Dated: October 14, 2003.

Roseann Gonzales,

Acting Deputy Director, Office of Program and Policy Services.

[FR Doc.03–27108 Filed 10–27–03; 8:45am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MN–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Freeport Regional Water Project, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Extension of comment period for review of Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), the lead Federal agency; the United States Army Corps of Engineers, a cooperating Federal agency; and the Freeport Regional Water Authority (FRWA), the State lead agency, are extending the review period for the Draft EIS/EIR to December 15, 2003. The notice of availability of the Draft EIS/EIR and notice of public workshop and notice of public hearing was published in the **Federal Register** on August 8, 2003 (68 FR 47363). The public review period was originally to end on October 7, 2003.

DATES: Submit comments on the Draft EIS/EIR on or before December 15, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the Draft EIS/EIR are to be addressed to Mr. Kurt Kroner, Freeport Regional Water Project, Freeport Regional Water Authority, 1510 J Street #140, Sacramento, CA 95814, Fax: 916–444–2137.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Rob Schroeder, Reclamation, at 916–989–7274, TDD 916–989–7285, or e-mail: *rschroeder@mp.usbr.gov*; or Mr. Kurt Kroner, at 916–326–5489, or e-mail: *k.kroner@frwa.com*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Our practice is to make comments, including names and home addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from public disclosure, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold a respondent's identity from public disclosure, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Dated: October 7, 2003.

Frank Michny,

Regional Environmental Officer, Mid-Pacific Region.

[FR Doc. 03–27154 Filed 10–27–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MN–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1057 (Preliminary)]

Certain Processed Hazelnuts From Turkey

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of antidumping investigation and scheduling of a Preliminary phase investigation.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of an investigation and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping investigation No. 731–TA–1057 (Preliminary) under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Turkey of certain processed hazelnuts, provided for in subheadings 0802.22.00 and 2008.19.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless the Department of Commerce extends the time for initiation pursuant to section 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673a(c)(1)(B)), the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping investigations in 45 days, or in this case by December 5, 2003. The Commission's views are due at Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by December 12, 2003.

For further information concerning the conduct of this investigation and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 21, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Larry Reavis (202–205–3185), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *http://edis.usitc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—This investigation is being instituted in response to a petition filed on October 21, 2003, by Westnut LLC, Dundee, OR; Northwest Hazelnut Co., Hubbard, OR; Hazelnut Growers of Oregon, Cornelius, OR; Willamette Filbert Growers, Newberg, OR; Evergreen Orchards, McMinnville, OR; and Evonuk Orchards, Eugene, OR.

Participation in the investigation and public service list.—Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the investigation as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in sections 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission's rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to this investigation upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in this investigation available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. § 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigation under the APO issued in the investigation, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Conference.—The Commission's Director of Operations has scheduled a

conference in connection with this investigation for 9:30 a.m. on November 12, 2003, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC. Parties wishing to participate in the conference should contact Larry Reavis, (202) 205–3185, not later than November 7, 2003, to list their appearance and witnesses (if any). Parties in support of the imposition of antidumping duties in this investigation and parties in opposition to the imposition of such duties will each be collectively allocated one hour within which to make an oral presentation at the conference. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the conference.

Written submissions.—As provided in sections 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission's rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before November 17, 2003, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation. Parties may file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the conference no later than three days before the conference. If briefs or written testimony contain BPI, they must conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means, except to the extent permitted by section 201.8 of the Commission's rules, as amended, 67 FR 68036 (November 8, 2002).

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigation must be served on all other parties to the investigation (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Authority: This investigation is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

Issued: October 22, 2003.

By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 03–27112 Filed 10–27–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

SPA Dynamic Wholesalers: Denial of Request for Registration to Handle List I Chemicals

On May 1, 2001, Spa Dynamic Wholesalers (Respondent) applied to be registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as a distributor of the List I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine and phenylpropanolamine (PPA), Control Number K2202014201J. On April 24, 2002, after an investigation by DEA investigators, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, issued an Order to Show Cause (OTSC) why DEA should not deny Respondent's application. Prior to the issuance of the OTSC, on March 13, 2002, Respondent's owner Ann Marie Tess Wrigley (Ms. Wrigley) left a voicemail message at DEA regarding the status of her application. The call-back number left by Ms. Wrigley turned out to be a number for a facsimile machine. A DEA investigator used the number to send a facsimile to Ms. Wrigley, asking her to contact the investigator at DEA. Ms. Wrigley did not respond to the fax, and has not contacted DEA since that time.

The OTSC was sent by certified mail to the latest address provided by Ms. Wrigley to DEA. The OTSC was not claimed, indicating that Respondent was no longer at the latest address provided by Ms. Wrigley, and had left no forwarding address.Since the OTSC was issued, Ms. Wrigley has not contacted DEA concerning the status of her application.

Therefore, the Acting Deputy Administrator, finding that DEA has made reasonable attempts to serve the OTSC on Respondent, and no request for a hearing has been received, concludes that Respondent is deemed to have waived its hearing right. The Acting Deputy Administrator has carefully reviewed the entire record in this matter, as defined above, and hereby issues this final rule and final order prescribed by 21 CFR 1301.43 and 21 CFR 1301.46, based upon the following finding of fact and conclusions.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that the List I chemicals ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are legitimate chemicals that also may be used in the illicit manufacture of a controlled substance in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. 21 U.S.C. 802(34), 21 CFR 1310.02(a). Both chemicals are commonly used to illegally manufacture methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved ephedrine for over-the-counter (OTC) use as a bronchodilator for the treatment of asthma. Ephedrine is also lawfully marketed as a nasal decongestant. Ephedrine is also used lawfully in hospitals in the treatment of hypotensive crisis and acute bronchospasm. Physicians have also used ephedrine to promote urinary continence. OTC ephedrine products have also been misused for their stimulant properties and for use as diet aids. FDA has not approved these products for such uses.

Pseudoephedrine is lawfully marketed under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act provisions for OTC use as a decongestant. It is often found in combination with other active ingredients such as antihistamines, expectorants and/or antitussives.

On November 6, 2000, the FDA issued a public health advisory warning of the dangers associated with the use of PPA, including, but not limited to, the risk of hemorrhagic stroke. The FDA advised that it was taking steps to remove PPA from all drug products and requested that all drug companies discontinue the sale of products containing this listed chemicals.

DEA has observed nationwide that the vast majority of sales of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine drug products destined for end users are made in supermarkets, drug stores, and large discount stores. An extremely small amount of face-to-face purchases are made in smaller retail outlets. DEA has observed that many smaller or non-traditional stores, such as liquor stores, gas stations, and some small markets, purchase inordinate amounts of these products and become conduits for the diversion of listed chemicals into illicit drug manufacturing.

During March 2001, DEA utilized an expert in the field of retail marketing and statistics to analyze national sales data for over-the-counter non-prescription drugs. Using official Government and commercially available sales data, he was able to construct a model of the traditional market for pseudoephedrine in the retail sector. His study showed that over 90% of all sales of non-prescription drug products occurred in drug stores, grocery stores and large discount merchandisers. A very small percentage of such sales occurred in convenience stores. Additionally, this expert analyzed expected sales of non-prescription drugs by convenience stores and found that they constituted about 2% of their total