation's challenge in meeting the high U.S. demand for

skilled IT workers. These reports can be downloaded for review at: <http://www.ta.doc.gov/reports.htm>

II. Statutory Language Requiring a Study and Report to Congress

The statutory language requiring the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on existing public and private high-tech workforce training programs in the United States is found in Sections 115(a) and 115(b) of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–313), and is set forth below:

Sec. 115(a) STUDY—The Secretary of Commerce shall conduct a review of existing public and private high-tech workforce training programs in the United States.

Sec. 115(b) REPORT—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit a report to Congress setting forth the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

III. Specific Questions

The Department seeks comment on the following specific questions. Parties need not address all questions, but are encouraged to respond to those about which they have particular knowledge or information.

A. Questions for Employers

Please provide some information about your company/organization to provide a context for your comments (e.g. type of business, geographic location, size of total workforce, size of IT workforce).

1. What types of IT workers does your company/organization employ (e.g. development, application, support; occupational/technical skill type; entry-level, mid-level, senior)?

2. In making IT workforce-hiring decisions, what priority do you place on:
Graduate degrees?

—Four-year IT degree (e.g. computer science, computer engineering, management information systems)?

—Four-year technical degree (e.g. math, science, engineering)?

—Four-year business degree?

—Four-year liberal arts degree?

—Two-year associates degree?

—Technical Certification(s)? Which certifications does your company rely on?

—General technical experience?

—Experience with specific applications, operating systems, programming languages, hardware, etc.?

—Industry-specific Experience?

3. What types of education/training programs (e.g. certification programs, private IT schools, short courses,

seminars, community colleges, universities) provide newly hired IT workers with the skills needed?

4. What types of education/training programs (e.g. certification programs, private IT schools, short courses, seminars, community colleges, universities) provide current employees with the skills needed to be successful in their jobs, career progression, and to adapt effectively to changing technology?

5. Does your company/organization undertake efforts to keep the skills of your IT workforce current? What types of education/training programs (e.g. certification programs, private IT schools, short courses, in-house training, contract trainers, vendor training, seminars, community colleges, universities) does your company/organization use to provide current IT employees with the skills they need? What are the strengths and weaknesses of these programs?

6. What barriers inhibit investment in the education/training of current IT employees (e.g., cost, time from the job, fear of losing employee, uncertainty about future skill needs)?

7. Is your company/organization engaged in any partnerships (with industry, government, academia, training providers, etc.) to develop IT workers? What are the strengths and weaknesses of these programs?

8. What factors are considered in deciding whether to fill an IT position (or class of IT positions) by providing training and education to upgrade the knowledge and skills of current employee(s) (“making”), or by hiring employees who already have the skills from the open labor market (“buying”)?

What are the characteristics (e.g., skill level, experience requirements, area of expertise) of IT position that your company/organization fills by making? By buying?

9. How important are “soft skills” (e.g., oral and written communications skills, teamwork, problem solving) for an IT worker? Which “soft skills” are most important?

10. How quickly do the IT skills needed by your company/organization change? How are these changing IT skills requirements met? What impact do changing skills requirements have on your IT workforce?

11. Are you aware of or been involved in any U.S. Department of Labor-sponsored or support IT workforce training programs in your area? Have you hired or considered for employment any employees trained through U.S. Department of Labor-sponsored or supported IT training workforce programs? If so, what is your assessment

of the value of the training of these employees received? How well did the skills of the graduates of these programs meet your company's IT skill needs?

12. Does your company/organization train non-IT employees for IT jobs in the company/organization? If so, what types of education and training programs are provided for this purpose?

13. For IT managers: When announcing a job opening, do the education/skills/experience articulated by your company/organization as required for specific IT positions accurately reflect the education/skills/experience required to be successful in the positions?

14. For human resource officials: Do the education/skills/experience articulated by your line managers as required for specific IT positions accurately reflect the education/skills/experience required to be successful in the positions?

15. What types of credentials would substitute for technical job experience for entry-level jobs? For more advanced jobs?

16. Does your company/organization, either directly or through another organization, provide information regarding your IT skills needs to local educational and training providers to help them tailor their curricula/instruction to your needs?

17. Aside from the education/training investment in your current IT employees, what types of investments does your company/organization make in developing the U.S. IT workforce (e.g. financial contributions, scholarships, internships, work study, hardware/software donations, employee mentoring of students, adopt-a-school, other)?

18. Of the IT education/training programs that you have experience with, which do you consider effective?

B. Questions for IT Workers

1. What types of education and training programs (e.g. certification programs, private IT schools, short courses, seminars, community colleges, four-year colleges, graduate schools) provide the most immediately marketable skills for obtaining an IT job?

2. What types of education and training programs provide the most valuable IT or other skills for success in the long run in the IT field? Career progression in IT? Ability to adapt to changing information technology?

3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the IT education/training program(s) you attended in terms of their providing valuable knowledge and skills for the IT job market?

4. What barriers do current/potential IT workers face in obtaining IT education and training (e.g., cost, availability, scheduling, meeting prerequisites)?

5. In your experience, what types of programs provide the highest quality of IT education/training? Best value? Most effective?

6. What barriers have you faced in obtaining IT jobs (e.g., lack of education, certification, experience, specificity of skill requirements)?

7. Have your employers supported your efforts to obtain IT education/training/skills upgrading? If so, how (e.g., paid for training, provided training on-site, provided time away from work to attend classes)? What barriers did you face in getting your employer(s) support?

8. How do you keep your skills up-to-date (programs, cost, time)?

9. How important is formal training versus experience gained on the job?

10. In your experience, do you believe that employers' stated requirements—in terms of education, skills, and experience—closely match the actual requirements of the jobs advertised?

11. Are you aware of any U.S. Department of Labor-sponsored or supported IT workforce training programs in your area? Have you participated in any U.S. Department of Labor-sponsored or supported IT workforce training programs? If so, what is your assessment of the value of the training provided by these programs?

C. Questions for Education/Training Providers

Please provide some information about your company/school/institution to provide a context for your comments (e.g., contract trainer, private IT school, community college, college, university; number of students; type of IT programs offered; duration, cost, type of client served).

1. In your IT education/training programs, is there any tension between providing fundamental knowledge and skills that are broadly applicable, and providing IT skills (perhaps proprietary) that will make your graduates immediately marketable? If so, how do you deal with the tension?

2. Are you finding that students in your programs arrive with the fundamental skills to be successful in IT careers? What are the characteristics of students who are most likely to succeed in your programs? What are the most significant barriers your students face in completing your programs? What are the most significant barriers your students face in finding employment after completing your program?

3. In an era of rapidly changing technology, how flexible is your institution in adapting its curricula to meet the changing technical skill needs of students and employers? Other changing needs of students and employers (e.g., soft skills, business skills, hands-on training, internships)? What are the barriers to adapting to these changing needs?

4. Does your institution provide placement services for your graduates? What level of success do your students have in securing IT employment after receiving training/education from your institution? What barriers to securing IT employment do your graduates report?

5. How do you develop connections between the program (what is taught) and employers' needs?

D. Questions for State/Local Government Agencies and Area/Regional Partnerships

Please provide some information about your agency/partnership to provide a context for your comments (e.g. type of institution, when established, phase of development, scope of activities).

1. Does your organization have a strategic plan for developing the IT workforce in your area or region? What are the elements of your plan?

2. Who is involved in your plan (e.g. government agencies, companies, education/training providers, workforce investment boards)?

3. Who do your programs target for training (entry level, career changers, disadvantaged groups, special communities, current IT workforce—both staying current (retooling) and getting ahead (upgrading))? What are the barriers to providing this training (aptitude, lack of knowledge/skill needed to participate in training, interest, lack of available workers, lack of time in students' lives, employer resistance)? How do you attract students/clients to your programs?

4. Approximately how many people have received training through your programs (please include the timeframe)?

5. Which institutions (governments agencies, IT companies, non-IT companies) are financially supporting this effort? Do employers participate in supporting this effort?

Which IT training providers (e.g. contract trainers, private IT schools, community colleges, universities) participate in your effort?

6. What types of training programs (certification, community college, 4-year colleges, graduate schools) do your students participate in under your programs?

7. With respect to those you are training for IT jobs, besides the technical IT training what other kinds of education, training and employment-related services are available through your program?

8. How successful have your programs been in placing students in IT jobs? What are the barriers your program participants face in getting IT jobs after completing their training?

9. What feedback have you received from employers on the strengths and weaknesses of your programs?

10. Does your state/jurisdiction offer incentives (tax, financial, other) to employer or employees for IT education and training? How effective have these incentives been?

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, unless that collection displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Dated: September 4, 2001.

Bruce Mehlman,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Technology Policy.

[FR Doc. 01-22633 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-18-M

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton, Wool, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Indonesia

September 4, 2001.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 12, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ross Arnold, 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>.

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 current limits for certain categories are being adjusted for carryforward and the rescinding of carryforward.

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 65 FR 82328, published on December 28, 2000). Also see 65 FR 69911, published on November 21, 2000.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

September 4, 2001.

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

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on November 15, 2000, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool, man-made fiber, silk blend and other vegetable fiber textiles and textile products, produced or manufactured in Indonesia and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 2001 and extends through December 31, 2001.

Effective on September 12, 2001, you are directed to adjust the limits for the categories listed below, as provided for under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Twelve-month re-strait limit ¹
Levels in Group I	
342/642	550,234 dozen.
345	582,964 dozen.
448	22,999 dozen.
604-A ²	967,083 kilograms.
634/635	419,596 dozen.
644	624,467 numbers.
847	549,776 dozen.

¹ The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 2000.

² Category 604-A: only HTS number 5509.32.0000.

The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements has determined that these actions fall within the foreign affairs exception to 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.01-22628 Filed 9-7-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the Philippines

September 4, 2001.

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 11, 2001.

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 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.ustreas.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, 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 current limits for Categories 350 and 650 are being adjusted for the rescinding of carryforward.

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 65 FR 82328, published on December 28, 2000). Also see 65 FR 69742, published on November 20, 2000.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

September 4, 2001.

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

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive