

- The review involves three companies, all including sales and cost investigations which require the Department to gather and analyze a significant amount of information pertaining to each company's sales practices, manufacturing costs and corporate relationships.

- Additionally, responses from the three companies required the Department to issue multiple supplemental questionnaires which further delayed the planned verification schedules.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, we are extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of review by 90 days until December 1, 2003. The final results continue to be due 120 days after the publication of the preliminary results.

Dated: July 30, 2003.

**Barbara E. Tillman,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Group III.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC)

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of open meeting.

**DATES:** September 12, 2003; Time: 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

**PLACE:** U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, Room 4830 (Room 3407 has also been reserved as a backup).

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Technologies Trade Advisory Committee (ETTAC) will hold a plenary meeting on September 12, 2003 at the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ETTAC will discuss administrative and trade issues including the status of trade negotiations in regards to environmental technologies trade liberalization, China's export market, and subcommittee action plans. Time will be permitted for public comment. The meeting is open to the public.

Written comments concerning ETTAC affairs are welcome anytime before or after the meeting. Minutes will be available within 30 days of this meeting.

The ETTAC is mandated by Public Law 103-392. It was created to advise

the U.S. government on environmental trade policies and programs, and to help it to focus its resources on increasing the exports of the U.S. environmental industry. ETTAC operates as an advisory committee to the Secretary of Commerce and the interagency Environmental Trade Working Group (ETWG) of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC). ETTAC was originally chartered in May of 1994. It was most recently rechartered until May 30, 2004.

For further information phone Corey Wright, Office of Environmental Technologies Industries (ETI), International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce at (202) 482-5225. This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to ETI.

Dated: July 31, 2003.

**Carlos F. Montouliou,**

*Director, Office of Environmental Technologies Industries.*

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## 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 July 17, 2003, the binational panel issued its decision in the review of the final results of the antidumping duty determination made by the International Trade Administration (ITA) respecting Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada (Secretariat File No. USA-CDA-2002-1904-02) affirmed in part and remanded in part the determination of the Department of Commerce. The Department will return the determination on remand no later than September 15, 2003. 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 July 17, 2003, the Binational Panel affirmed in part and remanded in part the Department of Commerce's final antidumping duty determination. The following issues were remanded to the Department:

1. To explain the factual background of Commerce's determination that, for purposes of determining Constructed Value (CV) profit, the "foreign like product" should be defined as each Canadian Respondent's aggregate sales of subject merchandise during the period of investigation was reasonable and in accordance with law;

2. To re-allocate joint production costs using a value-based allocation methodology which takes into account dimensional differences between different jointly produced softwood lumber products;

3. To make an adjustment pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677b(a)(6)(c)(ii) to reflect dimensional differences between different softwood lumber products being compared;

4. To exclude exports made by Scieries Saguenay Ltee. (SSL) from the final LTFV determination rendered in respect of Abitibi-Consolidated Inc.;

5. To exclude from the cost of production and constructed value of softwood lumber products produced during the period of investigation by Abitibi the costs of redemption of stock options issued to executives of Donohue, Inc.;

6. To treat "trim blocks" produced by Abitibi Inc. as subject merchandise rather than by-products, and to allocate production costs to the trim blocks produced by Abitibi during the period of the investigation;

7. To explain the agency's reason for determining why, based upon an examination of the entire record, general and administrative expenses incurred in