The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the services to the Government.

2. The action does not appear to have a severe economic impact on current contractors for the services.

3. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the services to the Government.

4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46–48c) in connection with the services proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

Comments on this certification are invited. Commenters should identify the statement(s) underlying the certification on which they are providing additional information.

The following services have been proposed for addition to Procurement List for production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Administrative Services, General Services Administration, Las Vegas Field Office (sub Reno), Reno, Nevada, NPA: United Cerebral Palsy, Sparks, Nevada

Administrative Services, General Services Administration, PBS, Pacific Rim Region, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, NPA: Jewish Vocational and Career Counseling Service, San Francisco, California

Disposal Support Services, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office, Hill Air Force Base, Utah, NPA: Enable Industries Incorporated, Ogden, Utah

Grounds Maintenance, Basewide, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, NPA: Goodwill Industries of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas

Janitorial/Custodial, Chicago Air Route Traffic Control Center, 619 W. Indian Trail Road, Aurora, Illinois, NPA: Jewish Vocational Service & Employment Center, Chicago, Illinois

Janitorial/Custodial, O'Hare International Airport, O'Hare Air Traffic Control Tower, Chicago, Illinois, NPA: Jewish Vocational Service & Employment Center, Chicago, Illinois

Storage/Distribution of Badges, Insignia Patches & Other Accouterments, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, NPA: Arizona Industries for the Blind, Phoenix, Arizona.

E.R. Alley, Jr.,

Deputy Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 96–32368 Filed 12–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

(A–570–850, A–580–827, and A–583–826)

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: Collated Roofing Nails From the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 20, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dorothy Tomaszewski at (202) 482–0631 or Everett Kelly at (202) 482–4194, Import Administration—Room B099, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigations

The 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 (''the Act'') by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA'').

The Petition

On November 26, 1996, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') received a petition filed in proper form by Paslode Division of Illinois Tool Works Inc. (''petitioner''). The Department received supplemental information to the petition on December 11, 1996, and December 16, 1996.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, petitioner alleges that imports of Collated Roofing Nails (''CR nails'') from the People's Republic of China (''PRC''), the Republic of Korea (''Korea''), and Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, an industry in the United States.

The Department finds that petitioner has standing to file the petition because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

Scope of Investigations

The products covered by these investigations are CR nails made of steel, having a length of 13⁄16 inch to 1–13⁄16 inches (or 20.64 to 46.04 millimeters), a head diameter of 0.330 inch to 0.415 inch (or 8.38 to 10.54 millimeters), and a shank diameter of 0.100 inch to 0.125 inch (or 2.54 to 3.18 millimeters), whether or not galvanized, that are collated with two wires.

CR nails within the scope of these investigations are classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') subheading 7317.00.55.05. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that petitions be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. In this regard, section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires the Department to determine, prior to the initiation of an investigation, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports the antidumping petition. A petition meets the minimum requirements if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (1) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

Section 771(4)(A) of the statute defines the ''industry'' as the producers of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether the petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who account for production of the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (''ITC''), which is responsible for determining whether ''the domestic industry'' has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. However, while both the Department and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition of domestic like product, they do so for different purposes and pursuant to separate and distinct authority. In addition, the Department's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such

differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to the law.[1]

Section 771(10) of the Act defines domestic like product as ''a product that is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.'' Thus, the reference point from which the like product analysis begins is ''the article subject to an investigation,'' i.e., the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition.

As noted earlier, the petition is limited to collated roofing nails. The Department has no basis on the record to find this definition clearly inaccurate. In this regard, we have found no basis on which to reject petitioner's representations that there are clear dividing lines, in terms of characteristics and uses, between the collated roofing nails under investigation on the one hand and, on the other hand, other collated nails and bulk roofing nails. (*See* December 16, 1996, Memorandum to the File). The Department has, therefore, adopted the like product definition set forth in the petition.

Our review of the production data provided in the petition and other production information obtained by the Department indicates that the petitioners and supporters of the petition account for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, thus meeting the standard of section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act. The Department received no expressions of opposition to the petition from any domestic producers or workers. Accordingly, the Department determines that the petition is supported by the domestic industry.

Export Price and Normal Value

The following are descriptions of the allegations of sales at less than fair value upon which our decisions to initiate are based. Should the need arise to use any of this information in our preliminary or final determinations, we will re-examine the information and may revise the margin calculations, if appropriate.

PRC

Petitioner based export price on FOB and CIF price quotations during August and September 1996 from PRC CR nails manufacturers for the sale of 1'' and 1¼'' CR nails. Absent more specific international freight and marine insurance data, CIF prices were reduced for insurance and freight based on the percentage difference between Customs and CIF values reported for U.S. imports of collated nails from PRC to Los Angeles using August 1996 IM–145 Import Statistics for collated nails entered under HTSUS subheading 7317.00.55.05.

With respect to normal value, petitioner asserts that the PRC is a non-market economy (''NME'') within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act. In previous investigations, the Department has determined that the PRC is an NME and, in accordance with section 771(18)(c)(I) of the Act, the presumption of NME status continues for the initiation of this investigation. *See, e.g., Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Bicycles from the PRC,* 61 FR 19026 (April 30, 1996). Accordingly, the normal value of the product should be based on the producer's factors of production, valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

In the course of this investigation, all parties will have the opportunity to provide relevant information related to the issues of the PRC's NME status and the granting of separate rates to individual exporters. *See, e.g., Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the PRC,* 59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994).

It is the Department's practice in NME cases to calculate NV based on the factors of production of the factories that produced CR nails sold to the United States during the period of investigation.

Petitioner based the PRC producers' factors of production as defined by section 773(c)(3) of the Act (*i.e.*, raw materials, labor, energy, and packing) for CR nails on petitioner's own usage amounts, adjusted for known differences in production processes. In accordance with section 773(c)(4) of the Act, petitioner valued these factors, where possible, on publicly available published Indian data. Where this data was unavailable, petitioner used other acceptable sources of information.

Petitioner stated that because (1) the per-capita gross national product of India and the PRC are relatively close, and (2) the Department considered India and the PRC to be economically comparable in past investigations, the two countries may be considered economically comparable for purposes of this investigation. Further, petitioner stated that India is a producer of comparable merchandise.

Petitioner based surrogate values of material factors on Indian import statistics data and prices published in the Indian chemical trade publication, *Chemical Weekly.* Surrogate labor values were calculated from information on the public record of a previous antidumping duty investigation, *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Heavy Forged Hand Tools, Finished or Un-Finished, With or Without Handles from the PRC,* 56 FR 241, 245 (January 3, 1991).The surrogate value of electricity was based on an average rate for Indian industries reported in the Confederation of Indian Industry publication, *Handbook of Statistics 1995.* Petitioner based the surrogate value of water on the Asian Development Bank's *Water Utilities Data Book for the Asian and Pacific Region.*

Petitioner based factory overhead, general expenses, and profit on data contained in the ''Reserve Bank of India Bulletin,'' April 1995.

Based on comparisons of export price to normal value, the calculated dumping margins for CR nails from the PRC, after certain corrections deemed appropriate by the Department, range from 106.08 to 118.41 percent ad valorem.

Korea

Petitioner based export price on CNF price quotations from a CR nails manufacturer in Korea for sale of 1-inch and 1¼-inch CR nails. Petitioner adjusted the CNF price quotations by subtracting estimated freight charges based on a quotation that petitioner obtained from an international freight carrier.

With respect to normal value, petitioner provided information showing that the Korean market was not viable. Petitioner also provided evidence that Germany was the largest third country market. Therefore, petitioner based normal value on CNF price quotations for the sale of CR nails in Germany.

Based on comparisons of export price to normal value, the calculated dumping margin, revised by the Department to include an additional U.S. price quotation not originally used in the margin calculation in the petition, for CR nails from Korea range from 75.17 to 103.45 percent ad valorem.

Taiwan

Petitioner based export price on CIF price quotations for June 1996 from two Taiwan CR nail manufacturers for the sale of 1-inch and 1¼-inch CR nails to the United States. Absent more specific international freight and marine insurance data, petitioner adjusted the

[1] See *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F. Supp. 639, 642–44 (CIT 1988); *High Information Content Flat Panel Displays and Display Glass Therefor from Japan: Final Determination; Rescission of Investigation and Partial Dismissal of Petition,* 56 Fed. Reg. 32376, 32380–81 (July 16, 1991) (''*Flat Panel Displays*'').

CIF price quotations based on the percentage difference between the Customs value and CIF value reported for U.S. imports of collated nails from Taiwan to Los Angeles using June 1996 IM–145 Import Statistics for collated nails entered under HTSUS subheading 7317.00.55.05.

With respect to normal value, petitioner provided information showing that the Taiwanese market was not viable. Additionally, although petitioner obtained a third country price for CR nails, petitioner provided evidence that no third country market is viable. Therefore, petitioner based normal value on CV.

Petitioner's calculation of CV included the cost of manufacturing (''COM''), selling, general and administrative (''SG&A'') expenses, and U.S. packing expenses. The manufacturing costs contained in the petition were based on petitioner's own experience and publicly available industry data, adjusted for known differences between production costs incurred in the United States and production costs incurred in Taiwan. For SG&A expenses, petitioner used its own 1995 audited financial statements because it could not obtain financial statements for a Taiwan CR nail producer. Petitioner did not include an amount for CV profit.

Based on the Department's modifications to petitioner's methodology, the estimated dumping margins for Taiwan range from 30.52 to 40.28 percent ad valorem.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of CR nails from the PRC, Korea, and Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Initiation of Investigations

We have examined the petition on CR nails and have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act, including the requirements concerning allegations of the material injury or threat of material injury to the domestic producers of a domestic like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair value. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of CR nails from the PRC, Korea, and Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determinations by May 5, 1997.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of each petition has been provided to the representatives of the governments of Korea and PRC, as well as to the authorities of Taiwan. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of each petition to each exporter named in the petition (as appropriate).

ITC Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by January 6, 1997, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of CR nails from the PRC, Korea, and Taiwan are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination in any of the investigations will result in that investigation being terminated; otherwise, the investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Dated: December 16, 1996.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 96–32406 Filed 12–19–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[A–588–815]

Gray Portland Cement and Clinker From Japan; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

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

SUMMARY: On October 6, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Japan. The review covers one manufacturer/exporter, Onoda Cement Co., Ltd., and the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994.

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have changed the final results from those presented in the preliminary results of review

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 20, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Genovese, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482–4697.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions as they existed prior to 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 (URAA).

Background

On May 12, 1994, and May 31, 1994, Onoda Cement Co., Ltd. (Onoda), and the Ad Hoc Committee of Southern California Producers of Gray Portland Cement (the Petitioner), respectively, requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and clinker from Japan (56 FR 21658, May 10, 1991) for Onoda. We initiated the review, covering the period May 1, 1993, through April 30, 1994, on June 15, 1994 (59 FR 30770). On October 6, 1995, we published the preliminary results of the administrative review (60 FR 52368). The Department has now completed the administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Review

The products covered by this review are gray portland cement and clinker from Japan. Gray portland cement is a hydraulic cement and the primary component of concrete. Clinker, an intermediate material produced when manufacturing cement, has no use other than grinding into finished cement. Microfine cement was specifically excluded from the antidumping duty order.

Gray portland cement is currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item number 2523.29, and clinker is currently classifiable under HTS item number 2523.10. Gray portland cement has also been entered under item number 2523.90 as ''other hydraulic cements.''

The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and Customs purposes. The written product description remains dispositive as to the scope of the product coverage.

Analysis of Comments Received

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. We received