

implementation of certain of their provisions.

D. Michael Hutchinson,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

December 1, 1995.

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 March 30, 1995, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textiles and textile products and silk blend and other vegetable fiber apparel, produced or manufactured in Malaysia and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1995 and extends through December 31, 1995.

Effective on December 4, 1995, you are directed to amend the March 30, 1995 directive to adjust the limits for the following categories, as provided for under the terms of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act and the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

Category	Adjusted twelve-month limit ¹
336/636	429,346 dozen.
338/339	1,083,807 dozen.
340/640	1,254,819 dozen.
341/641	1,243,498 dozen of which not more than 521,158 dozen shall be in Category 341.
347/348	471,623 dozen.
350/650	104,018 dozen.
351/651	254,028 dozen.
445/446	33,945 dozen.
638/639	429,759 dozen.
645/646	214,277 dozen.
647/648	1,384,138 dozen of which not more than 1,011,957 dozen shall be in Category 647-K ² and not more than 1,011,957 dozen shall be in Category 648-K ³ .

¹ The limits have not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1994.

² Category 647-K: only HTS numbers 6103.23.0040, 6103.23.0045, 6103.29.1020, 6103.29.1030, 6103.43.1520, 6103.43.1540, 6103.43.1550, 6103.43.1570, 6103.49.1020, 6103.49.1060, 6103.49.8014, 6112.12.0050, 6112.19.1050, 6112.20.1060 and 6113.00.9044.

³ Category 648-K: only HTS numbers 6104.23.0032, 6104.23.0034, 6104.29.1030, 6104.29.1040, 6104.29.2038, 6104.63.2010, 6104.63.2025, 6104.63.2030, 6104.63.2060, 6104.69.2030, 6104.69.2060, 6104.69.8026, 6112.12.0060, 6112.19.1060, 6112.20.1070, 6113.00.9052 and 6117.90.9070.

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.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Assumption of Lead Responsibility for an Environmental Impact Statement Evaluating Container Systems for the Management of Spent Nuclear Fuel

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy (Navy) announces its plan to assume lead responsibility for preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) evaluating container systems for the management of naval spent nuclear fuel. This EIS (previously titled Environmental Impact Statement for a Multi-Purpose Canister System for Management of Civilian and Naval Spent Nuclear Fuel) was being prepared by the Department of Energy (DOE), with the Navy participating as a cooperating agency, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508). DOE is halting its proposal to fabricate and deploy a multi-purpose canister based system and the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management will cease preparation of the multi-purpose canister EIS which was to include both civilian and naval spent nuclear fuel. DOE will be a cooperating agency in the preparation of the EIS for naval spent nuclear fuel.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 24, 1994, the DOE published in the Federal Register (59 FR 53442) a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for a multi-purpose canister system for the management of civilian spent nuclear fuel. Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended (42 U.S.C. 10101 *et seq.*), DOE is responsible for disposal of civilian spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste in a geologic repository. DOE is also responsible for any monitored retrievable storage prior to disposal, and transportation of civilian spent nuclear fuel in connection with disposal or storage. As part of carrying out these responsibilities, DOE was in the process of evaluating in an EIS the environmental impacts of fabricating

and deploying a standardized container system to enable storage, transportation, and possible disposal of spent nuclear fuel.

During the scoping process for the multi-purpose canister EIS, the scope of the EIS was broadened, based on a comment by the Navy, to include naval spent nuclear fuel. In addition to its responsibility for civilian spent nuclear fuel, the DOE is also responsible for the management of spent nuclear fuel derived from atomic energy defense activities, including that from the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (42 U.S.C. 2121(a)(3)). Since naval spent nuclear fuel is rugged, well characterized, and compatible with standardized container system technology, DOE determined that naval spent fuel should be included in the EIS. This determination was announced in the Implementation Plan issued by DOE in August 1995 under DOE's NEPA regulations. The availability of the Implementation Plan was announced in the Federal Register on August 30, 1995 (60 FR 45147).

DOE has advised the Navy that because of insufficient funding in Congress' recent fiscal year 1996 appropriation to the DOE Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, DOE at the present time is halting its proposal to fabricate and deploy a multi-purpose canister based system. As a result, DOE will cease preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for a Multi-Purpose Canister System for Management of Civilian and Naval Spent Nuclear Fuel.

The Navy has decided that it will proceed with that part of the multi-purpose canister EIS covering naval spent nuclear fuel. This will be done by the Navy becoming the lead agency for the EIS. DOE will participate as a cooperating agency since naval spent nuclear fuel is managed at DOE facilities. Unlike civilian spent nuclear fuel which is stored in plants throughout the country, all naval spent nuclear fuel, after removal from the reactor, is shipped to one place, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL), for examination and temporary storage as set forth in the Department of Energy Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs Final Environmental Impact Statement and in the associated Record of Decision issued June 1, 1995. Therefore, the container system EIS evaluations for the storage and transportation of naval spent nuclear fuel at INEL will make use of information specific to that location.