

state of New Jersey with the balance consisting of members whose membership interests in the Fund exceed 10%. All other investors, including JCP&L, will be Class B members. JCP&L's Class B membership interest in the Fund will not exceed 9.9% of the Fund's total membership interests. All members will vote in proportion to their membership interests, provided that only Class A members may vote on investment policies and other matters to be specified in the Fund's operating agreement. The Fund will be capitalized over a five to seven-year period with a minimum of \$20 million invested by the private sector and an additional \$10 million from the State of New Jersey.

In lieu of an investment by JCP&L, the investment in the Fund may be made in whole or in part by GPU either directly or indirectly through a new subsidiary to be formed ("GPU Sub"). If the acquisition is made by GPU indirectly through GPU Sub, GPU would acquire up to 1,000 shares of common stock of GPU Sub for a purchase price not in excess of \$1,000.

For the Commission, by the Division of Investment Management, pursuant to delegated authority.

Margaret H. McFarland,

*Deputy Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 96-10996 Filed 5-2-96; 8:45 am]

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## SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

### Testing Modifications to the Disability Determination Procedures; Test Sites for Single Decisionmaker Model

**AGENCY:** Social Security Administration.

**ACTION:** Notice of the test sites and the duration of tests involving a single decisionmaker.

**SUMMARY:** The Social Security Administration is announcing the locations and the duration of tests that it will conduct under the final rules published in the Federal Register on April 24, 1995 (60 FR 20023). These final rules authorize the testing of several modifications to the disability determination procedures that we normally follow in adjudicating claims for disability insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act (the Act) and claims for supplemental security income (SSI) payments based on disability under title XVI of the Act. This notice announces the test sites and duration of tests involving use of a single decisionmaker who may make the disability determination without

requiring the signature of a medical consultant.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Margy LaFond, Models Team Leader, Office of Disability, Disability Process Redesign Staff, Social Security Administration, 6401 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, Maryland 21235, 410-965-1835.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 24, 1995, we published final rules in the Federal Register authorizing us to test different modifications to the disability determination procedures. The tests are designed to provide us with information so that we can determine the effectiveness of the models in improving the disability process. Prior to commencing each test or group of tests, we will publish a notice in the Federal Register describing the models that we will test, where the test sites will be, and the duration of the tests. On or about May 1, 1996, we will begin tests of the single decisionmaker model. Under this model, a single decisionmaker may make disability determinations, without generally requiring a medical consultant to sign the disability determination forms that we use to certify the determination. We plan to test the use of a single decisionmaker in nine sites in seven states. We will select cases for evaluation of these tests for approximately six months, and may continue to have cases processed for another six months. The sites selected represent a mix of geographic areas and case loads. For the purpose of these tests, the single decisionmaker will be an employee of the state agency that makes disability determinations for us. The decisionmaker will make the initial disability determination after any appropriate consultation with a medical consultant. However, before an initial determination is made that a claimant is not disabled in any case which indicates the existence of a mental impairment, the decisionmaker will make every reasonable effort to ensure that a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist has completed the medical portion of the case review and any applicable residual functional capacity assessment pursuant to our existing procedures. Similarly, in making a determination with respect to the disability of an individual under age 18 applying for SSI payments based on disability, the decisionmaker will make reasonable efforts to ensure that a qualified pediatrician or other individual who specializes in a field of medicine appropriate to the child's impairment(s) evaluates the claim. Tests of the single

decisionmaker model will be held at the following locations:

- Department of Social Services, Disability Evaluation Division, 1510 E. Herndon, Fresno, CA 93720;
- Department of Social Services, Disability Evaluation Division, 3750 Rosin Court, Suite 120, Sacramento, CA 95834;
- Department of Social Services, Disability Evaluation Division, 4255 Ruffin Road, San Diego, CA 92123;
- Division of Determination Services, Disability Determination Services, 10065 East Harvard Avenue, Suite 207, Denver, CO 80222;
- Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, Disability Determination Services, North Griffin Park, 10 Griffin Road N., Windsor, CT 06095;
- Department of Jobs and Training, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Social Security Disability Determinations Services, Metro Square Building, Suite 300, Seventh and Roberts Streets, St. Paul, MN 55101;
- Nebraska Department of Education, Disability Determination Section, 808 P Street, 4th Floor, Lincoln, NE 68508;
- North Carolina Division of Social Services, Disability Determination Services, 321 Chapanoke Road, Raleigh, NC 27603;
- Department of Social and Health Services, Medical Assistance Administration, Division of Disability Determination Services, Airdustrial Way SW, Building 16, Tumwater, WA 98501; and
- SSA, District Office, 6128 E. 38th Street, Tulsa, OK 74121.

Not all cases received in the test sites listed above will be handled under the test procedures. However, if a claim is selected to be handled by a single decisionmaker as part of the test, the claim will be processed under the procedures established under the final rules cited above.

Dated: April 26, 1996.

Shirley Chater,

*Commissioner of Social Security.*

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## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

### Identification of Countries That Deny Adequate Protection, or Market Access, for Intellectual Property Rights Under Section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Identification of countries that deny adequate protection for intellectual property rights or market access for persons who rely on intellectual property protection.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Trade Representative (USTR) is directed by section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2242), to identify those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection, and those foreign countries determined to be priority foreign countries. These identifications must be made within 30 days of the date on which the annual report is submitted to Congressional committees under section 181(b) of the Trade Act. They are presented below.

**DATES:** This identification took place on April 30, 1996.

**ADDRESS:** Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20508.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Papovich, Deputy Assistant USTR for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, Jo Ellen Urban, Director for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, or Thomas Robertson, Assistant General Counsel, (202) 395-6800.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 182 of the Trade Act requires the USTR to identify within 30 days of the publication of the National Trade Estimates Report all trading partners that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to United States persons that rely upon intellectual property protection. Those countries that have the most onerous or egregious acts, policies, or practices that have the greatest adverse impact (actual or potential) on the relevant United States products must be identified as "priority foreign countries," unless they are entering into good faith negotiations or are making significant progress in bilateral or multilateral negotiations to provide adequate and effective protection for intellectual property rights. In identifying countries in this manner, the USTR is directed to take into account the history of intellectual property laws and practices of the foreign country, including any previous identifications as a priority foreign country, and the history of efforts of the United States, and the response of the foreign country, to achieve adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. In making these determinations, the USTR must

consult with the Register of Copyrights, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, other appropriate officials of the Federal Government and take into account information from other sources such as information submitted by interested persons.

On April 30, 1996, having consulted with the appropriate private sector advisory committees, the USTR identified 34 trading partners as failing to provide adequate and effective intellectual property protection and fair and equitable market access to persons who rely on such protection. Of these trading partners, China was identified as a priority foreign country because of its failure to implement the 1995 intellectual property enforcement agreement. Economic damage to U.S. industries continues to rise as a result. Although China has made some progress in halting the retail trade in infringing goods, it has failed to stop illegal CD production, to prevent the export of infringing goods, or to honor its promise to grant market access for legitimate audiovisual products. Because intellectual property enforcement problems in China are already the subject of an action under section 301, a new section 301 investigation will not be initiated. See 19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(2)(A)(ii); 59 FR 35558 (July 12, 1994); 60 FR 1829 (January 5, 1995); 60 FR 7230 (February 7, 1995); 60 FR 12582 (March 7, 1995). China's implementation of the 1995 agreement will remain subject to section 306 monitoring. Trade sanctions for noncompliance could be imposed pursuant to a decision by USTR that China is not satisfactorily implementing the 1995 agreement. 19 U.S.C. 2416.

Eight other trading partners were placed on the administratively-created "priority watch lists," including Argentina, the European Union, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, and Turkey. Greece and Argentina will be subject to review during the course of the year to maintain pressure for further progress. Twenty-five other countries were placed on the special 301 "watch list," including Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, EL Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, the UAE (United Arab Emirates), and Venezuela. The intellectual property protection and market access regimes of EL Salvador, Italy, Paraguay, the Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand will be subject to "out-of-cycle" reviews. The USTR noted growing concerns about

IPR problems in four countries, and highlighted developments and expectations for further progress in 15 other countries. Finally, the USTR announced the impending initiation of WTO dispute settlement cases against Portugal, Pakistan, and India for patent-related violations of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Turkey for violations of the national treatment obligations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994. Separate Federal Register notices will be issued detailing these cases at the appropriate time.

Joseph Papovich,

*Deputy Assistant USTR for Intellectual Property.*

[FR Doc. 96-11069 Filed 5-2-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190-01-M

[Docket No. 301-103]

**Initiation of Section 302 Investigation and Request for Public Comment: Practices of the Government of Portugal Regarding the Term of Patent Protection**

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice of initiation of investigation; request for written comments.

**SUMMARY:** The United States Trade Representative (USTR) has initiated an investigation under section 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(1)), with respect to certain acts, policies and practices of the Government of Portugal relating to the term of existing patents. The United States alleges that these acts, policies and practices result in patents owned by U.S. individuals and firms receiving shorter terms than those required by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement), administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO). USTR invites written comments from the public on the matters being investigated.

**DATES:** This investigation was initiated on April 30, 1996. Written comments from the public are due on or before noon on Monday, June 3, 1996.

**ADDRESSES:** Offices of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20508.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Joseph Papovich, Deputy Assistant USTR for Intellectual Property, (202) 395-6864, or Thomas Robertson, Assistant General Counsel, (202) 395-6800.