Exporter	Weighted-average deposit rate (percent)
Shaoxing Guochao Metallic Products Co., Ltd	55.31
PRC-Wide Rate	187.25

Notice Regarding Administrative Protective Order (''APO'')

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (''APO'') of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This sunset review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(c), and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 2, 2013.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2014–00170 Filed 1–9–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–909]

Certain Steel Nails From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, formerly Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (the ''Department'') and the International Trade Commission (the ''ITC'') that revocation of the antidumping duty order on certain steel nails (''nails'') from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty order.

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 10, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerry Huang, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202–482–4047.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 1, 2013, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on nails from the PRC, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the ''Act'').[1] As a result of its review, the Department determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on nails from the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail should the order be revoked.[2] On December 26, 2013, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on nails from the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[3]

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order includes certain steel nails having a shaft length up to 12 inches. Certain steel nails include, but are not limited to, nails made of round wire and nails that are cut. Certain steel nails may be of one piece construction or constructed of two or more pieces. Certain steel nails may be produced from any type of steel, and have a variety of finishes, heads, shanks, point types, shaft lengths and shaft diameters. Finishes include, but are not limited to, coating in vinyl, zinc (galvanized, whether by electroplating or hot dipping one or more times), phosphate cement, and paint. Head styles include, but are not limited to, flat, projection, cupped, oval, brad, headless, double, countersunk, and sinker. Shank styles include, but are not limited to, smooth, barbed, screw threaded, ring shank and fluted shank styles. Screw-threaded nails subject to this proceeding are driven using direct force and not by turning the fastener using a tool that engages with the head. Point styles include, but are not limited to, diamond, blunt, needle, chisel and no point. Finished nails may be sold in bulk, or they may be collated into strips or coils using materials such as plastic, paper, or wire. Certain steel nails subject to the order are currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') subheadings 7317.00.55, 7317.00.65 and 7317.00.75.

Excluded from the scope of the order are steel roofing nails of all lengths and diameter, whether collated or in bulk, and whether or not galvanized. Steel roofing nails are specifically enumerated and identified in ASTM Standard F 1667 (2005 revision) as Type I, Style 20 nails. Also excluded from the scope are the following steel nails: (1) Non-collated (i.e., hand-driven or bulk), two-piece steel nails having plastic or steel washers (caps) already assembled to the nail, having a bright or galvanized finish, a ring, fluted or spiral shank, an actual length of 0.500″ to 8″, inclusive; and an actual shank diameter of 0.1015″ to 0.166″, inclusive; and an actual washer or cap diameter of 0.900″ to 1.10″, inclusive; (2) Non-collated (i.e., hand-driven or bulk), steel nails having a bright or galvanized finish, a smooth, barbed or ringed shank, an actual length of 0.500″ to 4″, inclusive; an actual shank diameter of 0.1015″ to 0.166″, inclusive; and an actual head diameter of 0.3375″ to 0.500″, inclusive; (3) Wire collated steel nails, in coils, having a galvanized finish, a smooth, barbed or ringed shank, an actual length of 0.500″ to 1.75″, inclusive; an actual shank diameter of 0.116″ to 0.166″, inclusive; and an actual head diameter of 0.3375″ to 0.500″, inclusive; and (4) Non-collated (i.e., hand-driven or bulk), steel nails having a convex head (commonly known as an umbrella head), a smooth or spiral shank, a galvanized finish, an actual length of 1.75″ to 3″, inclusive; an actual shank diameter of 0.131″ to 0.152″, inclusive; and an actual head diameter of 0.450″ to 0.813″, inclusive.

Also excluded from the scope of the order are corrugated nails. A corrugated nail is made of a small strip of corrugated steel with sharp points on one side. Also excluded from the scope of the order are fasteners suitable for use in powder-actuated hand tools, not threaded and threaded, which are currently classified under HTSUS 7317.00.20 and 7317.00.30. Also excluded from the scope of the order are thumb tacks, which are currently classified under HTSUS 7317.00.10.00.

Also excluded from the scope of the order are certain brads and finish nails that are equal to or less than 0.0720 inches in shank diameter, round or rectangular in cross section, between

[1] *See Initiation of Five-Year (''Sunset'') Review,* 78 FR 39256 (July 1, 2013).

[2] *See Certain Steel Nails From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order,* 78 FR 69644 (November 20, 2013).

[3] *See Steel Nails From China: Determination,* 78 FR 78382 (December 26, 2013); *see also Steel Nails From China: Investigation No. 731–TA–1114,* USITC Publication 4442 (December 2013).

0.375 inches and 2.5 inches in length, and that are collated with adhesive or polyester film tape backed with a heat seal adhesive. Also excluded from the scope of the order are fasteners having a case hardness greater than or equal to 50 HRC, a carbon content greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, a round head, a secondary reduced-diameter raised head section, a centered shank, and a smooth symmetrical point, suitable for use in gas-actuated hand tools. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping order on nails from the PRC. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of the order not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation. This five-year (''sunset'') review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 6, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–00263 Filed 1–9–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No.: 130212127–3999–04]

Proposed Establishment of a Federally Funded Research and Development Center

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Department of Commerce, intends to sponsor a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) to facilitate public-private collaboration for accelerating the widespread adoption of integrated cybersecurity tools and technologies. NIST published three notices in the **Federal Register** advising the public of the agency's intention to sponsor an FFRDC and requesting comments from the public. This notice provides NIST's analysis of the comments related to NIST's proposed establishment of the FFRDC received in response to those notices. These responses, as well as NIST's responses to the many acquisition-related comments and questions received in response to the three notices will be posted on FedBizOpps.

DATES: NIST published portions of a draft Request for Proposals for public comment in December 2013.

ADDRESSES: NIST's responses to acquisition-related comments and question and the draft Request for Proposals will be published for public comment at *www.fbo.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith Bubar via email at *Keith.Bubar@nist.gov* or telephone 301–975–8329 or Keith Bubar, NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 1640, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–1640.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST has identified the need to support the mission of the National Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (NCCoE) through the establishment of an FFRDC. In evaluating the need for the FFRDC, NIST determined that no existing alternative sources can effectively meet the unique needs of NIST. The proposed NCCoE FFRDC will have three primary purposes: (1) Research, Development, Engineering and Technical support; (2) Program/Project Management focused on increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of cybersecurity applications, prototyping, demonstrations, and technical activities; and (3) Facilities Management. The proposed NCCoE FFRDC may also be utilized by other federal agencies.

The FFRDC will be established under the regulations found at 48 CFR 35.017.

Comments Received and Responses: The following is a summary and analysis of the comments received during the public comment period and NIST's responses to them. NIST received comments from a total of 46 commenters. NIST received three comments opposed to establishing the proposed FFRDC. In addition, NIST received two comments opposed to government spending in general, but not specifically directed toward the proposed FFRDC. Finally, NIST received a total of 73 additional comments/questions from 43 commenters, centered on the proposed acquisition and other related topics.

A summary of the public comments opposing the establishment of the FFRDC, along with NIST's responses to each, are as follows:

Comment: Two commenters stated that hundreds of private sector firms are capable of performing the tasks described in the notice.

Response: NIST is aware of the vast cybersecurity research, development, engineering, technical, program/project management and facilities management capabilities available in the private sector. The NCCoE meets its unique mission of increasing the rate of adoption of more secure technologies by establishing broad consortia of academic, government, and private sector organizations whose engineers work side-by-side at the center. While potentially having the appropriate technical capabilities, private sector firms motivated by profit and future competitive opportunities would not provide the same level of objectivity as an organization managing an FFRDC.

Comment: One commenter stated that a Request for Information or draft Request for Proposals (RFP) would likely yield numerous responses from qualified private sector firms.

Response: NIST intends to publish a draft RFP to allow prospective offerors an opportunity to ask questions and provide comments.

Comment: Two commenters stated that any concerns about organizational conflicts of interest within the private sector can be resolved through industry divestitures and other methods, and can be fully addressed and prevented through provisions in the current acquisition system.

Response: As established under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), FFRDCs are designed to prevent potential conflicts of interest from occurring and to allow for the independence and objectivity necessary to collaborate effectively with a broad consortium of technical organizations. By establishing an FFRDC, potential conflicts of interest will be avoided as the FFRDC operator will not be motivated by potential competitive advantages or profit, ensuring a level playing field for all collaborators on NCCoE activities. The FFRDC operator could potentially have access to the intellectual property of a large number of possibly competing companies collaborating on NCCoE activities. The