

habitat of the RCA, proposed for nearly 100 percent conservation.

Residential, limited commercial, and limited public infrastructure development is planned within and beyond the RCA. Some of these projects will result in loss of natural habitats.

An estimated 200 pairs of gnatcatchers occur within the RCA on 6,210 of the remaining 7,300 acres of coastal sage scrub within the planning area. Approximately 90 percent of the coastal sage scrub within the RCA is proposed to be conserved through various measures, resulting in a net loss of approximately 20 pairs.

The applicants propose to mitigate for take of the gnatcatcher by preserving the above mentioned amount of habitat through direct acquisition of habitat and through protective restrictions or easements on lands remaining in private ownership. Acquisition revenues are expected from mitigation fees for development of coastal sage scrub within and beyond the RCA, through a provision of the NCCP process. Mitigation credits also are anticipated to be sold to parties outside of the City of Poway's jurisdiction, as approved by the Service. The level of allowable residential development within the RCA would be determined by existing low-density zoning (various levels) and by the availability of municipal water supply (the lack of which would prevent higher building densities). Currently, the majority of the RCA is not served by municipal water. Existing land-use restrictions would limit the amount of development to 2 acres per parcel. Mitigation areas for these impacts would be preserved in a natural state by resource-management zoning. The balance of mitigation lands remaining in private ownership would be protected by ordinance.

The potential multiple-species preserve system would be built by incremental additions at the parcel level. These additions are proposed to augment and connect an existing system of currently disjunct, publicly owned lands via resource-management zoning. Other elements of the HCP address preserve planning in a regional context: currently, private lands with especially high biological value have been identified for priority acquisition so as to ensure the preservation of unconstrained wildlands and their linkage within and beyond the RCA. Selective siting of development at the parcel level is further proposed to minimize impacts to relatively rare and sensitive biological habitats and features. The achievement of a viable, connected natural preserve system is proposed under the HCP. The HCP

includes alternatives ranging from complete preservation of native habitats within the RCA to separate, project-level efforts.

The EA considers the environmental consequences of four alternatives, including the proposed action. Under the no action alternative, the proposed HCP would not be implemented. The applicants would either avoid take of listed species within the planning area, or apply for individual 10(a)(1)(B) permits on a project-by-project basis. Existing land use and environmental regulations would apply to all projects proposed within the planning area. Existing regulatory practices require mitigation for impacts to sensitive species and habitats resulting in lands being set aside for open-space preservation. However, under the no action alternative, greater habitat fragmentation would likely occur because the lands set aside for open-space preservation would not be assembled in a coordinated preserve system. Under a third alternative, the proposed RCA boundary would consist only of lands already preserved in Poway; i.e., cornerstone lands as identified in the HCP, the parcels purchased for mitigation of the Scripps-Poway Parkway Extension project, and slopes over 45 percent within the RCA. No other lands would be included in the RCA or added to the preserve. The fourth alternative would preserve all identified habitat and species within the RCA. Development would be prohibited within the proposed RCA boundary except on already disturbed areas where such development would not impact the viability of the proposed RCA.

(Application for a Permit to Allow Incidental Take of 3 Threatened and Endangered Species and 19 Other Species by the City of Poway and its Redevelopment Agency, in San Diego County, California)

Dated: June 15, 1995.

William F. Shake,

Acting Deputy Regional Director, Region 1, Portland, Oregon.

[FR Doc. 95-15149 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

Fish and Wildlife Service

North American Wetlands Conservation Council; Meeting Announcement

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The North American Wetlands Conservation Council (Council) will meet on July 19 to review

proposals for funding submitted pursuant to the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. Upon completion of the Council's review, proposals will be submitted to the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission with recommendations for funding. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: July 19, 1995, 9:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Pines Resort Hotel on Shore Road in Digby, Nova Scotia, Canada. The North American Wetlands Conservation Council Coordinator is located at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arlington Square Building, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Suite 110, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Coordinator, North American Wetlands Conservation Council, (703) 358-1784.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (P.L. 101-233, 103 Stat. 1968, December 13, 1989), the North American Wetlands Conservation Council is a Federal-State-Private body which meets to consider wetland acquisition, restoration, enhancement and management projects for recommendation to and final approval by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Proposals from State and private sponsors require a minimum of 50 percent non-Federal matching funds.

Dated: June 14, 1995.

Mollie H. Beattie,

Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 95-15152 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-700 (Final)]

Disposable Lighters From the People's Republic of China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, 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 material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from the People's Republic of

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioners Rohr and Newquist dissenting.

China of disposable pocket lighters, provided for in subheadings 9613.10.00 and 9613.20.00 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 this investigation effective December 13, 1994, following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of disposable pocket lighters from the People's Republic of China 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 investigation 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** February 1, 1995 (60 FR 6289). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on March 21, 1995, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on June 12, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2896 (June 1995), entitled "Disposable Lighters from the People's Republic of China: Investigation No. 731-TA-700 (Final)."

Issued: June 13, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-15180 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-703 and 704 (Final)]

Furfuryl Alcohol From China and South Africa

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the Commission determines, 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 materially injured by reason of imports from China and South Africa of furfuryl

alcohol,² 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 December 16, 1994, following preliminary determinations by the Department of Commerce that imports of furfuryl alcohol from China and South Africa 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 January 19, 1995 (60 FR 3874). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on May 3, 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 June 14, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2897 (June 1995), entitled "Furfuryl Alcohol from The People's Republic of China and South Africa: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-703 and 704 (Final)."

Issued: June 15, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-15177 Filed 6-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

(Investigation No. 332-360)

International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 12, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eugene A. Rosengarden, Director, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements (O/TA&TA) (202-205-2595), or Lawrence A. DiRicco (202-205-2606).

²Furfuryl alcohol (C₄H₇OCH₂OH), also called furyl carbinol, is a primary alcohol that is colorless or pale yellow in appearance. It is used in the manufacture of resins and as a wetting agent and solvent for coating resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other soluble dyes. It is classifiable under subheading 2932.13.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The chemical has an assigned Chemical Abstracts Service registry number of CAS 98-00-0.

Questions with regard to specific chapters of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) should now be directed to the following coordinators in view of product reassignments:

Chapters 1-24, 41-49—Ronald H. Heller (202-205-2596)

Chapters 25-40—Edward J. Matusik (202-205-3356)

Chapters 50-63—Thomas W. Divers (202-205-2609)

Chapters 64-83, 86-89, 92-97—Lawrence A. DiRicco (202-205-2606)

Chapters 84-85, 90-91, 98-99—Craig M. Houser (202-205-2597)

Parties having an interest in particular products or HTS chapters and desiring to be included on a mailing list to receive available documents pertaining thereto should advise Diane Whitfield by phone (202-205-2610) or by mail at the Commission, 500 E St SW, Room 404, Washington, D.C. 20436. Hearing impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. The media should contact Margaret O'Laughlin, Director, Office of Public Affairs (202-205-1819).

Background

Following receipt of a letter from the United States Trade Representative (USTR) on January 25, 1995, the Commission instituted Investigation No. 332-360, International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (60 FR 19605, April 19, 1995).

The investigation is intended to provide the basis for Commission participation in work pertaining to the Uruguay Round Agreement on Rules of Origin (ARO), under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 and adopted along with the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The ARO is designed to harmonize and clarify nonpreferential rules of origin for goods in trade on the basis of the substantial transformation test; achieve discipline in the rules' administration; and provide a framework for notification, review, consultation, and dispute settlement. These harmonized rules are intended to make country-of-origin determinations impartial, predictable, transparent, consistent, and neutral, and to avoid restrictive or distortive effects on international trade. The ARO provides that technical work to those ends will be undertaken by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) (now informally known

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