

Dated: July 3, 2001.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 01-17373 Filed 7-10-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Docket 31-2001]

Foreign-Trade Zone 171—Liberty County, Texas; Application for Expansion

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board (the Board) by the Liberty County Economic Development Corporation, grantee of FTZ 171, requesting authority to expand its zone in Liberty County, Texas, adjacent to the Houston Customs port of entry. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the Board (15 CFR Part 400). It was formally filed on July 3, 2001.

FTZ 171 was approved on January 4, 1991 (Board Order 501, 56 FR 1166, 1/11/91) and expanded on August 9, 1999 (Board Order 1049, 64 FR 46181, 8/24/99). The zone project currently consists of 5 sites (834 acres) in Liberty County: *Site 1* (150 acres)—City of Cleveland's International Industrial Park on Highway FM 2025 west of U.S. Highway 59; *Site 2* (50 acres) located between West Bay Road and FM 1405 within the western portion of the 15,000-acre Cedar Crossing Industrial Park in the City of Baytown (Chambers County) (expires 7/15/02); *Site 3* (27 acres)—industrial park on the Trinity River some 2 miles south of U.S. Highway 90, City of Liberty; *Site 4* (24 acres)—within the Cleveland Municipal Airport facility, Highway FM 787, Liberty County; and, *Site 5* (583 acres)—Sjolander Plastics Storage Railyard facility, adjacent to Highway 146, approximately 2 miles south of Dayton (Liberty County).

The applicant is now requesting authority to expand existing Site 2 to include an additional 150 acres at the Cedar Crossing Industrial Park in Baytown. A temporary boundary modification was approved on March 16, 2001 (A(27f)-11-2001), removing the original Site 2 at the Port of Liberty County Industrial Park (45 acres) from zone status. The applicant is also requesting that the original Site 2 be restored to zone status and that the Cedar Crossing site be redesignated as Site 6 on a permanent basis. No specific manufacturing requests are being made

at this time. Such requests would be made to the Board on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and 3 copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is September 10, 2001. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period (to September 24, 2001).

A copy of the application and accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Export Assistance Center, 500 Dallas, #1160, Houston, TX 77002

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 4008, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-822]

Certain Helical Spring Lock Washers From the People's Republic of China; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of preliminary results of antidumping duty administrative review.

SUMMARY: We preliminarily determine that sales of certain helical spring lock washers from the People's Republic of China were made below normal value during the period October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 11, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally Hastings or Craig Matney, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of

Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482-3464 or 482-1778, respectively.

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (2000).

Background

On October 19, 1993, the Department published the antidumping duty order on certain helical spring lock washers (HSLWs) from the People's Republic of China (PRC) (58 FR 53914). The Department notified interested parties of the opportunity to request an administrative review of this order on October 20, 2000 (65 FR 63057). The petitioner, Shakeproof Assembly Components Division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc., requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of Zhejiang Wanxin Group Co. Ltd. (ZWG), the predecessor firm to Hang Zhou Spring Washer Co., Ltd. (collectively Hangzhou), on October 31, 2000. The notice of initiation of this administrative review was published on November 30, 2000 (65 FR 71299).

On February 20 and 26, 2001, Hangzhou responded to the Department's January 5, 2001 questionnaire. The Department, on March 27, 2001, provided parties with an opportunity to submit information regarding appropriate surrogate values. On April 20, 2001, both petitioner and Hangzhou submitted surrogate value comments. The Department issued a supplemental questionnaire to Hangzhou on May 17, 2001. Hangzhou submitted its supplemental questionnaire response on June 5, 2001.

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are HSLWs of carbon steel, of carbon alloy steel, or of stainless steel, heat-treated or non-heat-treated, plated or non-plated, with ends that are off-line. HSLWs are designed to: (1) Function as a spring to compensate for developed looseness between the component parts of a fastened assembly; (2) distribute the load over a larger area for screws or bolts; and, (3) provide a hardened

bearing surface. The scope does not include internal or external tooth washers, nor does it include spring lock washers made of other metals, such as copper.

HSLWs subject to the order are currently classifiable under subheading 7318.21.0030 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Period of Review

This review covers the period October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000.

Separate Rates Determination

To establish whether a company operating in a state-controlled economy is sufficiently independent to be entitled to a separate rate, the Department analyzes each exporting entity under the test established in the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sparklers from the People's Republic of China*, 56 FR 20588 (May 6, 1991) (*Sparklers*), as amplified by the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the People's Republic of China*, 59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994) (*Silicon Carbide*). Under this policy, exporters in non-market economy countries (NMEs) are entitled to separate, company-specific margins when they can demonstrate an absence of government control, both in law and in fact, with respect to export activities. Evidence supporting, though not requiring, a finding of *de jure* absence of government control over export activities includes: (1) An absence of restrictive stipulations associated with the individual exporter's business and export licenses; (2) any legislative enactments decentralizing control of companies; and, (3) any other formal measures by the government decentralizing control of companies. *De facto* absence of government control over exports is based on four factors: (1) Whether each exporter sets its own export prices independently of the government and without the approval of a government authority; (2) whether each exporter retains the proceeds from its sales and makes independent decisions regarding the disposition of profits or the financing of losses; (3) whether each exporter has the authority to negotiate and sign contracts and other agreements; and, (4) whether each exporter has autonomy from the government regarding the selection of management. (See *Silicon Carbide*, 59 FR at 22587 and *Sparklers*, 56 FR at 20589.)

In each of the previous administrative reviews of the antidumping duty order on HSLWs from the PRC, covering successive review periods from October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1999, we determined that Hangzhou and its predecessor, ZWG, merited a separate rate. We have found that the evidence on the record in this review also demonstrates an absence of government control, both in law and in fact, with respect to Hangzhou's export activities according to the criteria identified in *Sparklers*, and an absence of government control with respect to the additional criteria identified in *Silicon Carbide*. Therefore, we have assigned Hangzhou a separate rate.

Export Price

Because Hangzhou sold the subject merchandise to unaffiliated purchasers in the United States prior to importation into the United States and constructed export price methodology is not otherwise indicated, we have used export price in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act.

We calculated export price based on the FOB price to unaffiliated purchasers. From this price, we deducted amounts for foreign inland freight, and brokerage and handling pursuant to section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act. We valued these deductions using surrogate values. We selected India as the surrogate country for the reasons explained in the "Normal Value" section of this notice.

Normal Value

The Department has determined the PRC to be an NME country in all previous antidumping cases. In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is a NME shall remain in effect until revoked by the administering authority. None of the parties to this proceeding has contested such treatment in this review. Moreover, parties to this proceeding have not argued that the PRC HSLW industry is a market-oriented industry (MOI) and, consequently, we have no basis to determine that the information in this review would permit the calculation of normal value (NV) using PRC prices or costs. Section 773(c)(1) of the Act provides that, in the case of an NME, the Department shall determine NV using a factors-of-production methodology if: (1) The merchandise is exported from an NME, and (2) the information does not permit the calculation of NV using home-market prices, third-country prices, or constructed value under section 773(a) of the Act. Therefore, we calculated NV based on factors of

production in accordance with sections 773(c)(3) and (4) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.408(c).

Under the factors-of-production (FOP) methodology, we are required to value the NME producer's inputs in a comparable market economy country that is a significant producer of comparable merchandise. We determined that India is at a comparable level of economic development to that of the PRC. (See Memorandum to Susan Kuhbach from Jeff May, dated March 22, 2001, "Seventh Administrative Review for Certain Helical Spring Lock Washers from the People's Republic of China," which is on file in the Central Records Unit—Public File.) Also, India is a significant producer of comparable merchandise. Therefore, for this review, we have used Indian prices to value the FOP except where a meaningful amount of the factor was purchased from a market economy supplier and paid for in a market economy currency.

We selected, where possible, publicly available values from India which were: (1) Average non-export values; (2) representative of a range of prices within the POR or most contemporaneous with the POR; (3) product-specific; and, (4) tax-exclusive. We valued the factors of production as follows:

- A meaningful amount of the input carbon steel wire rod was purchased from the United Kingdom, a market economy supplier, and paid for in a market economy currency. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.408(c)(1), we valued this factor using the price paid to the market economy supplier. Thus, for carbon steel wire rod values, we used the average cost per metric ton of carbon steel wire rod imported from the United Kingdom by Hangzhou during the POR. We made adjustments to account for the freight costs incurred between the port and Hangzhou.

- To value the scrap steel sold by Hangzhou, we used per kilogram values obtained from the *Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Imports (MSFTI)* as a by-product offset.

- To value the chemicals used in the production and plating process of HSLWs, we used per kilogram import values obtained from *MSFTI* and the Indian publication *Chemical Weekly*. We adjusted these values, where appropriate, to reflect inflation using the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as reported in the *International Financial Statistics* published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). We also adjusted these values to account for freight costs incurred between the supplier and Hangzhou.

- To value coal, we used a per kilogram value obtained from the *MFSTI*. We adjusted this value to reflect inflation using the WPI published by the IMF. We also made adjustments to account for freight costs incurred between the supplier and Hangzhou.

- To value electricity, we used the electricity price data from *Energy Data Directory and Yearbook (1999/2000)* published by the Tata Energy Research Institute. We adjusted the value to reflect inflation using the electricity sector-specific inflation index published in the *Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Bulletin*.

- To value water, we used the *Second Water Utilities Data Book for the Asian and Pacific Region* published by the Asian Development Bank in 1997. We adjusted the value to reflect inflation using the WPI published by the IMF.

- For labor, we used the regression-based wage rate for the PRC in "Expected Wages of Selected NME Countries," located on the Internet at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/wages/>. Because of the variability of wage rates in countries with similar per capita gross domestic products (GDP), 19 CFR 351.408(c)(3) requires the use of a regression-based wage rate. The source for the regression wage rates is "Expected Wages of Selected NME Countries—1998 Income Data," *Year Book of Labour Statistics*

1999, International Labour Office, (Geneva: 1999).

- For factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses (SG&A), and profit values, we used information from the January, 1997 *RBI Bulletin* for the Indian industry group "Processing and Manufacturing: Metals, Chemicals, and Products Thereof." From this information, we were able to determine factory overhead as a percentage of the total raw materials, labor and energy (ML&E) costs, SG&A as a percentage of ML&E plus overhead (i.e., cost of manufacture), and the profit rate as a percentage of the cost of manufacture plus SG&A.

- For packing materials, we used the per kilogram values obtained from the *MFSTI*. Where necessary, we adjusted these values to reflect inflation using the WPI published by the IMF. We also made adjustments to account for freight costs incurred between the PRC supplier and Hangzhou.

- To value foreign brokerage and handling, we used information reported in the *New Shipper Review for Stainless Steel Wire Rod from India*, 66 FR 27629 (May 18, 2001). See Meltroll Engineering Pvt. Ltd.'s submission dated September 12, 1999. We adjusted this value to reflect inflation using the WPI published by the IMF.

- To value truck freight, we used November 1999 price quotes which

were obtained by the Department in India and used in the *Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Bulk Aspirin from the People's Republic of China*, 65 FR 33805 (May 25, 2000) (*Bulk Aspirin from the PRC*).

- To value rail freight, we used November 1999 rail freight price quotes obtained by the Department and used in *Bulk Aspirin from the PRC*.

- To value shipping freight, we used a rate reported to the Department in the August, 1993 cable from the U.S. Embassy in India which was submitted for and used in the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Helical Spring Lock Washers from the People's Republic of China*, 58 FR 48833 (September 20, 1993). We adjusted the rate to reflect inflation using the WPI published by the IMF.

For a complete description of the factor values used, see "Memorandum to File: Factor Values Used for the Preliminary Results of the Seventh Administrative Review," dated July 3, 2001 (Factors Memorandum) a public version of which is available in the Public File of the Central Records Unit in the main Commerce building.

Preliminary Results of Review

We preliminarily determine that the following dumping margin exists:

Manufacturer/exporter	Time period	Margin (percent)
Hang Zhou Spring Washer Co. Ltd./Zhejiang Wanxin Group Co., Ltd	10/1/99–9/30/00	9.99

Public Comment

The Department will disclose to parties the calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results within five days of the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may request a hearing within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Any hearing, if requested, will be held two days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs (see below). Interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in case briefs, may be filed no later than five days after the date of filing the case briefs. Parties who submit briefs in these proceedings should provide a summary of the arguments not to exceed five pages and a table of statutes, regulations, and cases cited. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(f)(3).

The Department will issue the final results of this administrative review within 120 days from the publication of these preliminary results.

Furthermore, the following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of HSLWs from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For Hangzhou, which has a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for all other PRC exporters, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC rate, 128.63 percent, which is the All Other PRC Manufacturers, Producers and Exporters rate from the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Helical Spring Lock Washers from the PRC*, 58 FR 48833 (September 20, 1993); and, (3) for non-

PRC exporters of subject merchandise from the PRC, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC supplier of that exporter.

This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 3, 2001.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 01-17371 Filed 7-10-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board; Request for Nominations

AGENCY: National institute of standards and technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Request for nominations of members to serve on the Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board.

SUMMARY: NIST invites and requests nominations of individuals for appointment to the Computer System Security and Privacy Advisory Board (CSSPAB). The terms of some of the members will soon expire. NIST will consider nominations received in response to this notice for appointment to the Board, in addition to nominations already received.

DATES: Please submit nominations on or before August 15, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Please submit nominations to Dr. Fran Nielsen, CSSPAB Secretary, NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, M.S. 8930, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930. Nominations may also be submitted via fax to 301-948-2733; CSSPAB Nominations.

Additional information regarding the Board, including its charter and current membership list, may be found on its electronic home page at: <http://csrc.nist.gov/csspab/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Fran Nielsen, CSSPAB Secretary and Designated Federal Official, NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, M.S. 8930, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930; telephone 301-975-3669; telefax: 301-926-2733; or via email at fran.nielsen@nist.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. CSSPAB Information

Objectives and Duties

The CSSPAB was chartered by the Department of Commerce pursuant to the Computer Security Act of 1987 (Pub. L. 100-235). The objectives and duties of the CSSPAB are:

1. The Board shall identify emerging managerial, technical, administrative, and physical safeguard issues relative to computer systems security and privacy.

2. The Board shall advise the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the Secretary of Commerce on security and privacy issues pertaining to Federal computer systems.

3. To report its findings to the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the National Security Agency, and the appropriate committees of the Congress.

4. The Board will function solely as an advisory body, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Membership

The CSSPAB is comprised of twelve members, in addition to the Chairperson. The membership of the Board includes:

(1) Four members from outside the Federal Government eminent in the computer or telecommunications industry, at least one of whom is representative of small or medium sized companies in such industries;

(2) Four members from outside the Federal Government who are eminent in the fields of computer or telecommunications technology, or related disciplines, but who are not employed by or representative of a producer of computer or telecommunications equipment; and

(3) Four members from the Federal Government who have computer systems management experience, including experience in computer systems security and privacy, at least one of whom shall be from the National Security Agency.

Miscellaneous

Members of the CSSPAB are not paid for their service, but will, upon request, be allowed travel expenses in accordance with Subchapter I of Chapter 57 of Title 5, United States Code, while otherwise performing duties at the request of the Board Chairperson, while away from their homes or a regular place of business.

Meetings of the Board are two to three days in duration and are held quarterly. The meetings primarily take place in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, usually at the NIST headquarters in Gaithersburg, MD.

Board meetings are open to the public and members of the press usually attend. Members do not have access to classified or proprietary information in connection with their Board duties.

II. Nomination Information

Nominations are sought in all three categories described above, including a

small business representative in the first category.

Nominees should have specific experience related to computer security or electronic privacy issues, particularly as they pertain to federal information technology. The category of membership for which the candidate is qualified should be specified in the nomination letter. Nominations for a particular category should come from organizations or individuals within that category. A summary of the candidate's qualifications should be included with the nomination. Also include (where applicable) current or former service on federal advisory boards and federal employment. Each nomination letter should state that the person agrees to the nomination, acknowledges the responsibilities of serving on the CSSPAB, and will actively participate in good faith in the tasks of the CSSPAB. Besides participation at meetings, it is desired that members be able to devote the equivalent of two days between meetings to developing draft issue papers, researching topics of potential interest, and so forth in furtherance of their Board duties.

Selection of CSSPAB members will not be limited to individuals who are nominated. Nominees must be U.S. citizens.

The Department of Commerce is committed to equal opportunity in the workplace and seeks a broad-based and diverse CSSPAB membership.

Dated: July 5, 2001.

Karen H. Brown,

Acting Director, NIST.

[FR Doc. 01-17296 Filed 7-10-01; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 981028268-1130-04]

RIN 0693-ZA23

Announcing Proposed Changes to Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 186-2, Digital Signature Standard (DSS), and Request for Comments

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

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce approved FIPS 186-2, Digital Signature Standard, in January 2000. NIST proposes two minor changes to this standard to enable federal agencies to make a smooth transition to the