

Categories 340/640 to 175,358 dozen¹, as provided for under the terms of the current bilateral textile agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

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,

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 98-29489 Filed 11-3-98; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Request for Public Comments on Bilateral Textile Consultations with the Government of Cambodia

October 30, 1998.

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

ACTION: Notice.

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 categories for which consultations have been requested, call (202) 482-3740.

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 October 28, 1998, under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), the Government of the United States requested consultations with the Government of Cambodia with respect to cotton knit shirts and blouses in Categories 338/339 and cotton sweaters in Category 345, produced or manufactured in Cambodia.

The purpose of this notice is to advise the public that, if no solution is agreed upon in consultations with the Government of Cambodia, the Government of the United States may later establish limits for the entry and withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of textile products in Categories 338/339 and 345, produced or manufactured in Cambodia and exported during the twelve-month period which began on October 28, 1998 and extends through October 27, 1999,

¹ The limit has not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1997.

at a level of not less than 1,745,634 dozen for Categories 338/339 and at a level of not less than 53,001 dozen for Category 345.

Statements of serious damage, actual threat of serious damage or the exacerbation of serious damage concerning Categories 338/339 and 345 follow this notice.

In a notice and letter to the Commissioner of Customs published on October 28, 1998 (63 FR 57666), CITA extended the restraint limit on cotton and man-made fiber gloves and mittens in Categories 331/631 for the period October 29, 1998 through October 28, 1999.

Anyone wishing to comment or provide data or information regarding Categories 331/631, 338/339 and 345 or to comment on domestic production or availability of products included in these categories is invited to submit 10 copies of such comments or information to Troy H. Cribb, Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; ATTN: Helen L. LeGrande. The comments received will be considered in the context of the consultations with the Government of Cambodia.

Because the exact timing of the consultations is not yet certain, comments should be submitted promptly. Comments or information submitted in response to this notice will be available for public inspection in the Office of Textiles and Apparel, room H3100, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Further comments may be invited regarding particular commentary or information received from the public which the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements considers appropriate for further consideration.

The solicitation of comments regarding any aspect of the implementation of an agreement is not a waiver in any respect of the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1) relating to matters which constitute "a foreign affairs function of the United States."

The United States remains committed to finding a solution concerning these categories. Should such a solution be reached in consultations with the Government of Cambodia, further notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

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 62 FR 66057, published on December 17, 1997).

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Summary of the Statement in Support of Request for Consultations Under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956

Men's & Boys' and Women's & Girls' Cotton Knit Shirts and Blouses—Category 338/339 October 1998

Import Situation and Conclusion

U.S. imports of men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirts and blouses, Category 338/339, from Cambodia surged to 1,745,634 dozen during the year ending July 1998, nearly 12 times the 151,226 dozen imported during the year ending July 1997 and more than 600 times the 2,568 dozen imported in calendar year 1996. Imports from Cambodia were 1.2 percent of total U.S. imports of Category 338/339 in the year ending July 1998, and were equivalent to 1.7 percent of U.S. production of Category 338/339 in 1997.

U.S. imports of men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirts and blouses, Category 338/339, from Cambodia entered the U.S. at an average landed duty-paid value of \$47.28 per dozen during the first seven months of 1998, 10 percent below the average landed duty-paid value for all men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirt and blouse imports into the U.S., and 43 percent below the average U.S. producers' price for men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirts and blouses.

The sharp and substantial increase of low-valued Category 338/339 imports from Cambodia threatens to cause disruption to the U.S. men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirt and blouse market and to the orderly flow of trade in these products. In several instances, Cambodia's import level for the year ending July 1998 exceeds the trade levels of WTO countries that have quota agreements with the United States.

U.S. Production, Import Penetration, and Market Share

U.S. production of men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirts and blouses, Category 338/339, declined in 1997 falling to 104,876,000 dozen, 4 percent below the 1996 production level. Imports of Category 338/339 increased from 97,278,858 dozen in 1996 to 119,559,213 dozen in 1997, a 23 percent increase. Imports continued to increase reaching 141,574,072 dozen in the year ending July 1998, 28 percent above the same period a year earlier.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 89 percent in 1996 to 114 percent in 1997. The domestic manufacturers' share of the U.S. market for men's and boys' and women's and girls' cotton knit shirts and blouses dropped 10 percentage points, falling to 36 percent in 1997.

Summary of the Statement in Support of Request for Consultations Under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956

Cotton Sweaters—Category 345

October 1998

Import Situation and Conclusion

U.S. imports of cotton sweaters, Category 345, from Cambodia surged to 53,001 dozen during the year ending July 1998, over 200 times the 249 dozen imported during the year ending July 1997. There were no imports from Cambodia in 1996. Imports from Cambodia were 1.6 percent of total U.S. imports of Category 345 in the year ending July 1998, and were equivalent to 2.3 percent of U.S. production of Category 345 in 1997.

U.S. imports of cotton sweaters, Category 345, from Cambodia entered the U.S. at an average landed duty-paid value of \$57.26 per dozen during the first seven months of 1998, 62 percent below the average landed duty-paid value for all cotton sweater imports into the U.S., and 68 percent below the average U.S. producers' price for cotton sweaters.

The sharp and substantial increase of low-valued Category 345 imports from Cambodia threatens to cause disruption to the U.S. cotton sweater market and to the orderly flow of trade in these products.

U.S. Production, Import Penetration, and Market Share

U.S. production of cotton sweaters, Category 345, declined in 1997 falling to 2,290,000 dozen, 18 percent below the 1996 production level. Imports of Category 345 increased from 2,368,553 dozen in 1996 to 2,862,748 dozen in 1997, a 21 percent increase. Imports continued to increase reaching 3,322,066 dozen in the year ending July 1998, 30 percent above the same period a year earlier.

The ratio of imports to domestic production increased from 85 percent in 1996 to 125 percent in 1997. The domestic manufacturers' share of the U.S. market for cotton sweaters dropped 10 percentage points, falling to 41 percent in 1997.

[FR Doc. 98-29635 Filed 11-3-98; 8:45 am]

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING:

Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 10:00 a.m., Thursday, November 19, 1998.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: Enforcement Matters.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Jean A. Webb, 202-418-5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 98-29651 Filed 11-2-98; 2:39 pm]

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING:

Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

TIME AND DATE: 10:30 a.m., Thursday, November 19, 1998.

PLACE: 1155 21st St., NW., Washington, DC, 9th Floor Conference Room.

STATUS: Closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Enforcement Objectives.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Jean A. Webb, 202-418-5100.

Jean A. Webb,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 98-29652 Filed 11-2-98; 2:39 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000-0028]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request Entitled Termination Requirements

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

ACTION: Notice of request for comments regarding an extension to an existing OMB clearance.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Secretariat has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a currently approved information collection requirement concerning Termination Requirements. A request for public comments was published at 63 FR 46003, August 28, 1998. No comments were received.

DATES: Comments may be submitted on or before December 4, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: FAR Desk Officer, OMB, Room 10102, NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, and a copy to the General Services Administration, FAR Secretariat (MVRS), 1800 F Street, NW, Room 4035, Washington, DC 20405.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Klein, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, GSA, (202) 501-3775.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Purpose

Contracting officers terminate contracts, for default or convenience, only when it is in the best interest of the Government to do so. After receipt of the notice of termination, contractors are required to terminate subcontracts, advise the contracting officer of any special circumstances, submit any requests for an equitable adjustment, submit a settlement proposal, and take other action as directed. Records regarding the terminated contract must be maintained for 3 years.

The information submitted or retained in connection with contract termination is used to reach an equitable settlement with firms and to protect the interests of the Government and the terminated contractor.

B. Annual Reporting Burden

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours per termination, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The annual reporting burden is estimated as follows: Respondents, 2,920; responses per respondent, 1; total annual responses, 2,920; preparation hours per response, 3; and total response burden hours, 8,760; and total recordkeeping hours, 2,920.