

(1) At 67 FR 35480 of the *Final Determination*, in the “Changes Since the Preliminary Determination” section, the Department stated mistakenly at (6)(c) that “ \* \* \* [it] used a brokerage and handling cost based on bulk products instead of stainless steel products.” This statement is incorrect and, therefore, the stated cost does not apply to this investigation.

(2) At 67 FR 35481 of the *Final Determination*, in the “Final Determination Margins” section and the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section, we neglected to identify Ma Steel International (Ma Steel) as the exporter. Also, the language under “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” stated incorrectly that the Customs instructions would apply to entries “ \* \* \* for consumption on or after the publication date of this final determination in the **Federal Register**.” The correct language is “ \* \* \* for consumption on or after December 28, 2001, the publication date of the preliminary determination in the **Federal Register**.”

(3) We corrected the brokerage and handling amount. We also added a freight amount to the cost of steam coal.

(4) We excluded freight costs from the surrogate values we applied to waste and by-products.

(5) We corrected our calculations of the factory overhead and selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expense financial ratios as follows: a) We recalculated the overhead and SG&A expenses using the correct amount for “Stores and Spares consumed” based on TATA’s 2001 financial statements; b) we moved the amount of “Stores and Spares consumed” from raw materials to overhead expenses; c) we excluded “Freight & Handling” expenses and “Purchases of Finished, Semi-Finished Steel and Other Products” from our calculations of the financial ratios.

#### Amended Final Determination Margin

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), we are amending the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of structural steel beams from the PRC with respect to Maanshan and its affiliated sales entity in the PRC, Ma Steel. The PRC-wide rate has not changed. As a result of correcting ministerial errors, we determine that the following percentage weighted-average amended final margins exist for the period October 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001:

Manufacturer/exporter	Final determination	Amended final determination
Maanshan/Ma Steel .. PRC-Wide Rate .....	0.00 89.17	15.23 89.17

#### Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service to begin suspension of liquidation of all entries of structural steel beams from the PRC that are produced by Maanshan, exported by Maanshan or Ma Steel, and entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this amended final determination in the **Federal Register**. We are also directing the Customs Service to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of structural steel beams from the PRC that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 28, 2001, the publication date of the preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** for all other exporters. The Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond based on the estimated weighted-average dumping margins shown above. The suspension-of-liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

#### ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of our determination. As our amended final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine, within 45 days from the date of the publication of the *Final Determination* (May 20, 2002), whether these imports are causing material injury, or threat of material injury, to an industry in the United States. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing Customs officials to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely

written notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections section 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 12, 2002.

**Richard W. Moreland,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### North American Free Trade Agreement, Article 1904; Binational Panel Reviews: Notice of Termination of Panel Review

**AGENCY:** North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of Consent Motion to Terminate the Panel Review of the final antidumping duty administrative review made by the International Trade Administration, respecting Greenhouse Tomatoes from Canada (Secretariat File No. USA-CDA-2002-1904-04).

**SUMMARY:** Pursuant to the Notice of Consent Motion to Terminate the Panel Review by the complainants, the panel review is terminated as of May 29, 2002. A panel has not been appointed to this panel review. Pursuant to Rule 71(2) of the *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Review*, this panel review is terminated.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Caratina L. Alston, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482-5438.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Chapter 19 of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (“Agreement”) establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from a NAFTA country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1994, the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico established *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews* (''Rules''). These Rules were published in the **Federal Register** on February 23, 1994 (59 FR 8686). The panel review in this matter was requested and terminated pursuant to these Rules.

Dated: May 30, 2002.

**Caratina L. Alston,**  
United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.  
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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 020503109-2109-01]

**RIN 0693-AB51**

### Establishment of Information Technology Security Validation Programs Fees

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) operates a number of Information Technology Security Validation Programs. Under these programs, vendors use independent private sector, accredited testing laboratories to have their products tested. The goal of the Information Technology Security Validation Programs is to promote the use of validated products and provide Federal agencies and other users with a security metric to use in procuring software and equipment. The results of the independent testing performed by accredited laboratories provide this metric. NIST validates the test results and issues validation certificates. NIST also posts and maintains the validated products lists on the Computer Security Division Web site. The Information Technology Security Validation Programs currently do not charge a fee for their services, but demand for these services as increased over 1800% since 1996 in some cases. This growth has resulted in significantly increased expense to NIST for program management and associated functions. NIST issues this notice to adopt a fee schedule for some of the Information Technology Security Validation Programs, with fees being set individually for each program. The fees

will allow NIST to continue and expand the Information Technology Security Validation Programs.

**DATES:** This notice is effective July 18, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ray Snouffer, Computer Security Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8930, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930, telephone (301) 975-4436, e-mail: [ray.snouffer@nist.gov](mailto:ray.snouffer@nist.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Federal agencies, industry, and the public now rely on a number of measures for the protection of information and communications used in electronic commerce, critical infrastructure and other application areas. Though these measures are used to provide security, weaknesses such as poor design can render the product insecure and place highly sensitive information at risk. Adequate testing and validation against established standards is essential to provide security assurance. NIST operates a number of established Information Technology Security Validation Programs. Under these programs, vendors use independent private sector, accredited testing laboratories to have their products tested. The goal of the Information Technology Security Validation Programs is to promote the use of validated products and provide Federal agencies and other users with a security metric to use in procuring software and equipment. The results of the independent testing performed by accredited laboratories provide this metric. Federal agencies, industry, and the public can choose products from the Validated Products List and have increased confidence that the products meet their claimed levels of performance and security.

NIST validates the test results and issues validation certificates. NIST also posts and maintains the validated products lists on the Computer Security Division web site. Since the IT standards, security specifications, and NIST security recommendations, which underlie the testing programs must be flexible enough to adapt to advancements and innovations in science and technology, NIST continually performs reviews and updates. This process is based on technological and economical changes, which require research and interpretation of the standards.

The Information Technology Security Validation Programs currently do not charge a fee for their services, but demand for these services as increased over 1800% since 1996 in some cases.

This growth has resulted in significantly increased expense to NIST for program management and associated functions. NIST proposes to adopt a fee schedule for some of the Information Technology Security Validation Programs with fees being set individually for each program. The fees will allow NIST to continue and expand the Information Technology Security Validation Programs. Fees will be subjected to an annual cost-analysis to determine if the fees need adjustment.

The first Information Technology Security Validation Program to charge a fee will be the Cryptographic Module Validation Program (CMVP). Each of the Rating Levels (1-4) will have a different fee. Every Validation report will be charged a "baseline" fee. Baseline fees will accompany each validation report submitted to NIST. Validation reports will not be reviewed until such time as NIST receives payment of the baseline fee from the vendor. Validation reports that necessitate extended evaluation and collaboration with the certifying laboratory will be charged an additional "extended" fee. The baseline and extended fees for each Rating Level will be:

Level	Baseline fee	Ex- tended fee	Total possible fee
1 .....	\$2750	\$1250	\$4000
2 .....	3750	1750	5500
3 .....	5250	2500	7750
4 .....	7250	3500	10750

All fees are given in US dollars.

The levels specified above are commensurate with the security testing levels applied by the Cryptographic Module Testing laboratories in determining compliance with FIPS 140-2. A government and industry working group composed of both users and vendors developed FIPS 140-2. The working group identified eleven areas of security requirements with four increasing levels of security for cryptographic modules. The security levels allow for a wide spectrum of data sensitivity (e.g., low value administrative data, million dollar funds transfers, and health data), and a diversity of application environments (e.g., a guarded facility, an office, and a completely unprotected location). Each security level offers an increase in security over the preceding level.

**Authority:** NIST's activities to protect Federal sensitive (unclassified) systems are undertaken pursuant to specific responsibilities assigned to NIST in section 5131 of the Information Technology