

hunting season (October–January). When not being directly used for loading and unloading, vehicles must be moved from the access corridors and parked at pulloffs along South Jetty Road. These access corridors are closed to vehicles the remainder of the year.

f. Portions of the waveslope within marked temporary plover protection areas may be closed to all vehicles if it is determined that plovers will be impacted by this use. These areas will be marked with signing visible from the waveslope indicating that they are closed to vehicles.

g. One or more of the vehicle access corridors running west from the South Jetty Road to the beach may be temporarily closed if the adjoining beach is occupied by plovers.

4. Dogs must be leashed on the west side of South Jetty Road March 1–September 15, and must be under the owner's control at all times.

5. Public use within the Habitat Restoration Area is not allowed March 1–September 15. For temporary plover protection areas, public use is not allowed as long as the protection area and associated signing remains in place.

6. Use of kites, model airplanes, and campfires are not allowed within 300 feet of temporary or permanent plover protection areas.

7. Lands west of South Jetty Road are open to equestrian use; all other lands are closed to such use.

8. Firewood cutting or collecting is allowed by permit only September 16–February 28 (February 29 in a leap year). Casual, personal use of a reasonable amount of wood as described in 43 CFR 8365.1–5 (b)5 is allowed year-round. A reasonable amount of wood material would be the amount of wood that could fit into a personal backpack or that could be carried by hand in a five-gallon bucket or similar container.

9. Firearm use is allowed only for the lawful hunting of waterfowl during CDFG established seasons. Target shooting (including bow and arrow, rifle, pistol, shotgun, air rifle, or paintball gun) is not allowed.

10. Fireworks are not allowed.

### Section 3; Penalties

Any person who violates any of these supplementary rules may be tried before a United States Magistrate and fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than 12 months, or both. 43 U.S.C. 1733(a); 43 CFR 8360.0–7; 43 CFR 2932.57(b). Such violations may also be

subject to the enhanced fines provided for by 18 U.S.C. 3571.

**James Wesley Abbott,**

*Acting State Director.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–456 and 731–TA–1151–1152 (Final)]**

### Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Canada and China

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to sections 705(b) and 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is materially injured<sup>2</sup> by reason of imports from Canada and China of citric acid and certain citrate salts, provided for in subheadings 2918.14.00, 2918.15.10, and 2918.15.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to be subsidized by the Government of China and to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

#### Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective April 14, 2008, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Archer Daniels Midland Co., Decatur, IL; Cargill, Inc., Wayzata, MN; and Tate & Lyle Americas, Inc., Decatur, IL. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of citric acid and certain citrate salts from China were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of citric acid and certain citrate salts from Canada and 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 scheduling of

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

<sup>2</sup> Chairman Shara L. Aranoff, Vice Chairman Daniel R. Pearson, and Commissioner Deanna Tanner Okun determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Canada and China of citric acid and certain citrate salts.

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** of December 4, 2008 (73 FR 73955). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on April 7, 2009, 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 May 22, 2009. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4076 (May 2009), entitled *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Canada and China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–456 and 731–TA–1151–1152 (Final)*.

Issued: May 22, 2009.

By order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–462 and 731–TA–1156–1158 (Preliminary)]**

### Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags From Indonesia, Taiwan, and Vietnam; Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) (the Act), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Indonesia, Taiwan, and Vietnam of polyethylene retail carrier bags (PRCBs) provided for in subheading 3923.21.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. PRCBs imported from Vietnam are alleged to be subsidized and sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). PRCBs imported from Indonesia and Taiwan are alleged to be sold in the United States at LTFV.

#### Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in section 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).