

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 its 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]

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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]

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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