

by the ability to pattern the molecular film. To demonstrate the feasibility of this concept, self-assembled monolayers of model, molecular-electronic compounds have been prepared on gold surfaces, and these surfaces were subsequently exposed to electroless deposition plating baths. These samples exhibited selective metal contact attachments, even on patterned surfaces.

Dated: April 15, 2004.

**Hratch G. Semerjian,**

*Acting Director.*

[FR Doc. 04-9068 Filed 4-20-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-13-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### Federal Consistency Appeal by Islander East Pipeline Company From an Objection by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

**AGENCY:** National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (Commerce).

**ACTION:** Notice of closure—administrative appeal decision record.

**SUMMARY:** This announcement provides notice that the decision record has been closed for an administrative appeal filed with the Department of Commerce by the Islander East Pipeline Company (Consistency Appeal of Islander East Pipeline Company, L.L.C.).

**DATES:** The decision record for the Islander East Pipeline Company's administrative appeal was closed on April 15, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** Materials from the appeal record are available at the Internet site <http://www.ogc.doc.gov/czma.htm> and at the Office of the General Counsel for Ocean Services, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Branden Blum, Senior Counselor, Office of the General Counsel, via e-mail at [gc.os.inquiries@noaa.gov](mailto:gc.os.inquiries@noaa.gov), or at (301) 713-2967, extension 207.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In November 2002, the Islander East Pipeline Company, L.L.C. (Islander East or Appellant) filed a notice of appeal with the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) pursuant to section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1451 *et seq.*, and

the Department of Commerce's implementing regulations, 15 CFR part 930, subpart H. The appeal was taken from an objection by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (State) to Islander East's consistency certification for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission permits to construct and operate a natural gas pipeline spanning approximately 44 miles from North Haven, Connecticut, to Suffolk County (Long Island), New York. The certification indicates that the project is consistent with Connecticut's coastal management program. The project would cross portions of the Long Island Sound, affecting the natural resources or land and water uses of Connecticut's coastal zone.

The Appellant requested the Secretary to override the State's consistency objection on the two substantive grounds provided in the CZMA. The first ground requires the Secretary to determine that the proposed activity is "consistent with the objectives" of the CZMA. The second substantive ground for overriding a State's objection considers whether the proposed activity is "necessary in the interest of national security." Decisions for CZMA administrative appeals are based on information contained in a decision record. The Islander East appeal decision record includes materials submitted by the parties, the public and interested Federal agencies, and was closed on April 15, 2004. It is expected that no further information, briefs or comments will be considered in deciding this appeal.

The CZMA requires that a notice be published in the **Federal Register** indicating the date on which the decision record has been closed. 16 U.S.C. 1465(a). A final decision of the Islander East appeal is to be issued no later than 90 days after the date of the publication of this notice. 16 U.S.C. 1465(a)(1). The deadline may be extended by publishing (within the 90-day period) a subsequent notice explaining why a decision cannot be issued within the time frame. 16 U.S.C. 1465(a)(2). In this event, a final decision is to be issued no later than 45 days after the date of publication of the subsequent notice. 16 U.S.C. 1465(b).

Additional information about the Islander East appeal and the CZMA appeals process is available from the Department of Commerce CZMA appeals Web site <http://www.ogc.doc.gov/czma.htm>.

[Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog No. 11.419 Coastal Zone Management Program Assistance.]

Dated: April 15, 2004.

**James R. Walpole,**  
*General Counsel.*

[FR Doc. 04-8955 Filed 4-15-04; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 3510-08-P

## COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

### Denial of Commercial Availability Request under the United States - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)

April 16, 2004.

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

**ACTION:** Denial of the request alleging that certain yarn-dyed, 100 percent cotton woven flannel fabrics, made from ring-spun yarns, for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA.

**SUMMARY:** On February 13, 2004 the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Oxford Industries, Inc. alleging that certain 100 percent cotton woven flannel fabrics, made from 21 through 36 NM single ring-spun yarns of different colors, classified in subheading 5208.43.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) of 2 X 1 twill weave construction, weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, for use in apparel articles, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. It requested that apparel of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA. Based on currently available information, CITA has determined that these subject fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and therefore denies the request.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Janet Heinzen, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority:** Section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, as added by Section 211(a) of the CBTPA; Section 6 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001.

#### BACKGROUND:

The CBTPA provides for quota- and duty-free treatment for qualifying textile and apparel products. Such treatment is generally limited to products

manufactured from yarns and fabrics formed in the United States or a beneficiary country. The CBTPA 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 CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabric or yarn that is not formed in the United States, if it has been determined that such fabric or yarn 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 CBTPA and directed CITA to establish procedures to ensure appropriate public participation in any such determination. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures that it will follow in considering requests. (66 FR 13502).

On February 13, 2004, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Oxford Industries, Inc. alleging that certain 100 percent cotton woven flannel fabrics, made from 21 through 36 NM single ring-spun yarns of different colors, classified in HTSUS subheading 5208.43.00, of 2 X 1 twill weave construction, weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner and requesting quota- and duty-free treatment under the CBTPA for apparel articles that are both cut and sewn in one or more CBTPA beneficiary countries from such fabrics.

On February 19, 2004, CITA solicited public comments regarding this request (69 FR 7727), particularly with respect to whether these fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. On March 6, 2004, CITA and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative offered to hold consultations with the relevant Congressional committees. We also requested the advice of the U.S. International Trade Commission and the relevant Industry Sector Advisory Committees.

Based on the information provided, including review of the request, public comments and advice received, and our knowledge of the industry, CITA has determined that certain 100 percent cotton woven flannel fabrics, made from single ring-spun yarns of different colors, of 2 X 1 twill weave construction, weighing not more than 200 grams per square meter, for use in apparel articles, can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial

quantities in a timely manner. Oxford Industries, Inc.'s petition is denied.

**James C. Leonard III**,  
*Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc.04-9057 Filed 4-20-04; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Department of the Army

#### **Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Transformation of U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK) at Forts Wainwright and Richardson, AK**

**AGENCY:** Department of the Army, DoD.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Army announces the availability of the FEIS to assess the potential impact of transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT). The proposed action would affect changes to force structure and changes to ranges, facilities, and infrastructure designed to meet objectives of Army transformation in Alaska. Proposed locations for changes include Fort Wainwright (FWA), Fort Richardson (FRA), and outlying training areas (e.g., Gerstle River Training Area and Black Rapids Training Site). Proposed areas of activity changes on FWA would include cantonment areas, Tanana Flats Training Area, Yukon Training Area, and Donnelly Training Area (areas which were part of the former Fort Greely).

**DATES:** The waiting period for the FEIS will end 30 days after publication of the Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. environmental Protection Agency.

**ADDRESSES:** If you have questions regarding the FEIS, or to request a copy of the document, please contact: Mr. Kevin Gardner, Directorate of Public Works, 730 Quartermaster Rod, Attention: APVR-RPW-GS (Gardner), Fort Richardson, AK 99505-6500; or Mr. Calvin Bagley, Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML), Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1490.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Kevin Gardner at (907) 384-3331; by facsimile at (907) 384-3028; by e-mail at [kevin.gardner@richardson.army.mil](mailto:kevin.gardner@richardson.army.mil); or Mr. Calvin Bagley at (970) 491-3324; by facsimile at (970) 491-2713; by e-mail at [cbagley@cemml.colostate.edu](mailto:cbagley@cemml.colostate.edu). The following Web site contains the FEIS

and additional information: <http://www.cemml.colostate.edu/alaskaeis>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The proposed action would alter various activities on military and training lands in Alaska. The range of proposed activities include (1) Stationing of forces within USARAK to achieve emission requirements; (2) construction, renovation, and demolition activities; (3) training to achieve and maintain readiness to perform assigned missions; (4) fielding of weapons systems and equipment (to include the Stryker (a light armored vehicle) and the Shadow (an unmanned aerial vehicle)); (5) deployment of forces and equipment and specific deployment training activities; and (6) institutional matters to include entire range of day-to-day management and operational activities not otherwise accounted for in other activity categories.

The FEIS analyzed the following three alternative courses of action with respect to the transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) into an SBCT or USARAK: (1) Alternative 1, No Action Alternative—no transformation activities would occur and the existing 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) mission would continue; (2) Alternative 3, Transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) with New Infrastructure Alternative—transform the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) except for the 1-501st Parachute Infantry Regiment (PIR), into an SBCT and construct five new SBCT-required facilities; and (3) Alternative 4, Transformation of the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate) with New Infrastructure and an Airborne Task Force Alternative (Army's preferred alternative)—transform the 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate), except for the 1-501st PIR, into an SBCT and construct five new SBCT-required facilities. Under Alternative 4, the 1-501st PIR would be assigned to USARAK and would expand to an Airborne Task Force.

The Department of the Army prepared a Final Programmatic EIS (PEIS) for Army Transformation in 2002. The corresponding Record of Decision (ROD) declared the Army's decision to undertake a program of transformation and identified three brigades and an armored cavalry regiment for transformation into a Stryker Force during the next five to ten years. The 172nd Infantry Brigade (Separate), Forts Wainwright and Richardson, Alaska, were selected in the PEIS to transform into an SBCT.

Copies of the FEIS are available at the following libraries: Z.J. Loussac Public