

Comment 20: Petitioners argue that since all of the sales by SSAB in the United States were purchase price sales, there is no associated inventory carrying expense and therefore, in calculating constructed value for the final results the Department should not reduce the financing expense by a factor for the inventory carrying costs attributable to HM merchandise.

Respondent asserts that recalculation of the constructed value adjustment will have zero effect on the margin. Respondent maintains that the record evidence demonstrates that the Department never used, and should not need to use, constructed value in this review.

Department's Position: We agree with respondent. Due to certain problems in the reported data (See Comments 11 and 20), we used BIA instead of constructed value data in our calculations.

Therefore, no recalculation is necessary.

Comment 21: Petitioners argue that the Department should reconsider its BIA for the cost of production values for certain products. Petitioners maintain that it is the Department's consistent policy to use the highest reported COP when a respondent has failed to report COP for one or more products. Petitioners maintain that the Department requested COP information and SSAB failed to provide it. Petitioners argue that the Department need not make a second or third request for the same information to apply a suitably adverse BIA.

Respondent argues that the Department correctly calculated COP for the sales with missing cost values. Respondent asserts that there is no basis for any adverse BIA in the Department's calculation of cost for the subset of HM sales with missing COP. Respondent maintains that the control numbers with missing cost data are an insignificant portion of the total sales provided by SSAB. Respondent argues that the use of the average COP based on the most similar HM sales for the control numbers with missing costs is reasonable and unbiased. Respondent asserts that it accurately represents the use of BIA.

Department's Position: We disagree with petitioners. Our methodology produces a reasonable surrogate for the missing values. We did not resort to BIA because respondent did not have the opportunity to correct the cost information.

Comment 22: Petitioners argue that the Department incorrectly entered the percentage of the 1994 adjustment to TAB's sales quantities in its margin calculation program.

Respondent asserts that this change would have zero impact on the antidumping margin calculation.

Department's Position: We agree with petitioners that the Department used the incorrect percentage of TAB's sales quantities in the arm's-length test. We have corrected the error for the final results. See Analysis Memorandum.

Comment 23: Petitioners argue that the Department's recoding of certain plate characteristics did not have the desired effect because the Department did not make a similar change to the control numbers. Petitioners contend that the Department must recalculate the COP for each of the newly-collapsed control numbers.

Respondent asserts that the net effect of this change is negligible.

Department's Position: We agree with petitioners that COP should be recalculated to account for the collapsing of certain characteristics. We have made this adjustment to our computer programs for the final results. See Analysis Memorandum.

Comment 24: Petitioners argue that the Department inadvertently included certain duty and moving expenses in the incorrect location in the computer program. Petitioners argue that since the statute requires that these expenses be deducted from USP rather than added to FMV, these expenses should be included in the calculation of total foreign movement expenses. See 19 U.S.C. Sec. 1677 b(a)(6)(A). Petitioners also contend that the Department did not deduct one duty expense for a merchandise processing fee imposed by the U.S. Customs Service. Petitioners argue that this should be included in the calculation of foreign movement expenses.

Department's Position: We agree with petitioners and have corrected these errors in our final results. See Analysis Memorandum.

Final Results of Review

As a result of our review, we have determined that the following margin exists:

Manufacturer/exporter	Time period	Margin (percent)
SSAB	2/4/93-7/31/94	8.28

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. The Department shall issue appraisal instructions directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements shall be effective upon publication of this notice of final results

of administrative review, for all shipments of the subject merchandise from Sweden that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for SSAB will be the rate established above; (2) for previously investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not covered in this review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 24.23 percent, the all others rate established in the final determination of the LTFV investigation. See *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate From Sweden*, 58 FR 37213 (July 9, 1993).

The deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 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 double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with section 353.34(d) of the Department's regulations. 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.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: April 1, 1996.

Susan G. Esserman,
Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

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National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket No. 960313072-6072-01]

RIN 0693-XX16

Proposed Revision of Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 174, Federal Building Telecommunications Wiring Standard**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Commerce.**ACTION:** Notice; Request for comments.

SUMMARY: A revision is being proposed to Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 174, Federal Building Telecommunications Wiring Standard. The revision reflects changes to the voluntary industry standard that is adopted by this FIPS and will supersede FIPS 174 in its entirety. In addition, the revision will replace FIPS 159, Detail Specification for 62.5-um Core Diameter/125-um Cladding Diameter Class IA Multimode, Graded-Index Optical Waveguide Fibers, which will be withdrawn.

The revised FIPS adopts ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995, which specifies minimum requirements for telecommunications cabling within a building and between buildings in a campus environment. The specifications were developed with Federal participation and coordinated by the Federal Telecommunications Standards Committee, an interagency committee administered by the National Communications System.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit views from the public, manufacturers, and State and local governments so that their views can be considered prior to the submission of this revised FIPS to the Secretary of Commerce for review and approval.

This proposed revision contains two sections: (1) a specifications section which deals with the technical requirements of the standard; and (2) a specifications section which deals with the technical requirements of the standard. Only the announcement section of this revised standard is provided in this notice. Interested parties may obtain copies of the specifications (ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995) from Global Engineering Documents, 1990 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, telephone (800) 854-7179; FAX (202) 331-0960.

DATES: Comments on this proposed revision must be received on or before July 8, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Written comments concerning the adoption of this proposed revision should be sent to:

Director, Computer Systems Laboratory,
ATTN: Proposed Revision of FIPS 174,
Technology Building, Room A231,
National Institute of Standards and
Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

Written 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: Mr. A Glenn Hanson, Institute for Telecommunications Sciences, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303-3328, telephone 303-497-5449; FAX 303-497-6982.

Dated: April 3, 1996.

Samuel Kramer,
Associate Director.

Draft Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 174-1 (Date)—Announcing the Standard for Federal Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard

Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) are issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106.

1. Name of Standard. Federal Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard (FIPS PUB 174-1).

2. Category of Standard. Telecommunications Standard; cables and wiring.

3. Explanation. This standard, by adoption of ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995, Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard, specifies minimum requirements for telecommunications cabling within a building and between buildings in a campus environment. It specifies a cabling system with a recommended topology and recommended distances. It specifies copper and optical-fiber transmission media by parameters that determine performance, and specifies connectors and their pin assignments to ensure interconnectability. This standard recognizes a background precept of fundamental importance: to have a building successfully designed and provisioned for telecommunications, it is imperative that the telecommunications cabling design be incorporated during the

preliminary architectural design phase. This standard supersedes FIPS PUB 174, Federal Building Telecommunications Wiring Standard, in its entirety and replaces FIPS 159, Detail Specification for 62.5-um Core Diameter/125-um Cladding Diameter Class IA Multimode, Graded-Index Optical Waveguide Fibers.

4. Approving Authority. Secretary of Commerce.

5. Maintenance Agency. National Communications System, Office of Technology and Standards.

6. Related Documents.

a. Federal Information Resources Management Regulations subpart 201-20.303, Standards, and subpart 201-39.1002, Federal Standards.

b. Federal Standard 1037C, Glossary of Telecommunications Terms.

c. Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) 175, Federal Building Standard for Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces (Former Draft Federal Standard 1091).

d. Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) 176, Residential and Light Commercial Telecommunications Wiring Standard.

e. Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) 195, Federal Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications.

f. Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) 187, Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure of Federal Buildings.

At the time of publication of this standard, the editions indicated above were valid. All publications are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of these publications.

7. Objectives. The purpose of this standard is to facilitate interoperability and transportability among telecommunication facilities and systems of the Federal Government and compatibility of these facilities and systems at the computer-communications interface with data processing equipment (systems) of the Federal Government by specifying standard characteristics for building telecommunications cabling. This standard defines a generic, functional telecommunications cabling system for Federal buildings that will support a multiproduct, multivendor environment. The further purpose of this standard is to enable the planning and installation of building cabling with little knowledge of the

telecommunications products that subsequently will be installed. Installation of cabling systems during building construction or major renovation is significantly less expensive and less disruptive than after the building is occupied. This standard establishes performance and technical criteria for various cabling system configurations for interfacing and connecting their respective elements. To attain a multiproduct cabling system, a review of the performance requirements for most telecommunications services was conducted during preparation of the American National Standard. The diversity of telecommunications services currently available, coupled with the continual addition of new services, means that there may be cases where limitations to desired performance occur. To understand any such limitations, the user is advised to consult standards associated with the desired services.

8. **Applicability.** American National Standard/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 shall be used (with the deletion of the optional specification as noted in Section 9) by all departments and agencies of the Federal Government in the planning and design of all office buildings, when FIPS 176 is not selected. This includes both the wiring of new buildings and the upgrading of existing plant. Building telecommunications wiring defined by this standard is intended to support a wide range of different Federal building sites. This includes sites with a geographical extent up to 3,000 m (9,840 ft), up to 1,000,000 square meters (approximately 10,000,000 square feet) of office space, and with a population of up to 50,000 individual users. Telecommunications wiring systems defined by this standard are intended to have a useful life in excess of 10 years. This standard applies to the telecommunications wiring for Federal buildings that are office oriented. (The term "commercial enterprises" is used in ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 to differentiate between office buildings and buildings designed for industrial enterprises.) This standard is not intended to hasten the obsolescence of building wiring currently existing in the Federal inventory; nor is it intended to provide systems engineering or applications guidelines.

9. **Specifications.** This FIPS adopts ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 with one important change to the industry standard: in the interest of optimizing transportability, the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 optional eight-position jack pin/pair assignments for the 100-ohm UTP telecommunications work-area outlet specified in Figure 10-2 (and

referenced in paragraph 2 of Section 10.4.5) shall *not* be used.

10. **Implementation.** The use of this standard by Federal departments and agencies is compulsory and binding for the acquisition of new equipment and services, effective six months after approval by the Secretary of Commerce, except as noted in Section 8.

Adherence to a standard that specifies standardized building wiring contributes to the economic and efficient use of resources by avoiding proliferation of local or vendor-unique standards, and is necessary to facilitate development of interoperable inter- and intrabuilding telecommunications systems. Specification of *minimum* acceptable values for basic performance parameters provides assistance to the user in multivendor procurement. For the user requiring state-of-the-art systems performance, these values may serve as benchmarks for use in cost/performance analyses when evaluating alternate transmission media whose specifications exceed those of this standard.

11. **Waivers.** Under certain exceptional circumstances, the heads of Federal departments and agencies may approve waivers to Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS). The head of such agency may redelegate such authority only to a senior official designated pursuant to Section 3506(b) of Title 44, U.S. Code. Waivers shall be granted only when:

- a. Compliance with a standard would adversely affect the accomplishment of the mission of an operator of a Federal computer system or related telecommunications system, or
- b. Cause a major adverse financial impact on the operator which is not offset by Governmentwide savings.

Agency heads may act upon a written waiver request containing the information detailed above. Agency heads may also act without a written waiver request when they determine that conditions for meeting the standard cannot be met. Agency heads may approve waivers only by a written decision which explains the basis on which the agency head made the required finding(s). A copy of each such decision, with procurement sensitive or classified portions clearly identified, shall be sent to: National Institute of Standards and Technology; Attn: FIPS Waiver Decisions, NIST North, Room 509; Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

In addition, notice of each waiver granted and each delegation of authority to approve waivers shall be sent promptly to the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on

Governmental Affairs of the Senate and shall be published promptly in the Federal Register.

When the determination on a waiver applies to the procurement of equipment and/or services, a notice of the waiver determination must be published in the *Commerce Business Daily* as a part of the notice of solicitation for offers of an acquisition or, if the waiver determination is made after the notice is published, by amendment to such notice.

A copy of the waiver, any supporting documents, the document approving the waive and any supporting and accompanying documents, with such deletions as the agency is authorized and decides to make under 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552(b), shall be part of the procurement documentation and retained by the agency.

12. **Where to Obtain Copies.** Copies of this publication are for sale by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. (Sale of the included specifications document is by arrangement with the Electronic Industries Association.) When ordering, refer to Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 174-1 (FIPSPUB174-1), and the title. Payment may be made by check, money order, purchase order, credit card, or deposit account.

Appendix

By adoption of ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 (with the modification noted below), this document provides Federal departments and agencies with a generic, standardized cabling system for office buildings and building complexes. This standardization, in conjunction with Federal Information Processing Standard 175, which provides architectural specification of telecommunications pathways and spaces, will facilitate systems compatibility and transportability of terminals for Federal users. The use of these two standards will assure a quality of performance consistent with existing industry capabilities and will provide a cost-effective basis for competitive procurement.

The industry standard adopted by this Federal Information Processing Standard is ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995, Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard, and is the result of an effort by the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)¹, in response to concern expressed by

¹ In 1988, the Telecommunications sector (specifically, the TR- and FO-Technical Committees, Subcommittees, and Working Groups) of the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) became a part of the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA). TIA conducts the standard-developing activities, and EIA continues to publish the resultant standards, which bear the prefix "EIA/TIA", as well as "ANSI" for those documents adopted by the American National Standards

the Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA) over the lack of a standard on building telecommunications cabling.

This Federal Information Processing Standard adopts ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 with one important change to the industry standard: in the interest of optimizing transportability, the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 vendor-specific *optional* eight-position jack pin/pair assignments for the 100-ohm UTP telecommunications work-area outlet connector specified in Figure 10-2 (and referenced in paragraph 2 of Section 10.4.5) of the industry shall *not* be used. The pin-pair assignments (and color coding) of the primary wiring scheme, illustrated in Figure 10-1, are fully compatible with terminal equipment manufactured by a majority of North American manufacturers. These assignments are fully compatible also with the *single* specification of eight-position outlet connector pin/pair assignments of the parallel building-wiring standard developed by the Canadian Standards Association, CSA-529. Tracking the ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A-1995 standard, the U.S. connector industry has adopted a connector designation of "T-568A" for this primary wiring scheme.

The use of the *optional* pin/pair assignments of Figure 10-2 in wiring a building would result in equipment inoperability when transporting any terminal equipment from this building to any building wired to the primary specification of Figure 10-2 above.

The inverse is also true; only equipment of proprietary design (of a single manufacturer) will be operable in a building wired to the optional specification. This resultant problem of interoperability when transporting equipment could be addressed only by (a) providing adapters for all relocated terminal equipment, or (b) rewiring of the destination building (at the main distribution frame or elsewhere).

This Federal Information Processing Standard has a special relationship to the ANSI/EIA/TIA-569-1991, Commercial Building Standard for Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces, (adopted as Federal Information Processing Standard 175). This latter standard addresses the reality that building wiring cannot be standardized without standardizing also the architecture of the building itself into which building wiring systems are to be installed.

Another companion standard, ANSI/EIA/TIA-570-1991, Residential and Light Commercial Telecommunications Wiring Standard, is adopted as Federal Information Processing Standard 176.

During the development of this family of building telecommunications standards, significant concern was expressed, by both Government and industry, about the need for specification of electronic system grounding. This concern resulted in ANSI/TIA/EIA-607-1994, Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications in Commercial Buildings, adopted as a Federal Information Processing Standard 195, Federal Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications.

The complex telecommunications building infrastructure addressed by this family of standards requires continuing documentation of all building wiring and the related pathways and spaces that contain that wiring. Recognizing the need for a standardized method of telecommunications administration, TIA developed ANSI/TIA/EIA-606-1993, Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure of Commercial Buildings, to expedite collecting and updating of such information. This standard was adopted as Federal Information Processing Standard 187, Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure of Federal Buildings.

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 032296A]

Small Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Haro Strait Oceanographic Experiment; Additional Information

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of proposed authorization for a small take exemption; request for comment.

SUMMARY: On March 28, 1995, NMFS published a notice of a proposed authorization for a small take exemption. The notice did not include information provided in the application that described the mitigation measures that the applicant planned to undertake to reduce the incidental harassment of those marine mammals found within the activity area. That information is herewith provided.

DATES: Comments and information must be received on or before April 29, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the application should be addressed to Chief, Marine Mammal Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3225. A copy of the application and other documents mentioned in the March 28, 1996, notice may be obtained by writing to this address or by telephoning one of the contacts listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Hollingshead, Office of Protected Resources at 301-713-2055, or Brent Norberg, Northwest Regional Office at 206-526-6733.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

For information on the application for an incidental harassment authorization

under section 101(a)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the proposal by NMFS to issue an authorization to take small numbers of marine mammals by harassment incidental to conducting a physical oceanography experiment that uses sound to study the flow field and mixing processes in Haro Strait, Puget Sound, WA, please refer to the earlier notice (61 FR 13847, March 28, 1996).

Pre-Experiment Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures that have already been undertaken include: (1) Developing and incorporating a ramp-up of sound sources A and C over 0.25 sec; (2) incorporating a coded sequence mechanism for shutting off source D; (3) hardwiring the maximum output of source A down from 185 dB (re 1μPa) to 170 dB @ 1 m. and (4) developing a protocol for shutting down sources upon the approach of killer whales in order to use the vertical arrays to record and analyze their sounds.

Mitigation Measures

In order for the experiment to have the least practicable impact on marine mammals, the applicant has incorporated the following protocols for mitigation: (1) A scientific oversight review committee consisting of marine mammal scientists operating in the experimental area; (2) statistical criteria for determination for review of impacts to harbor porpoise and killer whales by the oversight committee; and (3) procedures for emergency shutdown whenever necessary.

Mitigation Measures Established for Harbor Porpoise

There is a risk that the sound sources may displace harbor porpoise from important habitat on the western side of Haro Strait, Puget Sound, WA. A shore station on Sidney Island will be used to estimate the occurrence, abundance and distribution of harbor porpoise in this habitat. The monitoring plan will provide a baseline data set of sufficient sample size to detect a large drop in harbor porpoise abundance.

Sighting data will be collected for the first 4 days of the experiment. At the end of this period, and daily thereafter, these sighting data will be analyzed and exposure sightings will be compared with baseline data. A drop in exposure sightings will trigger a mitigation review by the oversight committee. If the committee concludes that there is a likelihood that harbor porpoise will be taken (through habitat exclusion or by injury), the experiment will be stopped for 2 or 3 days to allow the ecosystem to recover. After 2 to 3 days, the