1 general rate of duty or preferential rate of duty in effect under NAFTA, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, or the Andean Trade Preference Act, as the case may be, on imports of broom corn brooms other than whisk brooms, as follows—

40 percent in the first year of relief;
32 percent in the second year of relief;
24 percent in the third year of relief; and
16 percent in the fourth year of relief.

Where a higher rate of duty would otherwise apply to imports from any country, in any year, that higher rate would take effect.

(2) Recommend that this import relief action not apply to imports produced in Israel or Canada.

They find that this remedy will address the serious injury that they have found to exist and will be the most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

Investigation No. NAFTA–302–1

Determinations With Respect to Injury

On the basis of the information in the investigation—

Chairman Rohr and Commissioners Newquist, Crawford, Nuzum, and Bragg determine that, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the NAFTA, broom corn brooms produced in Mexico are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities (in absolute terms) and under such conditions so that imports of the article, alone, constitute a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article that is like, or directly competitive with, the imported article.

Commissioner Watson determines that broom corn brooms from Mexico are not, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the NAFTA, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities (in absolute terms) and under such conditions so that imports of the article, alone, constitute a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article that is like, or directly competitive with, the imported article.

Findings and Recommendations With Respect To Remedy

Chairman Rohr and Commissioners Newquist and Bragg find and recommend that, in order to remedy serious injury, it is necessary for the President, for a 3-year period, to increase the rate of duty on imports of broom corn brooms produced in Mexico receiving tariff preferences under NAFTA to the column 1 general rate of duty currently imposed under the HTS on such brooms. This remedy recommendation is incorporated into Chairman Rohr's and Commissioner Newquist's various recommendations with regard to TA–201–65, discussed above. Commissioner Bragg excludes whisk brooms from this remedy recommendation.

Commissioner Crawford finds and recommends that, in order to remedy serious injury, it is necessary for the President, for a 2-year period, to increase the rate of duty on imports of broom corn brooms from Mexico receiving tariff preferences under NAFTA to the column 1 general rate of duty currently imposed under the HTS on such brooms.

Commissioner Nuzum finds and recommends that, in order to remedy serious injury, it is necessary for the President, for a 3-year period, to increase the rate of duty on imports of broom corn brooms, except whisk brooms, from Mexico receiving tariff preferences under NAFTA as follows—

(1) For the first 2 years, to the column 1 general rate of duty currently imposed under the HTS on such brooms; and

(2) For the third year, to a rate that is one-half the difference between the current column 1 general rate of duty and the rate of duty that is currently scheduled to be in effect at the end of the 3-year period.

Background

Following receipt of petitions filed on March 4, 1996, on behalf of the U.S. Cornbroom Task Force and its individual members, the Commission instituted Investigations Nos. TA–201–65 and NAFTA–302–1. Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of public hearings to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of March 18, 1996 (61 FR 11061). The hearings (May 30, 1996, for the injury phase and July 11, 1996, for the remedy phase) were held in Washington, DC, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the President on August 1, 1996. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2984 (August 1996), entitled ''Broom Corn Brooms: Investigations Nos. TA–201–65 and NAFTA–302–1.''

Dated: Issued: August 7, 1996.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–20724 Filed 8–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[Investigation No. 731–TA–556 (Final) (Remand)]

DRAMS of One Megabit and Above From the Republic of Korea; Notice and Scheduling of Remand Proceedings

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U. S. International Trade Commission (the Commission) hereby gives notice of the Court-ordered remand of its final antidumping investigation No. 731–TA–556 (Final) for reconsideration in light of the Department of Commerce's revised final determination.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 5, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Messer, Office of Investigations, telephone 202–205–3193 or Robin L. Turner, Office of General Counsel, telephone 202–205–3103, U. S. International Trade Commission. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Background

On July 5, 1996, the Court of International Trade issued a remand Order to the Commission in *Hyundai Electronics Industries* v. *U.S. International Trade Commission*, Ct. No. 93–06–00319, Slip. Op. 96–105. That case involved review of the Commission's May 1993 affirmative determination in DRAMs of One Megabit and Above from the Republic of Korea, Inv. No. 731–TA–556 (Final). The CIT ordered the Commission to reconsider its final determination in light of the Department of Commerce's revised final determination, which found Samsung's dumping margin to be *de minimis* and, thus, its imports excluded from the scope of the DRAM antidumping order.

Reopening Record

In order to assist it in making its determination on remand, the Commission is reopening the record on remand in this investigation to seek clarification regarding data in importers

questionnaires in the final investigation, and to permit parties to file briefs.

Participation in the Proceedings

Only those persons who were interested parties to the original administrative proceedings (i.e., persons listed on the Commission Secretary's service list) may participate in these remand proceedings.

Limited Disclosure of Business Proprietary Information (BPI) Under an Administrative Protective Order (''APO'') and BPI Service List

Information obtained during the remand investigation will be released to parties under the administrative protective order (''APO'') in effect in the original investigation. Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make business proprietary information gathered in the final investigation and this remand investigation available to additional authorized applicants not covered under the original APO, provided that application is made not later than seven (7) days after publication of the Commission's notice of reopening the record on remand in the Federal Register. Applications must be filed for persons on the Judicial Protective Order in the related CIT case, who are not under the original APO and wish to participate in the remand investigation. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO in this remand investigation.

Written Submissions

Briefs should be concise, limited to the issue of exclusion of Samsung's imports, and thoroughly referenced to information on the record in the original investigation or information obtained during the remand investigation. Written briefs shall be limited to thirty (30) pages, and must be filed no later than close of business on September 9, 1996. No further submissions will be permitted unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain business proprietary information (BPI) must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigation must be served on all other parties to the investigation (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: This action is taken under the authority of the Tariff Act of 1930, title VII.

Issued: August 7, 1996.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–20723 Filed 8–13–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: August 21, 1996 at 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting
2. Minutes
3. Ratification List
4. Inv. Nos. 731–TA–736–737 (Final) (Large Newspaper Printing Presses and Components Thereof Whether Assembled or Unassembled from Germany and Japan)—briefing and vote.
5. Outstanding action jackets:
   1. ID–96–014, Industry and Trade Summary: U.S. Radar and Certain Radio Apparatus Industry Restructures in Light of Reduced Demand and Sustained Foreign Competition.

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 12, 1996.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96–20876 Filed 8–12–96; 3:28 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Settlement Pursuant to the Clean Air Act

In accordance with Department policy, 28 CFR 50.7, notice is hereby given that on July 18, 1996, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States* v. *Georgia-Pacific Corporation,* (N.D.GA.) (Civil No. 1 96–CV–1818–FMH), was lodged with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division. The United States filed its compliant in this action simultaneously with the consent decree, on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (''EPA'') pursuant to Section 113(b) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7413(b). The complaint seeks injunctive relief and civil penalties for violations of the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder at eighteen wood processing facilities located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The complaint alleged that Georgia-Pacific Corporation (''G-P'') failed to obtain permits required by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (''PSD'') regulations prior to making major modifications at these facilities. As a result, G-P's facilities are emitting significant amounts of volatile organic compounds (''VOCs''). Alternatively, the complaint alleges that even if the modifications at G-P's facilities did not trigger PSD, G-P still had an obligation to obtain construction permits for the modifications. Finally, the complaint alleges that G-P violated provisions of state implementation plans by failing to report VOC emissions on various permit applications.

Under the terms of the settlement, G-P will apply for PSD or federally enforceable state minor source permits for modifications at the 18 facilities, install state-of-the-art pollution control equipment at 11 of those plants, and agree to strict production limits at 2 additional plants. The consent decree requires a 90% reduction of VOC emissions from G-P's plywood and OSB dryers. In addition, for the remaining plants where G-P made modifications to its plywood presses, the consent decree obligates G-P to seek determinations from the state in which the facility is located of Best Available Control Technology for control of emissions resulting from the plywood presses.

The Consent Decree also requires G-P to conduct comprehensive Clean Air Act audits of all 26 of its wood product facilities nationwide and to monitor compliance with emission limits on a daily basis. In addition, G-P will pay a civil penalty of $6 million and perform Supplemental Environmental Projects that will cost $4.25 million.

The Consent Decree provides that G-P's satisfaction of all of the requirements of the Decree will constitute full settlement of, and will resolve all civil and administrative liability of G-P to the United States for, PSD and minor source permitting violations covering all criteria pollutants for the modifications listed in Schedule C to the Consent Decree, and for any other violations alleged in the Environmental Protection Agency's August 5, 1994 and May 18, 1995 Notices of Violation, or in the United States' Complaint.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments