the covered species), and the populations of the six covered fish species. The Plan also includes measures to minimize the impact of the take, such as a schedule of stocking ratios including 2-year-old bass (as opposed to all yearlings), certain timing and location restrictions on stocking activities, and changes to some of the monitoring protocols to reduce the level of take of covered species. To offset the level of take which cannot be avoided, CDFG will install and maintain fish screens on selected water diversions in both the Bay-Delta (to offset impacts to delta smelt and Sacramento splittail) and the Sacramento River (to offset impacts to Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon, Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon, Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon, and Central Valley steelhead). The installation of fish screens is an action in the Delta Native Fishes Recovery Plan,

The EA considers the environmental consequences of four alternatives. Under Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, the Services would not issue incidental take permits and CDFG would not stock striped bass or implement the associated monitoring. Without stocking striped bass, CDFG estimates that the striped bass population would decline from the 1994 level of 712,000 adults to about 515,000 adults on average over the next 5 years. Predation of the covered species would still occur under the No Action Alternative by the existing striped bass population. Under this alternative, CDFG would not modify trapping methods to reduce impacts to the covered species during striped bass monitoring.

Alternative 2, the proposed action, consists of the issuance of an incidental take permit to CDFG and implementation of the SBMP Plan. This is the proposed alternative, in part, because: (1) measures have been incorporated to minimize incidental take to the greatest extent practicable; and (2) unavoidable impacts are offset by the screening of water diversions on the Sacramento River and in the western Delta/Suisun Marsh.

Under Alternative 3, CDFG would stock 3 million yearling striped bass annually with the goal of restoring the striped bass population to 1.1 million adults. This alternative represents the initial proposal submitted to the Services by CDFG to implement the SBMP. This alternative is more consistent with the striped bass policy adopted by the California Fish and Game Commission in 1996 which establishes interim and long-term striped bass restoration goals of 1.1 million and 3 million adults, respectively, than the proposed action (Alternative 2). However, Alternative 3 would result in greater levels of predation by striped bass on the covered species than the proposed action. Alternative 3 would include similar measures to minimize and mitigate the impacts of the SBMP on the covered species as proposed for Alternative 1 except that mitigation (i.e., providing fish screens) would be commensurately greater because of the greater predation impacts associated with stocking larger numbers of striped bass.

Under Alternative 4, three different scenarios of changes to existing fishing regulations to restore the striped bass population are analyzed: Total Fishery Closure, 26–inch Minimum Retention Size, and 30–inch Minimum Retention Size. All 3 scenarios achieve a striped bass adult population of 712,000 adults after 8 to 13 years without any stocking of juvenile striped bass; however, striped bass harvest would be severely restricted, or prohibited, during this recovery period with unavoidable economic impacts. Mitigation measures are described which mitigate for impacts to covered species by the increment of the striped bass population resulting from the changed fishing regulations.

This notice is provided pursuant to section 10(a) of the ESA and the FWS and NMFS regulations for implementing NEPA. The Services will evaluate the application, associated documents, and comments submitted thereon to determine whether the application meets the requirements of NEPA regulations and section 10(a) of the ESA. If it is determined that the requirements are met, permits will be issued for the incidental take of the covered species. The final permit decisions will be made no sooner than 60 days from the date of this notice.

Dated: November 24, 1999.

Elizabeth H. Stevens,

Deputy Manager, Region 1, California/Nevada Operations Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California.

Dated: December 16, 1999.

Wanda L. Cain,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 99–33199 Filed 12–21–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODES 3510–22–F, 4310–55–P

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of an Import Limit for Certain Man-Made Fiber Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Thailand

December 16, 1999.

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

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs adjusting a limit.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 22, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ross Arnold, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–4212. For information on the quota status of this limit, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port, call (202) 927–5850, or refer to the U.S. Customs website at http://www.customs.ustreas.gov. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, call (202) 482–3715.

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.

The current limit for Categories 638/639 is being adjusted for swing and carryforward.

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 63 FR 71096, published on December 23, 1998). Also see 63 FR 58369, published on October 30, 1998.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

December 16, 1999.

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 October 27, 1998, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton and man-made fiber textile products, produced or manufactured in Thailand and exported during the twelve-month period which began on January 1, 1999 and extends through December 31, 1999.

Effective on December 22, 1999, you are directed to increase the current limit for Categories 638/639 to 2,296,224 dozen [1], as provided for under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing:

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,

Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 99–33224 Filed 12–21–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–F

[1] The limit has not been adjusted to account for any imports exported after December 31, 1998

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Announcement of Import Restraint Limits for Certain Cotton, Man-Made Fiber, Silk Blend and Other Vegetable Fiber Textiles and Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in India; Correction

December 16, 1999.

In the letter to the Commissioner of Customs published in the **Federal Register** on December 16, 1999 (64 FR 70220), Category 606 and its corresponding footnote were inadvertently left out, so please make the following corrections:

In the table on page 70220, Column 3, ''Group II'' and its corresponding footnotes should read as follows:

Category	Twelve-month restraint limit
Group II 200, 201, 220–227, 237, 239pt. [4], 300, 301, 331–333, 350, 352, 359pt. [5], 360–362, 600–604, 606 [6], 607, 611–629, 631, 633, 638, 639, 643–646, 649, 650, 652, 659pt. [7], 666, 669pt. [8], 670, 831, 833–838, 840–858 and 859pt. [9], as a group.	135,993,674 square meters equivalent.

[4] Category 239pt.: only HTS number 6209.20.5040 (diapers).

[5] Category 359pt.: all HTS numbers except 6406.99.1550.

[6] Category 606: all HTS numbers except 5403.31.0040 (for administrative purposes Category 606 is designated as 606(1)).

[7] Category 659pt.: all HTS numbers except 6406.99.1510 and 6406.99.1540.

[8] Category 669pt.: all HTS numbers except 5601.10.2000, 5601.22.0090, 5607.49.3000, 5607.50.4000 and 6406.10.9040.

[9] Category 859pt.: only HTS numbers 6115.19.8040, 6117.10.6020, 6212.10.5030, 6212.10.9040, 6212.20.0030, 6212.30.0030, 6212.90.0090, 6214.10.2000 and 6214.90.0090.

Troy H. Cribb,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

[FR Doc. 99–33225 Filed 12–21–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–F

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

[CPSC Docket No. 00–C0003]

Eoff Electric Company, Provisional Acceptance of a Settlement Agreement and Order

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: It is the policy of the Commission to publish settlements which it provisionally accepts under the Consumer Product Safety Act in the **Federal Register** in accordance with the terms of 16 CFR 1115.20(b)(4). Published below is a provisionally-accepted Settlement Agreement with Eoff Electric Company, containing monetary payments totalling between $205,000 and $369,000.

DATES: Any interested person may ask the Commission not to accept this agreement or otherwise comment on its contents by filing a written request with the Office of the Secretary by January 6, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Persons wishing to comment on this Settlement Agreement should send written comments to the Comment 00–C0003, Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard N. Tarnoff, Trial Attorney, Office of Compliance, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–0626, 1382.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The test of the Agreement and Order appears below.

Dated: December 16, 1999.

Sadye E. Dunn,

Secretary.

Consent Agreement

This Consent Agreement is made by and between the staff of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Eoff Electric Company (''Eoff''), a domestic corporation, to settle the staff's allegations that Eoff distributed in commerce certain allegedly defective in-wall electric heaters manufactured by Cadet Manufacturing Company (''Cadet''), a domestic corporation, with its principal place of business located at 2500 West Fourth Plain Boulevard, Vancouver, Washington 98660.

Parties

1. The ''staff'' is the staff of the Consumer Product Safety Commission (''the CPSC'' or ''the Commission''), an independent regulatory agency of the United States of America, established by Congress pursuant to Section 4 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (''CPSA''), 15 U.S.C. § 2053, as amended.

2. Respondent Eoff is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, with its principal place of business located at 131 Pine Street NE, Salem, OR 97303. Eoff is a distributor of electrical materials and products.

Subject Matter

3. Since approximately 1978, Cadet has allegedly manufactured, sold and/or distributed in commerce in-wall electric heaters for use in homes and residences under the brand names ''Cadet'' and ''Encore.'' These include all models and variants within each model of the series FW (including models FW–051, FW–101, FW–122, FW–202, and FW–751), manufactured between 1978 and 1987; series FX (including models FX–051, FX–052, FX–071, FX–072, FX–101, FX–102, FX–122, FX–151, FX–152, FX–202, and FX–242), manufactured between 1985 and 1994; series LX (including models LX–242, LX–302, LX–402, and LX–482), manufactured between 1985 and 1994; series TK (including models TK–051, TK–071, TK–072, TK–101, TK–102, TK–151, and TK–152), manufactured between 1984 and 1998; series ZA (including models ZA–051, ZA–052, ZA–071, ZA–072, ZA–101, ZA–102, ZA–122, ZA–151, ZA–152, ZA–202, and ZA–242), manufactured between 1985 and 1994; series Z (including models Z–072, Z–101, Z–102, Z–151, Z–152, Z–202, and Z–208), manufactured between 1993 and 1999; and all series and models of the same or functionally identical heaters manufactured and distributed by Cadet under the Encore brand name, including series RX (including models RX–072, RX–101, RX–102, RX–151, RX–152, RX–202, and RX–242), manufactured between 1985 and 1994; series RLX (including models RLX–302, RLX–402, and RLX–482) manufactured between