from this program during the review period for this company and divided those savings by Heveafil/Filmax's total exports, because these benefits applied to all exports. On this basis, we preliminarily determine the *ad valorem* subsidy from this program to be the following for each of the reviewed companies:

Net subsidies—producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent)
Heveafil/Filmax	0.01
Rubberflex	0.00
Filati	0.00
Rubfil	0.00

II. Programs Preliminarily Determined to be Not Used

We examined the following programs and preliminarily determine that the producers and/or exporters of the subject merchandise did not apply for or receive benefits under these programs during the period of review:

- Investment Tax Allowance,
- Abatement of a Percentage of Net Taxable Income Based on the F.O.B. Value of Export Sales,
- Abatement of Five Percent of Taxable Income Due to Location in a Promoted Industrial Area,
- Abatement of Taxable Income of Five Percent of Adjusted Income of Companies due to Capital Participation and Employment Policy Adherence,
- Double Deduction of Export Credit Insurance Payments, and
- Preferential Financing for Bumiputras.

Preliminary Results of Review

In accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 355.22(c)(4)(ii), we calculated an individual subsidy rate for each producer/exporter subject to this administrative review. For the period January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995, we preliminarily determine the subsidy for the following companies to be:

Net subsidies—producer/exporter	Net subsidy rate (percent)
Heveafil/Filmax	0.90
Rubberflex	1.07
Rubfil	0.03
Filati	0.15

If the final results of this review remain the same as these preliminary results, the Department intends to instruct Customs to collect cash deposits as indicated above.

This countervailing duty order was determined to be subject to section 753 of the Act. *Countervailing Duty Order; Opportunity to Request a Section 753 Injury Investigation*, 60 FR 27,963 (May 26, 1995), amended 60 FR 32,942 (June 26, 1995). In accordance with section 753(a), domestic interested parties have requested an injury investigation with respect to this order with the International Trade Commission (ITC). Pursuant to section 753(a)(4), liquidation of entries of subject merchandise made on or after January 1, 1995, the date Malaysia joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), is suspended until the ITC issues a final injury determination. Therefore, we will not issue assessment instructions for any entries made on or after January 1, 1995; however, we will instruct Customs to collect cash deposits in accordance with the final results of this administrative review. As provided for in the Act, any rate less than 0.5 percent *ad valorem* in an administrative review is *de minimis*. Accordingly, for those companies with *de minimis* rates, no cash deposits will be required.

Because the URAA replaced the general rule in favor of a country-wide rate with a general rule in favor of individual rates for investigated and reviewed companies, the procedures for establishing countervailing duty rates, including those for non-reviewed companies, are now essentially the same as those in antidumping cases, except as provided for in section 777A(e)(2)(B) of the Act. The requested review will normally cover only those companies specifically named. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 355.22(a). Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 355.22(g), for all companies for which a review was *not* requested, duties must be assessed at the cash deposit rate, and cash deposits must continue to be collected, at the rate previously ordered. As such, the countervailing duty cash deposit rate applicable to a company can no longer change, except pursuant to a request for a review of that company. *See Federal-Mogul Corporation and The Torrington Company* v. *United States*, 822 F.Supp. 782 (CIT 1993) and *Floral Trade Council* v. *United States*, 822 F.Supp. 766 (CIT 1993) (interpreting 19 C.F.R. § 353.22(e), the antidumping regulation on automatic assessment, which is identical to 19 C.F.R. § 355.22(g)). Therefore, the cash deposit rates for all companies except those covered by this review will be unchanged by the results of this review. However, as noted above, pursuant to section 753(a)(4), we will not issue assessment instructions for these unreviewed companies, unless and until the ITC issues a final injury determination.

Public Comment

Parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of the calculation methodology and interested parties may request a hearing not later than 10 days after the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may submit written arguments in case briefs on these preliminary results within 30 days of the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to arguments raised in case briefs, may be submitted seven days after the time limit for filing the case brief. Parties who submit argument in this proceeding are requested to submit with the argument (1) A statement of the issue and (2) a brief summary of the argument. Any hearing, if requested, will be held seven days after the scheduled date for submission of rebuttal briefs. Copies of case briefs and rebuttal briefs must be served on interested parties in accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 355.38.

Representatives of parties to the proceeding may request disclosure of proprietary information under administrative protective order no later than 10 days after the representative's client or employer becomes a party to the proceeding, but in no event later than the date the case briefs, under 19 C.F.R. § 355.38, are due. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal brief or at a hearing.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)).

Dated: May 5, 1997.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–12509 Filed 5–12–97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Determination Not to Revoke Countervailing Duty Orders

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

ACTION: Notice of determination not to revoke Countervailing Duty Order.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is notifying the public of its determination not to revoke the countervailing duty orders listed below.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 13, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Russell Morris or Maria MacKay, Office of CVD/AD Enforcement VI, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 27, 1997, the Department published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 8929) its intent to revoke the following countervailing duty orders:

Countervailing duty orders	
Chile: Standard Carnations (C–337–601).	03/19/87, 52FR 8635.
France: Brass Sheet and Strip (C–427–603).	03/06/87, 52FR 6996.
Iran: Raw Pistachios (C–507–501).	03/11/86, 51FR 8344.
Israel: Oil Country Tubular Goods (C–508–601).	03/06/87, 52FR 6999.

Under 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii), the Secretary of Commerce will conclude that an order is no longer of interest to interested parties and will revoke the order if no domestic interested party (as defined in sections 355.2 (i)(3), (i)(4), (i)(5), and (i)(6) of the regulations) objects to revocation or no interested party requests an administrative review by the last day of the 5th anniversary month.

Within the specified time frame, we received objections from domestic interested parties to our intent to revoke these countervailing duty orders. Therefore, because the requirements of 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4)(iii) have not been met, we will not revoke these orders.

This determination is in accordance with 19 CFR 355.25(d)(4).

Dated: May 5, 1997.

Jeffrey P. Bialos,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 97–12510 Filed 5–12–97; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 960924273–6273–01]

RIN 0693–2A11

Announcing Plans to Revise Federal Information Processing Standard 186, Digital Signature Standard

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NIST is planning to develop a proposed revision to Federal Information Processing Standard 186, Digital Signature Standard. This revision would specify additional public-key based digital signature algorithms (in addition to the Digital Signature Algorithm [DSA]) for use in designing and implementing public-key based signature systems which Federal departments and agencies operate or which are operated for them under contract. The purpose of the revision will be to enable Federal departments and agencies greater flexibility, consistent with sound security practices, in the design, implementation, and use of public-key based digital signature systems.

DATES: Comments should be received on or before August 11, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Director, Information Technology Laboratory, ATTN: Planned Revision to FIPS 186, Technology Building, Room A231, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

Electronic comments should be sent to: FIPS186@NIST.GOV

Comments are particularly sought with respect to the RSA and elliptic curve techniques. In addition, parties believing their patents or other intellectual property pertain to either of these techniques are asked to comment and provide specifics of the nature of their claims.

Comments received in response to this notice will be made part of the public record and will be made available for inspection and copying in the Central Reference and Records Inspection Facility, Room 6020, Herbert C. Hoover Building, 14th Street between Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Roback, Computer Security Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, telephone (301) 975–3696. The current FIPS 186 and change notice is available at http://csrc.nist.gov/fips/fips186.txt. Interested parties may obtain copies of the current FIPS 186 and change notice from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161, telephone (703) 487–4650, e-mail orders@NTIS.fedworld.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST is planning to develop a proposed revision to Federal Information Processing Standard 186, Digital Signature Standard, to specify additional public-key based digital signature algorithms (in addition to the Digital Signature Algorithm [DSA]) for incorporation into FIPS 186. These algorithms could then be used in designing and implementing public-key based signature systems which Federal departments and agencies operate or which are operated for them under contract. The purpose of the revision will be to enable Federal departments and agencies greater flexibility, consistent with sound security practices, in the design, implementation, and use of public-key based signature systems.

Other algorithms approved for inclusion shall be either: (1) Freely available or (2) available under terms consistent with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) patent policy.

The Administration policy is that cryptographic keys used by Federal agencies for encryption (i.e., to protect the confidentiality of information) shall be recoverable through an agency or third-party process and that keys used for digital signature (i.e., for integrity and authentication of information) shall not be recoverable. Agencies must be able to ensure that signature keys cannot be used for encryption. Any algorithms proposed for digital signature must be able to be implemented such that they do not support encryption unless keys used for encryption are distinct from those used for signature and are recoverable.

The distinction between signature and encryption keys will be facilitated in the public key infrastructure by using X.509v3 public key certificates.

NIST solicits comments from interested parties, including industry, voluntary standards organizations, the public, and State and local governments concerning developing such a proposed revision, and concerning the availability, security, and adequacy of existing industry standards, de facto or otherwise, for public key-based digital signature systems.

This work is pursuant to NIST's responsibilities under the Computer Security Act of 1987, the Information