

ACTION: Cancellation to notice of intent to prepare environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service is cancelling preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) for pest management at the Humboldt Nursery, McKinleyville, California; Placerville Nursery, Camino, California; and Chico Tree Improvement Center, Chico, California (**Federal Register** of September 7, 1990, 55 FR 36844, and (**Federal Register** of August 25, 1988, 53 FR 32417).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Fiske, Program Manager, Reforestation, Pacific Southwest Region, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California 94111. Telephone (415) 705-2697.

Date: April 24, 1995.

Gilbert J. Espinosa,

Acting Regional Forester.

[FR Doc. 95-10649 Filed 4-28-95; 8:45 am]

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Control of Diseases, Insects, Other Animals, and Unwanted Vegetation at the Placerville Nursery

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service will prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for pest management at the Placerville Nursery, Camino, California. Initial public scoping is underway; a public meeting will occur during the DEIS comment period. The draft EIS is expected to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and be available for public review by June, 1995. The final EIS is expected to be filed with EPA by August, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Frankel, Pathologist, Pacific Southwest Region, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Telephone (415) 705-2651.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In preparing the EIS, the Forest Service has identified and is considering a range of alternatives for this project. One of those is no action. Other alternatives consider a range of methods for the prevention and control of diseases, insects, other animals, and unwanted vegetation at the Placerville Nursery. The methods under consideration include biological, chemical, manual, and mechanical techniques. The activities that require prevention and controls include cover cropping, seed pre-treatment, nursery seedbed and greenhouse preparation,

sowing, seedling growth from germination to lifting, and seedling storage.

Patricia Trimble, Nursery Manager, Placerville Nursery is the responsible official.

The draft EIS is expected to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and be available for public review by June, 1995. The final EIS is expected to be filed with EPA by August, 1995.

The comment period on the draft EIS will be 45 days from the date in the EPA's notice of availability appears in the **Federal Register**.

The Forest Service believes, at this early stage, it is important to give reviewers notice of several court rulings related to public participation in the environmental review process. First, reviewers of draft environmental impact statements must structure their participation in the environmental review of the proposal so that it is meaningful and alerts an agency to the reviewer's position and contentions. *Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. NRDC*, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978). Also, environmental objections that could be raised at the draft environmental impact statement stage but that are not raised until after completion of the final environmental impact statement may be waived or dismissed by the courts. *City of Angoon v. Hodel*, 803 F.2d 1016, 1022 (9th Cir. 1986) and *Wisconsin Heritages, Inc. v. Harris*, 490 F. Supp. 1334, 1338 (E.D. Wis. 1980). Because of these court rulings, it is very important that those interested in this proposed action participate by the close of the 45-day comment period so that substantive comments and objections are made available to the Forest Service at a time when it can meaningfully consider them and respond to them in the final environmental impact statement.

To assist the Forest Service in identifying and considering issues and concerns on the proposed action, comments on the draft environmental impact statement should be as specific as possible. It is also helpful if comments refer to specific pages or chapters of the draft statement. Comments may also address the adequacy of the draft environmental impact statement or the merits of the alternatives formulated and discussed in statement. Reviewers may wish to refer to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act at 40 CFR 1503.3 in addressing these points.

Dated: April 24, 1995.

Gilbert J. Espinosa,

Acting Regional Forester.

[FR Doc. 95-10650 Filed 4-28-95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-843]

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Bicycles From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawn Thompson or Cameron Werker at (202) 482-1776 or (202) 482-3874, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Initiation of Investigation

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA).

The Petition

On April 5, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a petition filed in proper form by Huffy Bicycle Company, Murray Ohio Manufacturing Co., and Roadmaster Corporation (the petitioners), three U.S. producers of bicycles. Supplements to the petition were filed on April 20 and 24, 1995.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of bicycles from the People's Republic of China (PRC) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.

The petitioners state that they have standing to file the petition because they are interested parties, as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.