

Salem Independent City

Peacock-Salem Launderers and Cleaners, 231 S Colorado St., Salem (Independent City), SG100003350

In the interest of preservation, a SHORTENED comment period has been requested for the following resources:

COLORADO**Rio Blanco County**

Meeker Historic District, Main, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th Sts., Meeker, SG100003359, Comment period: 3 days

GEORGIA**Chatham County**

Carver Village Historic District, Bounded by W Gwinnett & Endley Sts., Allen Blun, & Collat Aves., Savannah, SG100003340, Comment period: 3 days

A request for removal has been made for the following resources:

ARKANSAS**Crawford County**

Lee Creek Bridge (Historic Bridges of Arkansas MPS), AR 59, over Lee Creek, Natural Dam, OT90000508

Jefferson County

Gracie House (Thompson, Charles L., Design Collection TR), Off AR 88, New Gascony, OT82000846

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource:

ARKANSAS**Benton County**

Siloam Springs Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation) (Benton County MRA), Roughly bounded by Sager Cr., Ashley St., Madison Ave. and Twin Springs St., Siloam Springs, AD94001338

Nomination submitted by Federal Preservation Officer:

The State Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the following nomination and responded to the Federal Preservation Officer within 45 days of receipt of the nomination and supports listing the property in the National Register of Historic Places.

MICHIGAN**Keweenaw County**

Minong, Isle Royale NP, Isle Royale NP, SG100003341

Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.

Dated: December 17, 2018.

Christopher Hetzel,

Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-28229 Filed 12-27-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement**

[Docket ID: BSEE-2018-0017; 190E1700D2 ET1SF0000.PSB000 EEEE500000]

Oil and Gas and Sulfur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf—Request for Information Regarding Potential Impacts of Decommissioning-in-Place of Pipeline-Related Infrastructure in Deepwater

AGENCY: Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Request for Information.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) is soliciting information and public comments regarding potential impacts (including impacts on future use of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)) related to decommissioning-in-place (DIP) of certain pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater (*i.e.*, depths of at least 600 feet) on the OCS. Responses to this Request for Information (RFI) will help identify technical, safety and environmental factors, as well as potential impacts to other uses of the OCS, that will inform BSEE's consideration of requests to allow DIP of such pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater in lieu of decommissioning by removal. BSEE intends to make any written comments or other information submitted in response to this RFI publicly available on www.regulations.gov.

DATES: Written comments and other information in response to this RFI must be submitted on or before February 26, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments and other information in response to this RFI by the following methods. Please use docket number BSEE-2018-0017 as an identifier in your message.

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. In the entry entitled, "Enter Keyword or ID," enter BSEE-2018-0017 then click search. Follow the instructions to submit public comments and view supporting and related materials available for this rulemaking. BSEE may post all submitted comments.

○ Mail or hand-carry comments or other information to the Department of the Interior; Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement; Attention: Regulations Development Section, 45600 Woodland Road, Sterling, Virginia 20166. Please reference "Request for Information Regarding

Potential Impacts of Decommissioning-in-place of Pipeline-related Infrastructure in Deepwater, BSEE-2018-0017" in your submission and include your name and return address.

• Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your response, you should be aware that your entire response—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us to withhold your personal identifying information from public view, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. If you want BSEE to withhold from disclosure your personal identifying information, you must identify the information that, if released, would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of your personal privacy. You must also briefly describe any possible harmful consequence(s) of the disclosure of such information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lakeisha Harrison, Chief, Regulations and Standards Branch, at (703) 787-1552 or by email: regs@bsee.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

In accordance with the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA), 43 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations (30 CFR part 250), BSEE is responsible for regulating many activities on the OCS in order to ensure the orderly and expeditious development of oil and natural gas resources in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. Among other responsibilities, BSEE enforces regulations for decommissioning of pipelines and related infrastructure on the OCS seabed, as well as regulations for decommissioning of wells, platforms and other facilities. (*See* 30 CFR part 250, subpart Q (§§ 250.1700—250.1754).)

The Subpart Q regulations require that an operator decommission and remove pipelines, wells, platforms and other facilities when they are no longer useful for operations. (*See* 30 CFR 250.1703.) The operator must conduct these decommissioning activities in a manner that is "safe, does not unreasonably interfere with other uses of the OCS, and does not cause undue or serious harm or damage to the human, marine or coastal environment." (*Id.* § 250.1703(g).) Among other things, the decommissioning regulations require the removal of all "facilities." (*See, e.g., id.* §§ 250.1703(c), 250.1725.) Section 250.1700(c) defines "facility" to include pipeline risers and any other

equipment (e.g., umbilicals) that constitute an obstruction.

The Subpart Q decommissioning regulations also require lessees, owners of operating rights, and holders of rights-of-way to clear from the seafloor all “obstructions” created by a lease or pipeline right-of-way operations. (See *id.* § 250.1703(e).)¹ Section 250.1700(b) defines “obstructions” as including “structures, equipment or objects” (e.g., umbilicals, pipelines, and pipeline valves and risers) that, “if left in place, would hinder other users of the OCS.” Other uses of the OCS may include, but are not limited to, future oil and gas operations, U.S. military activities, renewable energy activities, transportation and communication projects, commercial and recreational fishing, and possibly other recreational uses.

Pursuant to § 250.1750, however, a pipeline may be decommissioned-in-place (*i.e.*, without removal), *provided that* the Regional Supervisor determines (upon application) that leaving the pipeline in place would “not constitute a hazard (obstruction) to navigation and commercial fishing operations, unduly interfere with other uses of the OCS, or have adverse environmental effects.” Section 250.1751 then specifies the process for applying for BSEE’s approval to decommission a pipeline in place and the requirements for decommissioning in place (DIP). Consistent with this process, § 250.1751(g) requires the removal of “pipeline valves and other fittings that could unduly interfere with other uses of the OCS.” Thus, § 250.1751(g) permits DIP of pipeline valves and other fittings that do not “unduly interfere” with other uses of the OCS.

In addition, BSEE has broad authority under 30 CFR 250.142 to grant departures from the operating requirements of its regulations, under appropriate circumstances, upon written request to the District Manager or the Regional Supervisor. Such departure requests may include requests to the Regional Supervisor to decommission-in-place certain pipeline-related infrastructure beyond pipeline valves and other fittings. Pipeline-related infrastructure includes umbilicals, subsea production manifolds, pipeline end terminations (PLETs), pipeline end manifolds (PLEMs), subsea umbilical termination

assemblies, pumps, and electrical or hydraulic flying leads.²

Deepwater developments, in particular, often involve extensive networks of pipeline-related infrastructure including, but not limited to, umbilicals, subsea production manifolds, PLETs, and PLEMs. Of the approximately 80 deepwater developments in the Gulf of Mexico, some are at—or are nearing—the end of their service lives. BSEE has received an increasing number of applications to allow DIP of certain pipeline-related infrastructure in such deepwater operations. Currently, BSEE’s Gulf of Mexico Region has at least 10 such requests now pending, some of which include more than one piece of pipeline-related infrastructure. In general, such requests assert that, although technically feasible, removal is either unnecessary or less safe than DIP, on the grounds that leaving the pipeline-related infrastructure in place would not pose safety or environmental hazards or obstruct the OCS by hindering other uses.

Although BSEE does not anticipate any changes to its longstanding policies for the approval of requests to decommission pipelines (*i.e.*, the line pipe) in place pursuant to § 250.1751, BSEE is considering whether—and under what circumstances—DIP of pipeline valves and fittings and other pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater could be considered appropriate. In particular, to determine whether it is appropriate for pipeline valves and fittings to be decommissioned-in-place in accordance with § 250.1751(g), BSEE must assess whether the valves and fittings would unduly interfere with other uses of the OCS. Similarly, to determine whether it is appropriate to grant departure requests to allow DIP of other pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater pursuant to § 250.142, BSEE must assess whether the pipeline-related infrastructure would constitute a hazard (obstruction) or otherwise unduly interfere with other uses of the OCS, or would have adverse safety or environmental consequences if left in place.

BSEE is also identifying technical considerations that may be relevant to

BSEE’s determinations as to whether it would be appropriate to approve requests to allow DIP of pipeline valves and fittings (pursuant to § 250.1751(g)) and other pipeline-related infrastructure (pursuant to § 250.142) in deepwater. For instance, BSEE has determined that water depth is an important technical factor in making such determinations; *i.e.*, the greater the water depth, the less chance that DIP of pipeline valves and fittings or other pipeline-related infrastructure would cause obstructions or interfere with present or future uses of the OCS. Accordingly, BSEE is considering whether to apply a tiered approach to consideration of requests to approve DIP in deepwater based on water depth (e.g., in depths from 600 feet/182 meters) to 2625 feet/800 meters) and in depths greater than 2625 feet), with justifications for approvals being potentially less stringent in the greatest depths (*i.e.*, where obstructions to navigation or commercial fishing or other activities are significantly less likely to occur than at shallower depths).³

However, many variables and site-specific factors—in addition to water depth—can affect whether DIP is appropriate in a given case. For example, the size and location of pipeline-related infrastructure may also be important technical considerations. Some pipeline-related infrastructure is extremely large (e.g., subsea manifolds may occupy up to about 72,000 cubic feet and reach heights of up to 35 feet), potentially increasing the possibility of obstacles or other interference with use of the OCS. In some cases, especially for very large projects, it is possible that certain pipeline-related infrastructure may abut or cross multiple lease sections. Leaving such equipment in place, even in deepwater, potentially could create obstacles or otherwise interfere with use of the OCS (e.g., by inhibiting bidding on these tracts at

³ BSEE does not contemplate approving applications under § 250.1751(g) for DIP of pipeline valves and fittings, or approving departures under § 250.142 for DIP of pipeline-related infrastructure, except in deepwater. BSEE believes that 600 feet/182 meters is an appropriate starting point for consideration of requests to allow DIP of pipeline-related infrastructure because 600 feet is below the depths at which trawling equipment for commercial fishing can typically reach. BSEE also believes that 2625 feet/800 meters) is an appropriate depth at which to consider potentially less stringent requirements for deepwater DIP because that is the depth specified in § 250.1716 at which BSEE may waive the requirement for removal of wellheads. By contrast, given the potential for obstructions or other interference with uses of the OCS in depths of less than 600 feet, BSEE continues to expect that all pipeline-related infrastructure in such shallower water will be removed, and that obstructions will be cleared, as presumptively required by the Subpart Q regulations.

¹ The clearance of obstructions must be verified by means specified in the regulations or approved by BSEE and the verified clearance must then be certified in writing to BSEE. (See 30 CFR 250.1740—250.1743).)

² A PLEM is generally used to connect multiple pipelines; often serving as a tieback point for jumpers coming from subsea wells. Depending upon sediment conditions, some PLEMs are fastened to the seabed with piles or secured atop suction pile anchors to maintain position. A PLET is usually associated with a single line, providing a connection point to a PLEM, another pipeline/jumper, or a riser assembly coming up to a platform. Most PLEMs are fixed atop sleds or other gravity-based foundations.

future lease sales or discouraging exploration, development, or production under other leases or by interfering with potential future renewable energy activities).

Thus, the issues related to DIP of pipeline valves and fittings and other pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater are potentially complex, especially in light of the size and scope of some projects. Accordingly, BSEE invites the public to submit relevant information and comments on such issues in order to help BSEE establish a consistent and reasonable approach to consideration of requests to allow DIP of pipeline valves and fittings and other pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater.

II. Request for Information

BSEE would appreciate your views, and any relevant technical information you can provide, on whether and under what circumstances it would be appropriate for BSEE to approve DIP of pipeline valves and fittings (pursuant to § 250.1751(g)) and of other pipeline-related infrastructure (pursuant to § 250.142) in deepwater. Among other issues, BSEE would appreciate comments and information related to whether DIP of pipeline valves and fittings or other pipeline-related infrastructure in deepwater: (1) Could increase (or decrease) safety or environmental risks as compared to decommissioning by removal; or (2) could interfere with navigation, create an obstruction, or otherwise unduly interfere with present or future uses of the OCS.

Please be as specific as possible in expressing your views and in the other information you provide. For example, please consider how your views or information could vary depending on specific circumstances, such as the water depth at which decommissioning takes place. Wherever possible, please provide relevant factual support for your views.

Scott A. Angelle,

Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2018-28304 Filed 12-27-18; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1139]

Certain Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems and Components Thereof; Institution of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Correction of Notice.

SUMMARY: Correction is made to notice 83 FR 64156, which was published on December 13, 2018; the investigation number, "Investigation No. 337-TA-1139," is erroneously missing from the title of the investigation.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 20, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018-28176 Filed 12-27-18; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1081]

Certain LED Devices, LED Power Supplies, and Components Thereof Notice of Request for Submissions on the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") has issued a recommended determination on remedy and bonding should a violation be found in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended limited exclusion order against certain LED devices, LED power supplies, and components thereof, manufactured and imported by respondents Feit Electric Company, Inc. of Pico Rivera, California; Feit Electric Company, Inc. (China) of Xiamen, China; L G Sourcing, Inc. of North Wilkesboro, North Carolina; and Satco Products, Inc. of Brentwood, New York. This notice is soliciting comments from the public only. Parties are to file public interest submissions pursuant to 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Needham, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-5468. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the

Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>, and 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 (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that if the Commission finds a violation it shall exclude the articles concerned from the United States:

unless, after considering the effect of such exclusion upon the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, it finds that such articles should not be excluded from entry.

19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1).

The Commission is interested in further development of the record on the public interest in these investigations. Accordingly, members of the public are invited to file submissions of no more than five (5) pages, inclusive of attachments, concerning the public interest in light of the administrative law judge's recommended determination on remedy and bonding issued in this investigation on December 19, 2018. Comments should address whether issuance of the recommended limited exclusion order in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) Explain how the articles potentially subject to the recommended limited exclusion order are used in the United States;

(ii) Identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the recommended limited exclusion order;

(iii) Identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the