deposit rate for this case will continue to be 15.67 percent, the ''All Others'' rate made effective by the LTFV investigation. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 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.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (''APO'') of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with section 353.34(d) of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and section 353.22 of the Department's regulations.

Dated: October 5, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–27876 Filed 10–15–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Article 1904 Binational Panel Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of decision of panel.

SUMMARY: On August 26, 1998 the binational panel issued its decision in the review of the final injury determination made by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, in the material injury investigation respecting Concrete Panels, Reinforced with Fiberglass Mesh, Originating in or Exported from the United States of America, NAFTA Secretariat File Number CDA–97–1904–01. The panel affirmed the final determination in all respects. Copies of the panel decision are available from the U.S. Section of the NAFTA Secretariat.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James R. Holbein, 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 has been conducted in accordance with these Rules.

BACKGROUND: On July 21, 1997 Custom Building Products, Inc. filed a First Request for Panel Review with the Canadian Section of the NAFTA Secretariat pursuant to Article 1904 of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Panel review was requested of the final injury determination made by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, in the material injury investigation respecting Concrete Panels, Reinforced with Fiberglass Mesh, Originating in or Exported from the United States of America. This determination was published in the *Canada Gazette, Part I, Vol. 13, No. 28, page 1957–58* on July 12, 1997. The NAFTA Secretariat assigned Case Number CDA–97–1904–01 to this request. The panel reviewed the complaints, briefs and other documents and heard oral argument in this matter.

PANEL DECISION: The panel affirmed the final determination of the CITT on all five issues raised by the complainants in their briefs.

Dated: August 28, 1998.

James R. Holbein,

U.S. Secretary, NAFTA Secretariat.

[FR Doc. 98–27842 Filed 10–15–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Disposal and Reuse of the Evans Subpost, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army is announcing the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the disposal and reuse of the Evans Subpost, in accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101–510, as amended.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the ROD may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Shirley Vance, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCSO, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333–0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Shirley Vance, U.S. Army Materiel Command, at (703) 617–8172.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Act, the Secretary of the Army has been delegated the authority to dispose of excess real property and facilities located at a military installation being closed and realigned. The Army is required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act during the process of property disposal and must prepare appropriate analyses of the impacts of disposal and, indirectly, of reuse of the property on the environment. The ROD and the FEIS satisfy requirements of the law to examine the environmental impacts of disposal and reuse of the Evans Subpost, Ft. Monmouth.

The Army has three alternatives to consider: encumbered disposal, unencumbered disposal, and no action (caretaker status). An encumbrance is any Army imposed or legal constraint on the future use or development of the property. Unencumbered disposal would involve transfer or conveyance of the property to be disposed of with fewer Army imposed restrictions on future use. The no action or caretaker status alternative would result in the Army retaining the property indefinitely.

In the ROD, the Army concludes that the FEIS adequately addresses the