

China and Solicitations of Public Comments, 70 FR 24397 (May 9, 2005).

On April 6, 2005, the Committee received a request from the American Manufacturing Trade Action Coalition, the National Council of Textile Organizations, the National Textile Association, and UNITE HERE requesting that the Committee limit imports from China of other synthetic filament fabric (Category 620) due to market disruption ("market disruption case"). The Committee determined that this request provided the information necessary for the Committee to consider the request and solicited public comments for a period of 30 days. **See Solicitation of Public Comment on Request for Textile and Apparel Safeguard Action on Imports from China, 70 FR 23124 (May 4, 2005).**

The Committee's Procedures, 68 FR 27787 (May 21, 2003) state that the Committee will make a determination within 60 calendar days of the close of the public comment period as to whether the United States will request consultations with China. If the Committee is unable to make a determination within 60 calendar days, it will cause to be published a notice in the **Federal Register**, including the date by which it will make a determination.

The 60 day determination period for the threat case expired on July 18, 2005 and the determination period for the market disruption case expired on August 2. However, the Committee was unable to make a determination on the threat case by July 18, 2005 and extended the determination period to July 31, 2005. **See Extension of Period of Determination on Request for Textile and Apparel Safeguard Action on Imports from China, 70 FR 42040 (July 21, 2005).** The Committee has decided to extend until August 31, 2005, the period for making a determination on these cases in order to consult with the domestic textile and apparel industry and members of Congress about whether to pursue a broader agreement with China on imports of Chinese textile and apparel products to the United States. Because of these consultations, the Committee is unable to make a determination within 60 days of the close of the public comment period.

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. E5-4266 Filed 8-5-05; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

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

August 2, 2005.

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

ACTION: Denial of the request alleging that certain 100 percent cotton, yarn dyed, seersucker fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA.

SUMMARY: On June 1, 2005, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg, P.A., on behalf of their client, B*W*A of New York City, alleging that certain 100 percent cotton, yarn dyed, plain weave double warp beam seersucker fabrics, of detailed specifications, classified in subheadings 5208.42.30, 5208.42.40, 5208.42.50, and 5209.41.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The petition requests that woven shirts, blouses, and sleepwear of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA. CITA has determined that the subject fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities and in a timely manner and, therefore, denies the request.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janet E. Heinzen, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 211(a) of the CBTPA amending Section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); Section 6 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Presidential Proclamation 7351 of October 2, 2000.

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 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 (66 FR 7271), CITA has been delegated 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. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures that it will follow in considering requests (66 FR 13502).

On June 1, 2005, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg, P.A., on behalf of their client, B*W*A of New York City, alleging that certain 100 percent cotton, yarn dyed, plain weave double warp beam seersucker fabrics, of detailed specifications, classified in HTSUS subheadings 5208.42.30, 5208.42.40, 5208.42.50, and 5209.41.60, cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The petition requests that woven shirts, blouses, and sleepwear of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA.

On June 8, 2005, CITA published a notice in the **Federal Register** requesting public comments on the petition particularly with respect to whether this fabric can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. **See Request for Public Comments on Commercial Availability Petition under the United States - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA), 70 FR 33450 (June 8, 2005).** On June 24, 2005, CITA and USTR offered to hold consultations with the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, but no consultations were requested. We also requested advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission and the relevant Industry Trade Advisory Committees.

Based on the information and advice received by CITA, public comments, and the report from the International Trade Commission, CITA found that there is domestic production, capacity, and ability to supply the subject fabrics in commercial quantities in a timely manner.

On the basis of currently available information and our review of this request, CITA has determined that the domestic industry can supply the subject fabrics in commercial quantities

in a timely manner. The request from B*W*A is denied.

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

[FR Doc. E5-4268 Filed 8-5-05; 8:45 am]

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COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

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

August 2, 2005.

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

ACTION: Denial of the request alleging that certain 100 percent cotton, piece dyed, seersucker fabrics cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner under the CBTPA.

SUMMARY: On June 1, 2005, the Chairman of CITA received a petition from Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg, P.A., on behalf of their client, B*W*A of New York City, alleging that certain 100 percent cotton, piece dyed, plain weave double warp beam seersucker fabrics, of detailed specifications, classified in subheadings 5208.32.30, 5208.32.40, 5208.32.50, and 5209.31.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The petition requests that woven shirts, blouses, and sleepwear of such fabrics be eligible for preferential treatment under the CBTPA. CITA has determined that the subject fabrics can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities and in a timely manner and, therefore, denies the request.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 211(a) of the CBTPA amending Section 213(b)(2)(A)(v)(II) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA); Section 6 of Executive Order No. 13191 of January 17, 2001; Presidential Proclamation 7351 of October 2, 2000.

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 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 (66 FR 7271), CITA has been delegated 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. On March 6, 2001, CITA published procedures that it will follow in considering requests (66 FR 13502).

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On June 8, 2005, CITA published a notice in the Federal Register requesting public comments on the petition particularly with respect to whether this fabric can be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner. **See Request for Public Comments on Commercial Availability Petition under the United States - Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA)**, 70 FR 33449 (June 8, 2005). On June 24, 2005, CITA and USTR offered to hold consultations with the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, but no consultations were requested. We also requested advice from the U.S. International Trade Commission and the relevant Industry Trade Advisory Committees.

Based on the information and advice received by CITA, public comments, and the report from the International Trade Commission, CITA found that there is domestic production, capacity, and ability to supply the subject fabrics in commercial quantities in a timely manner.

On the basis of currently available information and our review of this request, CITA has determined that the domestic industry can supply the subject fabrics in commercial quantities in a timely manner. The request from B*W*A is denied.

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

[FR Doc. E5-4267 Filed 8-5-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

Intent of Grant an Exclusive License

Pursuant to Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, part 404 *et seq.*, which implements Public Law 96-517, as amended, the Department of the Air Force announces its intention to grant an exclusive license in favor of Photodigm, Inc., a corporation of Texas, having a place of business at 1155 E. Collins Blvd Ste 200, Richardson, Texas, in the following federally-owned patent: United States Patent Number 5,727,016, titled "Spatially Coherent Diode Laser with Lens like Media and Feedback from Straight-toothed Gratings," invented by Alan H. Paxton.

For an objection to the prospective license to be considered, it must be submitted in writing and be received at the following address within 15 days from the publication of this Notice. Written objection should be sent to: 377th ABW/JAN (Air Base Wing, Contracts Law & Laboratory Support Division), Attn: James M. Skorich, 3550 Aberdeen Avenue SE., Kirtland AFB, NM 87117-5776.

Bruno Leuyer,

Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 05-15579 Filed 8-5-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Notice of Proposed Information Collection Requests

AGENCY: Department of Education (ED).

ACTION: Notice of proposed information collection requests.

SUMMARY: The Leader, Information Management Case Services Team, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of the Chief Information Officer, invites comments on the proposed information collection requests as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.