

quantities in a timely manner. It requests that such apparel articles of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the AGOA. CITA hereby solicits public comments on this request, in particular with regard to whether these fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner.

Comments must be submitted by April 14, 2003 to the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, Room 3001, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 28, 2003

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anna Flaaten, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 112(b)(5)(B) of the AGOA, Section 1 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001.

Background

The AGOA provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for qualifying textile and apparel products. Such treatment is generally limited to products manufactured from yarns or fabrics formed in the United States or a beneficiary country. The AGOA also provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for apparel articles that are both cut (or knit-to-shape) and sewn or otherwise assembled in one or more beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries from fabric or yarn that is not formed in the United States or a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country, if it has been determined that such fabric or yarns cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. In Executive Order No. 13191, the President delegated to CITA the authority to determine whether yarns or fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the AGOA and directed CITA to establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures in the Federal Register that it will follow in considering requests (66 FR 13502).

On March 21, 2003, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Crystal Apparel Limited of Hong Kong and Sinotex Mauritius Limited in Mauritius alleging that certain light- and medium-weight dyed warp pile cotton velvet, classified in subheading 5801.25.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), with the following specifications, cannot be

supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting quota- and duty-free treatment under the AGOA for certain jackets, dresses, skirts, pants and shorts, that are cut and sewn in one or more beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries from such fabrics.

1. Name: light-weight dyed warp pile velvet

HTS subheading: 5801.25.00

Fiber Composition: 100 percent combed cotton

Yarn: 230 g/m2 to 260 g/m2

Construction:

Woven Fabric - 96 x 98

Weft - 42/2 ply + 42/2 ply

Warp - 32 single yarn

Woven Fabric - 96 x 102

Weft - 42/2 ply + 60/2 ply

Warp - 32 single yarn

2. Name: medium-weight dyed warp pile velvet

HTS subheading: 5801.25.00

Fiber Composition: 97 percent cotton, 3 percent spandex

Yarn: 280 g/m2 to 330 g/m2

Construction:

Woven Fabric - 110 x 84

Weft - 42/2 ply + 50/2 ply

Warp - 30 single yarn + 40 denier spandex

Woven Fabric - 126 x 84

Weft - 42/2 ply + 50/2 ply

Warp - 30 single yarn + 40 denier spandex

CITA is soliciting public comments regarding this request, particularly with respect to whether such fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. Also relevant is whether other products that are supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner are substitutable for the fabrics for the purposes of the intended use. Comments must be received no later than April 14, 2003. Interested persons are invited to submit six copies of such comments or information to the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, Room 3100, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

If a comment alleges that such fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner, CITA will closely review any supporting documentation, such as a signed statement by a manufacturer of the yarn or fabric stating that it produces the fabrics that are the subject of the request, including the quantities that can be supplied and the time necessary to fill an order, as well as any relevant information regarding past production.

CITA will protect any business confidential information that is marked business confidential from disclosure for the full extent permitted by law. CITA will make available to the public

non-confidential versions of the request and non-confidential versions of any public comments received with respect to a request in room 3100 in the Herbert Hoover Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Persons submitting comments on a request are encouraged to include a non-confidential version and a non-confidential summary.

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc.03-7621 Filed 3-26-03; 11:57 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

**GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION**

[OMB Control No. 9000-0147]

**Federal Acquisition Regulation;
Information Collection; Pollution
Prevention and Right-to-Know
Information**

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DoD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comments regarding an extension to an existing OMB clearance (9000-0147).

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Secretariat will be submitting to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a currently approved information collection requirement concerning pollution prevention and right-to-know information. This OMB clearance expires on May 31, 2003.

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the FAR, and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through the use of appropriate technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.