product and subject merchandise, using POR-average costs as adjusted for inflation for each month of the POR, as described above.

Currency Conversion

The Department's preferred source for daily exchange rates is the Federal Reserve Bank. However, the Federal Reserve Bank does not track or publish exchange rates for Turkish Lira. Therefore, we made currency conversions based on exchange rates from the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service.

Preliminary Results of the Review

We preliminarily determine that the following margins exist for the respondents during the period April 1, 2002, through March 31, 2003:

Manufacturer/producer/exporter	Margin percentage
Colakoglu Metalurji A.S.	9.33
Diler Demir Celik Endustrisi ve Ticaret A.S., Yazici Demir Celik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S., and Diler Dis Ticaret A.S.	0.36
ICDAS Celik Enerji Tersane ve Ulasim Sanayi, A.S.	0.02

The Department will disclose to parties the calculations performed in connection with these preliminary results within five days of the date of publication of this notice. Interested parties may request a hearing within 30 days of publication. Any hearing, if requested, will be held two days after the date rebuttal briefs are filed. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309, interested parties may submit cases briefs not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 37 days after the date of publication of this notice. The Department will issue the final results of the administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written comments, within 120 days of publication of these preliminary results.

Upon completion of the administrative review, the Department shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), because ICDAS reported the entered value of all U.S. sales, we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of antidumping duties calculated for the examined sales to the total entered value of those sales.

Regarding Colakoglu and Diler, we note that these companies did not report the entered value for any of their U.S. sales. Accordingly, we have calculated importer-specific assessment rates for the merchandise in question by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales to each importer and dividing this amount by the total quantity of those sales. To determine whether the duty assessment rates were *de minimis*, in accordance with the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* ratios based on the EPs. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), we will instruct CBP to liquidate without regard to antidumping duties any entries for which the assessment rate is *de minimis* (*i.e.*, less than 0.50 percent). The Department will issue appraisement instructions directly to CBP.

Further, the following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of rebar from Turkey entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(c) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be the rates established in the final results of this review, except if the rate is less than 0.50 percent and, therefore, *de minimis* within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.106, the cash deposit will be zero; (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 a firm covered in this review, or the less than fair value (LTFV) 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 16.06 percent, the all others rate established in the LTFV investigation.

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

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) 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.

We are issuing and publishing these results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 29, 2004.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 04–10232 Filed 5–4–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration, North American Free Trade Agreement, Article 1904 NAFTA Panel Reviews; Notice of Panel Decision

AGENCY: NAFTA Secretariat, United States Section, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Panel Decision.

SUMMARY: On April 19, 2004, the binational panel issued its decision in the review of the final results of the affirmative injury re-determination on remand made by the International Trade Commission (ITC) respecting Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada (Secretariat File No. USA-CDA–2002–1904–07) affirmed in part and remanded in part the determination of the International Trade Commission. The Commission will return the second determination on remand no later than May 10, 2004. A copy of the complete panel decision is available from the NAFTA Secretariat.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caratina L. Alston, United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat, Suite 2061, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 482–5438.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Chapter 19 of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (''Agreement'') establishes a mechanism to replace domestic judicial review of final determinations in antidumping and countervailing duty cases involving imports from the other country with review by independent binational panels. When a Request for Panel Review is filed, a panel is established to act in place of national courts to review expeditiously the final determination to determine whether it conforms with the antidumping or countervailing duty law of the country that made the determination.

Under Article 1904 of the Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 1994, the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico established *Rules of Procedure for Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews* (''Rules''). These Rules were published in the

Federal Register on February 23, 1994 (59 FR 8686).

Panel Decision: On April 19, 2004, the Binational Panel affirmed in part and remanded in part the International Trade Commission's final injury determination on remand. The following issues were remanded to the Commission:

1. The Commission's finding of Canadian producers' excess production and projected increases in capacity utilization and production, indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports of the subject merchandise into the United States, is not supported by substantial evidence.

2. The Commission's finding that the domestic industry is threatened with material injury by reason of a significant rate of increase of the volume or market penetration of imports of the volume or market penetration of imports of the subject merchandise, indicating the likelihood of substantially increased imports into the United States, is not supported by substantial evidence.

3. The Commission's finding that the domestic industry is threatened with material injury by reason of the fact that imports of the subject merchandise are entering at prices that are likely to have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on domestic prices, and are likely to increase demand for further imports is not supported by substantial evidence.

4. The Commission's finding that the domestic industry has curbed its overproduction of softwood lumber is not supported by substantial evidence.

The Commission was directed to issue it's determination on remand within 21 days of the panel decision or not later than May 10, 2004.

Dated: April 29, 2004.

Caratina L. Alston,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 04–10149 Filed 5–4–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–GT–P

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Petition Requesting Ban of Sulfuric Acid Drain Openers for Consumer Use (Petition No. HP 04–2)

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (Commission or CPSC) has received a petition (HP 04–2) requesting that the Commission ban sulfuric acid drain openers (SADOs) for consumer use, or in the alternative, require that SADOs for consumers be packaged in ''one-shot'' containers and be limited to a maximum sulfuric acid concentration of 84 percent. The Commission solicits written comments concerning the petition.

DATES: The Office of the Secretary must receive comments on the petition by July 6, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the petition, preferably in five copies, should be mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207, telephone (301) 504–7923, or delivered to the Office of the Secretary, Room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814. Comments may also be filed by facsimile to (301) 504–0127 or by e-mail to *cpsc-os@cpsc.gov*. Comments should be captioned ''Petition HP 04–2, Petition for Ban on Sulfuric Acid Drain Openers for Consumer Use.'' A copy of the petition is available for inspection at the Commission's Public Reading Room, Room 419, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland. The petition is also available on the CPSC Web site at *http://www.cpsc.gov*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rockelle Hammond, Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–6833, e-mail *rhammond@cpsc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received correspondence from Mr. Michael Fox requesting that the Commission ban SADOs for consumer use, or in the alternative, require that SADOs for consumers be packaged in ''one-shot'' containers and be limited to a maximum sulfuric acid concentration of 84 percent.

Mr. Fox asserts that such action is necessary because ''sulfuric acid drain cleaners (SADOs) are unreasonably dangerous and should not be sold to ordinary consumers.'' Mr. Fox provides injury data that he asserts supports that proposition.

The request for a ban or a restriction to packaging in ''one-shot'' containers with a limit on sulfuric acid concentration of a maximum of 84 percent is docketed as petition number HP 04–2 under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, 15 U.S.C. 1261–1278.

Interested parties may obtain a copy of the petition by writing or calling the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504–7923. The petition is available on the CPSC Web site at *http://www.cpsc.gov*. A copy of the petition is also available for inspection from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the Commission's Public Reading Room, Room 419, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland.

Dated: April 28, 2004.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 04–10162 Filed 5–4–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

General Services Administration

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

[OMB Control No. 9000–0135]

Federal Acquisition Regulation; Submission for OMB Review; Prospective Subcontractor Requests for Bonds

AGENCIES: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice of request for public comments regarding an extension to an existing OMB clearance (9000–0135).

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Secretariat has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request to review and approve an extension of a currently approved information collection requirement concerning subcontractor requests for bonds. A request for public comments was published at 69 FR 5512 on February 5, 2004. No comments were received. However, upon further review, we believe that the time required to provide a copy to a requestor should be reduced from one-half hour to a quarter-hour.

Public comments are particularly invited on: Whether this collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of functions of the FAR, and whether it will have practical utility; whether our estimate of the public burden of this collection of information is accurate, and based on valid assumptions and methodology; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways in which we can minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to