The Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration, with the concurrence of the General Counsel formally determined on November 15, 2002, pursuant to Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, that the December 4th meeting of the Committee and of any subcommittee thereof, dealing with privileged or confidential commercial information may be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to open meeting and public participation therein because these items are concerned with matters that are within the purview of 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4) and (9)(B). A copy of the Notice of Determination is available for public inspection and copying in the Department of Commerce Records Inspection Facility, Room 6020, Main Commerce.

Dated: November 15, 2002.

Henry Misisco,

Director, Office of Automotive Affairs.

[FR Doc. 02–29562 Filed 11–20–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DR–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Article 1904 NAFTA Panel Reviews; Decision of the Panel

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

ACTION: Corrected notice of decision of NAFTA panel.

SUMMARY: On October 15, 2002 the NAFTA Panel issued its decision in the matter of Pure Magnesium from Canada, Secretariat File No. USA–CDA–00–1904–06.

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 a NAFTA 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 expeditiosly 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). The panel review in this matter was conducted in accordance with these Rules.

Background Information: On August 4, 2000, the Government of Quebec filed a First Request for Panel Review with the U.S. Section of the NAFTA Secretariat pursuant to Article 1904 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Panel review was requested of the Final Results of the Full Sunset Review made by the International Trade Administration respecting Pure Magnesium from Canada. This determination was published in the **Federal Register** on July 5, 2000 (65 FR 41,436). The request was assigned File No. USA–CDA–00–1904–06.

Panel Decision: The Panel remanded this matter back to the Department (i) for further consideration of the record concerning the ''other factors'' which are required to be taken into account pursuant to our conclusion in sections 2 and 3 of this opinion; (ii) to reconsider whether the normal preference for the investigation rate should not be followed here.

The Panel ordered the Department to issue a determination on remand consistent with the instructions set forth in the Panel's decision. The Panel instructed DOC to provide a report in 45 days detailing how it will comply with these instructions (by November 29, 2002) and to complete the remand within sixty (60) days thereafter (not later than January 28, 2003).

Dated: November 13, 2002.

Caratina L. Alston,

United States Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 02–29612 Filed 11–20–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–GT–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Government Owned Invention Available for Licensing

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Government Owned Invention Available for Licensing.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is owned by the U.S. Government, as represented by the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce's interest in the invention is available for licensing in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 and 37 CFR part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Technical and licensing information on the invention may be obtained by writing to: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Technology Partnerships Division, Attn: Mary Clague, Building 820, Room 213, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. Information is also available via telephone: 301–975–4188, e-mail: *mclague@nist.gov,* or fax: 301–869–2751. Any request for information should include the NIST Docket number and title for the relevant invention as indicated below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NIST may enter into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (''CRADA'') with the licensee to perform further research on the invention for purposes of commercialization. The invention available for licensing is:

[Docket No.: 01–024US]

Title: Method For Combinatorially Measuring Adhesion Strength.

Abstract: This invention is available for nonexclusive licensing only. A new method for measuring the adhesive strength of polymer materials arranged in a combinatorial library is described. In this invention, a combinatorial library consisting of two parts: A periodic distribution of curved surfaces, such as a lens array, and a complementary substrate. These two library components are brought into contact under controlled displacement conditions. Upon contact, a combinatorial array of polymer interfaces is created. After reaching maximum contact, the two library components are separated at a controlled displacement rate. During both the contact and separation processes, the contact area created by each contact point and the corresponding displacement is recorded. This information of contact area and displacement is used to quantitatively determine the adhesion energy of the polymer interface. Additionally, a qualitative mapping of the combinatorial array is simply given by imaging the contact areas over the entire array. With this information, the conditions for optimal adhesion at the polymer interface can be determined as a function of the parameters varied in the combinatorial library. In addition to empirically determining optimal adhesion conditions for a specific