breaks. This will remove or alter
including prescribed fire, seeding, and
chemical and mechanical treatments,
D) analyzes a full suite of manual,
the recovery of sagebrush communities.
productivity by slowing or preventing
impedes rangeland health and
annual grasses. Conversion of native
conversion of native habitats to invasive
loss for a variety of species, and
recreational opportunities, habitat
result in increased risk for injuries and
Larger and more frequent wildfires
improving air quality while
Great Basin region improve firefighter
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Ammon Wilhelm, telephone 208–373–
address BLM Idaho State Office,
877–8339 to contact the above
persons who use a telecommunications
device for the deaf (TDD) may call the
Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–
contact to the above
individual during normal business
hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a
day, 7 days a week, to leave a message
on question with the above individual.
You will receive a reply during normal
business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Strategically placed fuel breaks in the
Great Basin region improve firefighter
safety and expand opportunities to
catch rapidly moving fires, potentially
reducing fire size. Fuel breaks provide
greater protection of human life and
property, sagebrush communities, and
habitat restoration investments.
Reducing fire size helps limit the
expansion of invasive plants such as
cheatgrass and medusahead. Fuel breaks
address the increased size and
frequency of wildfires throughout the
western United States. From 2009
through 2018, over 13.5 million acres
of BLM-administered lands burned
within the project area, impacting healthy
rangelands, sagebrush communities, and
the general productivity of the lands.
Larger and more frequent wildfires
result in increased risk for injuries and
fatalities among wildland firefighters,
destruction of private property,
degradation and loss of rangelands, loss
of recreational opportunities, habitat
loss for a variety of species, and
conversion of native habitats to invasive
annual grasses. Conversion of native
habitats to invasive annual grasslands
impedes rangeland health and
productivity by slowing or preventing
the recovery of sagebrush communities.
The Selected Alternative (Alternative
D) analyzes a full suite of manual,
chemical and mechanical treatments,
including prescribed fire, seeding, and
targeted grazing, to construct and
maintain up to 11,000 miles of fuel
breaks. This will remove or alter
vegetation on up to 667,000 acres within
38 million acres of sagebrush
communities. Fuel break types include
green strips (areas planted with low-
statured, fire-resistant vegetation),
brown strips (areas where all vegetation
is removed), and mowed strips (reduced
vegetation height).
The NOA for the Draft Programmatic
EIS published on June 21, 2019,
initiating a 45-day public comment
period (84 FR 29232). During July 2019,
the BLM hosted 12 public meetings
throughout the six-state project area.
Agencies, organizations, and interested
parties provided comments on the Draft
Programmatic EIS via mail, email, and
at the public meetings. The BLM
received 907 form letters and 138
unique comment letters. The BLM
considered and incorporated comments
received from the public and internal
review into the Final Programmatic EIS
as appropriate. Public comments
resulted in the addition of clarifying text
but did not significantly change the
alternatives or analysis.
The NOA for the Final Programmatic
EIS was published on February 14,
2020, for a 30-day review period (85 FR
8585). On March 26, 2020, I signed the
Record of Decision selecting Alternative
D for implementation. That approval
constitutes the final decision of the
Department and, in accordance with the
regulations at 43 CFR 4.410, is not
subject to appeal under Departmental
regulations found in 43 CFR part 4.
Any challenge to this decision must be
brought in Federal District Court and is
subject to 42 U.S.C. 437m–6.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10.

David L. Bernhardt,
Secretary of the Interior.

[FR Doc. 2020–06898 Filed 4–1–20; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4310–GG–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE
COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1435–1436, and
1439 (Final)]

Acetone from Belgium, Korea and
South Africa; Determinations

On the basis of the record
developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports

of acetone from Belgium, Korea and South Africa, provided for in
subheadings 2914.11.10 and 2914.11.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV").

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted these investigations effective
February 19, 2019, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition for
Acetone Fair Trade, consisting of
AdvanSix Inc., Parsippany, New Jersey,
Altvista Petrochemicals, LLC, Haverhill,
Ohio, and Olin Corporation, Clayton,
Missouri. The Commission established a
general schedule for the conduct of the
final phase of the investigations
following notification of preliminary
determinations by Commerce that
imports of acetone from Singapore and
Spain were being sold at LTFV within
the meaning of 733(b)(ii) of the Act (19
U.S.C. 1673d(b)). Notice of the
scheduling of the final phase 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 on August 26, 2019 (84 FR
44635). The hearing was held in
Washington, DC, on October 21, 2019,
and all persons who requested the
opportunity were permitted to appear in
person or by counsel. The Commission
subsequently issued its final affirmative
determinations regarding dumped
imports from Singapore and Spain on
December 5, 2019 (84 FR 67476,
December 10, 2019).

Following notification of final
determinations by Commerce that
imports of acetone from Belgium, Korea,
and South Africa were being sold in the
United States at LTFV, notice of the
supplemental scheduling of the final
phase of the Commission's antidumping
duty investigations with respect to
Belgium, Korea, and South Africa 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
February 26, 2020 (85 FR 11102).

The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the
Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19
CFR 207.2(f)).
The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on March 17, 2020. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5038 (March 2020), entitled Acetone from Belgium, Korea and South Africa: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1435–1436, and 1439 (Final).

By order of the Commission.
Lisa Barton,
Secretary to the Commission.
[FR Doc. 2020–06913 Filed 4–1–20; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–644 and 731–TA–1494 (Preliminary)]

Non-Refillable Steel Cylinders From China; Institution of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations


ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of investigations and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigations Nos. 701–TA–644 and 731–TA–1494 (Preliminary) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“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 of non-refillable steel cylinders from China, provided for in subheadings 7310.29.00 and 7311.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and alleged to be subsidized by the Government of China. Unless the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) extends the time for initiation, the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in 45 days, or in this case by May 11, 2020. The Commission’s views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by May 18, 2020.

DATES: March 27, 2020.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background.—These investigations are being instituted, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), in response to petitions filed on March 27, 2020, by Worthington Industries, Columbus, Ohio. 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 and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207).

Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons (other than petitioner) wishing to participate in the investigations 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. Individuals 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 duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations 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 these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, 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.—As the Commission proceeds with alternative solutions during the COVID–19 pandemic, the Commission is not holding in-person Title VII (antidumping and countervailing duty) preliminary phase staff conferences at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building. It is providing an opportunity for parties to provide opening remarks, witness testimony, and responses to staff questions through written submissions. Requests to participate in these written proceedings should be emailed to preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before April 10, 2020. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission’s deliberations may request permission to participate by submitting a short statement.

Please note the Secretary’s Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission’s Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, https://edis.usitc.gov.) No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

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 April 22, 2020, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties may file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the conference. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission’s rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission’s rules. The Commission’s Handbook on Filing Procedures, available on the Commission’s website at https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf, elaborates upon the Commission’s procedures with respect to filings.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (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