

The State asserts that this river system was navigable at the time of Alaska Statehood. As such, the State contends that ownership of the lands underlying this river system automatically passed from the United States to the State in 1959 at the time of Statehood under the Equal Footing Doctrine; the Submerged Lands Act of 1953; the Alaska Statehood Act of 1959; and other title navigability law. Section 315 of FLPMA authorizes the BLM to issue an RDI when it determines that a record interest of the United States in lands has terminated by law or is otherwise invalid, and a disclaimer will help remove a cloud on title to such lands.

The State's application is for an RDI for all submerged lands underlying the portion of the Fortymile River System described below. Specifically, these are all submerged lands between the ordinary high water marks of the left and right banks of the Fortymile River, beginning sixty feet upstream of the international border with Canada, upstream to the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Fortymile River within section 10, township 8 south, range 30 east, Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska; all submerged lands between the ordinary high water marks of the left and right banks of the South Fork of the Fortymile River beginning at the confluence with the North Fork of the Fortymile River upstream to the confluence of the Mosquito and Dennison Forks of the Fortymile River within section 8, township 26 north, range 18 east, Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska; and all submerged lands between the ordinary high water marks of the left and right banks of the North Fork of the Fortymile River, beginning at its confluence with the South Fork of the Fortymile River, upstream to the dead-end slough which is a remnant of the Knik in section 20, township 6 south, range 29 east, Fairbanks Meridian, Alaska. The State listed the main stem of the Fortymile River's coverage on the USGS 1:63,360 series topographic map Eagle A-2 (1956), Eagle B-1 (1956) and Eagle B-2 (1956); for the North Fork of the Fortymile River, Eagle A-2 (1956), Eagle B-2 (1956) and Eagle B-3 (1956); and the South Fork of the Fortymile River is shown on the Eagle A-2 (1956) quadrangle.

Over time, the precise location of the submerged lands described above may vary between townships due to the ambulatory nature of these water bodies.

An RDI is a legal document through which the BLM disclaims the United States' interest in, or ownership of, specified lands, but the disclaimer does not grant, convey, transfer, or renounce

any title or interest in the lands, nor does it release any tax, judgment, or lien. This Notice of Application is to inform the public of the pending application and the State's supporting evidence, as well as to provide the opportunity to comment or provide additional information to the BLM.

The BLM will not make a final decision on the merits of the State's application before November 19, 2018. During this 90-day period, interested parties may comment on the State's application, FF-97215, and supporting evidence. Interested parties may also comment on the BLM's draft report, which is available on the BLM's RDI website (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** above).

Copies of the State's application, supporting evidence, the BLM draft report, and comments, including names and street addresses of commenters, will be available for public review at the BLM Alaska Public Information Center (Public Room), 222 West 8th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska, during regular business hours 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the BLM in your comment to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

If the BLM determines the State's evidence and any additional information the agency receives concerning the State's application is sufficient to reach a favorable determination, and neither the records nor a valid objection discloses a reason not to disclaim, the BLM may decide to approve the application for the RDI.

Authority: 43 CFR 1864.2.

Erika L. Reed,

Deputy State Director, Division of Lands and Cadastral, Alaska.

[FR Doc. 2018-17878 Filed 8-17-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JA-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[18X.LLID933000.L1440000.ET0000; IDI-38117]

Public Land Order No. 7872; Withdrawal of National Forest System Land for the Dump Creek Diversion Ditch, Idaho

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public Land Order.

SUMMARY: This Order withdraws 107.02 acres of National Forest System land from location and entry under the United States mining laws for a period of 20 years to protect the Dump Creek Diversion Ditch within the Salmon National Forest. The purpose of this withdrawal is to ensure the continued conservation of the aquatic and riparian habitats, and to protect the Federal watershed investments in the Salmon River Drainage.

DATES: This Public Land Order takes effect on August 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Cartwright, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho State Office (208) 373-3885. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to reach the Bureau of Land Management contact during normal business hours. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This order withdraws the land on behalf of the United States Forest Service for the purpose of preserving the existing groundwater regime and to protect the integrity of the reclamation and watershed stabilization and investment of Federal funds within the Dump Creek project.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described National Forest System land is hereby withdrawn from location and entry under the United States mining laws for a period of 20 years to preserve the existing groundwater regime and to protect the integrity of the reclamation and watershed stabilization and investment

of Federal funds within the Dump Creek project. The land will remain open to discretionary uses.

Salmon National Forest

Boise Meridian

T. 23 N., R. 20 E.,
Secs. 12, 13, and 24.

Beginning at USLM No. 4, Eureka Mining District, said Monument No. 4 being more particularly located in the unsurveyed NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24. From point of beginning, North 4°32'52" East 5061.93 feet to Corner No. 1, the True Point of Beginning, said Corner being identical with Corner No. 1 Lemhi Gold Placer, as shown on Moose Creek Hydraulic Placer Mineral Survey Plat No. 3057. Thence North 0°01' West, 4109.7 feet along the west line of Lemhi Gold Placer to a point at the intersection of line 1–2 of Rocky Mountain Placer, MS No. 1867, which point lies North 58°56' West, 58.1 feet from Corner No. 1 of MS No. 1867 and said point being Corner No. 2 of herein described lands; Thence North 58°56' West, along line 1–2 of MS No. 1867 for a distance of 817.35 feet to Corner No. 3; Thence South 0°01' East, 4529.24 feet to Corner No. 4; Thence South 8°33' East, 1877.1 feet to Corner No. 5; Thence South 89°49' East, 883 feet to Corner No. 6, said Corner No. 6 being identical with Corner No. 4 of Moose Creek Hydraulic Placer MS 3057; Thence North 8°33' West, 1877.1 feet along the west line of said Moose Creek Hydraulic Placer to Corner No. 7 said Corner No. 7 being identical with Corner No. 5 of MS No. 3057; Thence North 89°49' West, 183 feet to Corner No. 1, the True Point of Beginning.

The area described aggregates 107.02 acres in Lemhi County.

2. The withdrawal made by this order does not alter the applicability of the general land laws governing the use of National Forest System land under lease, license, or permit, or governing the disposal of their mineral or vegetative resources other than under the mining laws.

3. This withdrawal will expire 20 years from the effective date of this order unless, as a result of a review conducted before the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714(f) the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be extended.

Dated: July 9, 2018.

Joseph R. Balash,

Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2018–17870 Filed 8–17–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–489 and 731–TA–1201 (Review)]

Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks From China; Determination

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 countervailing and antidumping duty orders on drawn stainless steel sinks 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 March 1, 2018 (83 FR 8887) and determined on June 4, 2018 that it would conduct expedited reviews (83 FR 30193, June 27, 2018).

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 August 14, 2018. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4810 (August 2018), entitled *Drawn Stainless Steel Sinks from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–489 and 731–TA–1201 (Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: August 15, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–17868 Filed 8–17–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Summary of Commission Practice Relating to Administrative Protective Orders

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Summary of Commission practice relating to administrative protective orders.

SUMMARY: Since February 1991, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has published in the

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

Federal Register reports on the status of its practice with respect to violations of its administrative protective orders (“APOs”) under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, in response to a direction contained in the Conference Report to the Customs and Trade Act of 1990. Over time, the Commission has added to its report discussions of APO breaches in Commission proceedings other than under title VII and violations of the Commission’s rules including the rule on bracketing business proprietary information (“BPI”) (the “24-hour rule”). This notice provides a summary of breach investigations (APOB investigations) completed during calendar year 2017. This summary addresses an APOB investigation related to a proceeding under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Commission intends that this report inform representatives of parties to Commission proceedings as to some specific types of APO breaches encountered by the Commission and the corresponding types of actions the Commission has taken.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron Traud, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–3427. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal at (202) 205–1810. General information concerning the Commission can also be obtained by accessing its website (<https://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Representatives of parties to investigations or other proceedings conducted under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Article 1904.13, and safeguard-related provisions such as section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, may enter into APOs that permit them, under strict conditions, to obtain access to BPI (title VII) and confidential business information (“CBI”) (safeguard-related provisions and section 337) of other parties or non-parties. *See, e.g.*, 19 U.S.C. 1677f; 19 CFR 207.7; 19 U.S.C. 1337(n); 19 CFR 210.5, 210.34; 19 U.S.C. 2252(i); 19 CFR 206.17; 19 U.S.C. 1516a(g)(7)(A); and 19 CFR 207.100, *et seq.* The discussion below describes an APO breach investigation that the Commission has completed during calendar year 2017, including a description of actions taken in response to this breach.

Since 1991, the Commission has published annually a summary of its actions in response to violations of