

provides, however, that the Department may extend that 245-day period to 365 days if it determines it is not practicable to complete the review within the foregoing time period.

The Department finds that it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results in the administrative review of certain preserved mushrooms from the People's Republic of China as well as the administrative review of certain preserved mushrooms from India within this time limit. We find that additional time is needed in order to fully analyze the questionnaire responses submitted by respondents and conduct possible verifications of these administrative reviews.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time for completion of the preliminary results of these reviews until February 28, 2005.

Dated: October 5, 2004.

Jeffrey May,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E4-2661 Filed 10-14-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Office of Manufacturing; Roundtable on the 3Rs Initiative (Reduce Waste, Reuse and Recycle); Notice of Request for Written Comments

On October 14, 2004, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Office of Manufacturing hosted an outreach meeting to discuss the 3Rs Initiative (Reduce waste, Reuse and Recycle) that was introduced by the Government of Japan and supported by the U.S. at the 2004 G8 summit in Sea Island, Georgia. The following objectives for the Initiative were established by the G-8 nations:

(1) Reduce waste, reuse and recycle resources and products to the extent feasible;

(2) Reduce barriers to the international flow of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing, recycled and remanufactured products, and cleaner, more efficient technologies, consistent with existing environmental and trade obligations and frameworks;

(3) Encourage cooperation among various stakeholders (central governments, local governments, the private sector, NGOs and communities), including voluntary and market-based activities;

(4) Promote science and technology suitable for 3Rs; and

(5) Cooperate with developing countries in such areas as capacity building, raising public awareness, human resource development and implementation of recycling projects.

It was further agreed at Sea Island that Japan would host a Ministerial level conference on the Initiative. This has been scheduled by the Government of Japan for April 28-30, 2005 in Tokyo. The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is leading an interagency effort to determine what the United States shall attempt to accomplish through the 3Rs Initiative and the policy approaches for the Ministerial Conference. Joseph H. Bogosian, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing at the U.S. Department of Commerce, hosted the 3Rs meeting on October 14th in order to solicit input from all interested stakeholders including representatives of manufacturers, retailers, recyclers, and environmental organizations. Further written comments or input from interested stakeholders may be submitted to 3RsInitiative@mail.doc.gov no later than October 29th, 2004. Please include your name, phone number, and organization affiliation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah E. Aker, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Manufacturing, Department of Commerce, Room 2132, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (Phone: (202) 482-4073).

Dated: October 13, 2004.

Sarah E. Aker,

Special Assistant.

[FR Doc. 04-23282 Filed 10-14-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

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

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

ACTION: Notice of completion of extraordinary challenge.

SUMMARY: On October 7, 2004 the Extraordinary Challenge Committee (ECC) issued its decision in the matter of Pure Magnesium from Canada, Secretariat File No. ECC-2003-1904-01USA.

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

Background Information

On September 24, 2003, the Office of the United States Trade Representative filed a Request for an Extraordinary Challenge Committee to review decisions as stated above with the United States Section of the NAFTA Secretariat pursuant to Article 1904 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Committee review was requested of the full sunset review of the antidumping duty order made by the International Trade Administration, respecting Pure Magnesium From Canada. These determinations were published in the **Federal Register**. The NAFTA Secretariat assigned Secretariat File Number ECC-2003-1904-01USA to this request.

Committee Decision

The Committee concluded that the panel manifestly exceeded its powers by failing to apply the correct standard of review; such action materially affected the Panel's decision, but; that the Panel's action did not threaten the integrity of the binational panel review process.

Accordingly the challenge is dismissed and by virtue of section 3 of NAFTA Annex 1904.13 the challenged panel decision stands affirmed.