

of sites for inclusion in Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, and in the implementation and development of a general management plan and of a comprehensive interpretive program of the natural, historic, and cultural resources of the Region.

The matters to be discussed at this meeting include:

- Old Business
- New Business
- Update on Park Resource Issues
- Presentation by the National Biological Service
- General Park Update

The meeting will be open to the public. However, facilities and space for accommodating members of the public are limited, and persons will be accommodated on a first-come-first-served basis. Any member of the public may file a written statement concerning the matters to be discussed with the Superintendent, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

Person wishing further information concerning this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements may contact Robert Belous, Superintendent, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, 365 Canal Street, Suite 3080, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130, Telephone 504/589-3882.

Minutes of the meeting will be available for public inspection four weeks after the meeting at the office of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

Dated: March 8, 1995.

Jerry Rogers,

Regional Director, Southwest Region.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-684 and 685 (Final)]

Fresh Cut Roses From Colombia and Ecuador

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the Commission determines,² pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Vice Chairman Nuzum and Commissioner Rohr dissenting.

material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Colombia and Ecuador of fresh cut roses, provided for in subheading 0603.10.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 16, 1994, following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of fresh cut roses from Colombia and Ecuador were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of October 20, 1994 (59 FR 52989). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on January 26, 1995, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on March 13, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2862 (March 1995), entitled "Fresh Cut Roses from Colombia and Ecuador: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-684 and 685 (Final)."

Issued: March 13, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-6624 Filed 3-16-95; 8:45 am]

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[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-726-729 (Preliminary)]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution and scheduling of preliminary antidumping investigations.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of preliminary antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-726-729 (Preliminary) under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by Section 212b of the

Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA), Pub. L. 103-465, 108 Stat. 4809 (1994) (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan of polyvinyl alcohols,¹ provided for in subheading 3905.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. The Commission must complete preliminary antidumping investigations in 45 days, or in this case by April 24, 1995. The Commission's views are due at the Department of Commerce within 5 business days thereafter, or by May 1, 1995.

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations 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), as amended.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 9, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Woodley Timberlake (202-205-3188), 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. Information can also be obtained by calling the Office of Investigations' remote bulletin board system for personal computers at 202-205-1895 (N,8,1).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

These investigations are being instituted in response to a petition filed on March 9, 1995, by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, PA.

Participation in the Investigations and Public Service List

Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the

¹ Polyvinyl alcohol is a dry, white to cream-colored, water-soluble synthetic polymer usually prepared by hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate. The product covered by the petition includes all polyvinyl alcohols hydrolyzed in excess of 85 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid.