

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management**

[LLNML00000 L14400000.ET0000; NMNM 136149]

Public Notice of Legal Land Descriptions and Map Availability; White Sands Missile Range Withdrawal, New Mexico**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

SUMMARY: This Notice provides official publication of the legal land description for the White Sands Missile Range/Fort Bliss addition in New Mexico, which is withdrawn and reserved for military training purposes. The fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) requires official publication of the legal land description and notification of availability of the White Sands Missile Range map.

DATES: The legal description became effective on December 26, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the map are available for public review at the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, 301 Dinosaur Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87502, and the Bureau of Land Management, Las Cruces District Office, 1800 Marquess Street Las Cruces, NM 88001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeanette Martinez, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office at 505-954-2196 or via email at jeanette@blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question for the above individual. Replies are provided during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 26, 2013, the NDAA for 2014 was passed under Public Law 113-66. Pursuant to Section 2912, Subtitle A, of Title XXIX, Withdrawal, Reservation, and Transfer of Public Lands to Support Military Readiness and Security, this Notice informs the public of the official legal land description for the public lands reserved for use by the Secretary of the Army for military purposes in accordance with Public Land Order No. 833 and added to the exterior boundaries of the White Sands Missile Range by Public Law 113-66. The withdrawn and reserved lands are managed according to the provisions stated under Section 2951 and 2952,

Subtitle D of Title XXIX. The public lands withdrawn for the White Sands Missile Range are described as:

New Mexico Meridian, New Mexico

T. 20 S., R. 3 E.,

Sec. 28, S¹/₂; secs. 33 and 34.

T. 21 S., R. 3 E.,

Secs. 3, 4, 9, and 10;

Sec. 14, lots 7, 8, 15, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23, and 24, and NW¹/₄;Sec. 15, lots 1 and 3, N¹/₂, SW¹/₄, and N¹/₂ SE¹/₄.

The areas described aggregate 5,089.31 acres Dona Ana County.

(Authority: Public Law 113-66)

Melanie Barnes,*Deputy State Director, Lands and Resources.*

[FR Doc. 2017-27220 Filed 12-18-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-FB-P**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-NER-FIIS-DTS-23982; P0201786a.00.1]

Final Fire Island Wilderness Breach Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement, Fire Island National Seashore, New York**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) announces the availability of the final Fire Island Wilderness Breach Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (final Breach Plan/EIS) for Fire Island National Seashore, New York. The final Breach Plan/EIS identifies Alternative 3, No Human Intervention unless Established Criteria are Exceeded, as the NPS preferred alternative. When approved, the management plan will guide the management of the breach that occurred in the Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness during Hurricane Sandy.

DATES: The NPS will prepare a Record of Decision (ROD) no sooner than 30 days following publication by the Environmental Protection Agency of a Notice of Availability of the final Breach Plan/EIS in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: The final Breach Plan/EIS is available electronically at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/FireIslandBreachManagementPlan>. A limited number of printed copies will be available upon request by contacting Fire Island National Seashore, 120 Laurel Street, Patchogue, NY 11772-3596, 631-687-4770.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kaetlyn Jackson, Fire Island National

Seashore, 120 Laurel Street Patchogue, NY, 11772, 631-687-4770, kaetlyn_jackson@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Fire Island National Seashore (the Seashore), a unit of the NPS, is located along the south shore of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York. The Seashore encompasses 19,579 acres of upland, tidal, and submerged lands along a 26-mile stretch of the 32-mile barrier island—part of a much larger system of barrier islands and bluffs stretching from New York City to the very eastern end of Long Island at Montauk Point.

On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy created three breaches in the barrier island system off the south shore of Long Island, New York, including one within the Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness Area (Fire Island Wilderness) within the Seashore. Managing a breach in designated wilderness is different from managing breaches outside wilderness areas, as the NPS must manage federal wilderness to preserve wilderness character. The existing Breach Contingency Plan is the only guidance currently in effect to address breaches along coastal Long Island from Fire Island Inlet east to Montauk Point but it does not adequately address management of breaches in the Fire Island Wilderness. As a result, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), the Seashore prepared a draft Fire Island Wilderness Breach Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (draft Breach Plan/EIS) to develop a management strategy for the breach in the Fire Island Wilderness that would ensure the continued integrity of the wilderness character; protect the natural and cultural features of the Seashore and its surrounding ecosystems; protect human life; and manage the risk of economic and physical damage to the surrounding areas. The draft Breach Plan/EIS was prepared in cooperation with the US Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

The NPS released the draft Breach Plan/EIS for public and agency review and comment beginning on October 27, 2016 and ending on December 12, 2016. The draft Breach Plan/EIS evaluated two action alternatives (1 and 3) and the no-action alternative (2). Each alternative presented a different management strategy to address the breach in the Fire Island Wilderness.

Alternative 1 (Closure Using Mechanical Processes) would

mechanically close the breach as soon as possible.

Alternative 2 (Status Determined Entirely by Natural Processes) is the no-action alternative and allows the management of the breach under natural processes, to include evolution and potential growth and/or natural closure.

Alternative 3 (No Human Intervention unless Established Criteria are Exceeded) is identified as the NPS preferred alternative. This alternative allows the evolution, growth, and/or closure of the breach to be determined by natural barrier island processes, and human intervention to close the breach would occur only “to prevent loss of life, flooding, and other severe economic and physical damage to the Great South Bay and surrounding areas,” as allowed by the *Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness Act*. Monitoring data collected since 2012 and professional judgment of physical scientists studying the breach have been used to determine that the three criteria described below are the most logical indicators to alert Seashore staff to changes in the breach that could elevate the risk of severe storm damage in the form of loss of life, flooding, and other severe economic and physical damage, which could lead to a decision to close the breach under Alternative 3:

- *Criterion 1: Geologic Controls.*

Erosion-resistant clay to the east and west of the breach serve as geologic controls for the breach. If the breach migrates beyond these geologic controls, growth of the breach will be less predictable.

- *Criterion 2: Cross-Sectional Area.*

Originally, the cross-sectional area of the breach increased rapidly; however, the breach has reached a dynamic equilibrium in which the cross-sectional area has fluctuated between 300 and 600 square meters. A cross-sectional area within or below this range represents a condition in which the effects of the breach are understood. An increase in cross-sectional area above this range will indicate breach growth and a condition in which the evolution of the breach is less predictable and impacts to the surrounding areas may change.

After reviewing and considering all comments received on the draft Breach Plan/EIS, the NPS has prepared the final Breach Plan/EIS. The final Breach Plan/EIS identifies Alternative 3 as the NPS preferred alternative with one change from the draft Breach Plan/EIS. The description of alternative 3 was edited in the final Breach Plan/EIS to include one additional criterion suggested by commenters:

- *Criterion 3: Water Level as Measured by Tide Gauges.* Data from

tide gauges in Great South Bay will be reviewed to identify changes in the tidal prism, which could indicate a change in the breach conditions.

Other changes made as a result of comments consisted of clarifying text added to the final Breach Plan/EIS that did not substantively change the range of alternatives considered or the environmental consequences of implementing any of the alternatives. Appendix C of the final Breach Plan/EIS discusses the comments received on the draft Breach Plan/EIS and provides NPS responses to substantive comments.

Dated: August 7, 2017.

Cindy MacLeod,

Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region, National Park Service.

Editorial note: This document was received for publication by the Office of the Federal Register on December 13, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017-27244 Filed 12-18-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-476 and 731-TA-1179 (Review)]

Multilayered Wood Flooring From China; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on multilayered wood flooring from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted these reviews on November 1, 2016 (81 FR 75854) and determined on February 6, 2017 that it would conduct full reviews (82 FR 10588, February 14, 2017). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission’s reviews 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 June 16, 2017 (82 FR 27722).

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

The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on October 12, 2017, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on December 13, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4746 (December 2017), entitled *Multilayered Wood Flooring from China: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-476 and 731-TA-1179 (Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 13, 2017.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017-27242 Filed 12-18-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1045]

Certain Document Cameras and Software for Use Therewith; Commission’s Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation Based on Withdrawal of the Complaint

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review the presiding administrative law judge’s (“ALJ”) initial determination (“ID”) (Order No. 20) terminating the investigation based on withdrawal of the complaint.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amanda Fisherow, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2737. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired