

multiple-use mission. This planning effort updates management decisions for public land uses and resources, including subsistence resources, mineral exploration and development, and recreation. When complete, the updated Central Yukon RMP will replace the Utility Corridor RMP (1991), the original Central Yukon RMP (1986), and portions of the Southwest Management Framework Plan (1981), as well as provide RMP-level decisions for unplanned lands west of Fairbanks. The proposed plan provides consolidated direction under one resource management plan to address land and resource use and development on BLM-managed public lands within the planning area.

The Central Yukon Proposed RMP/EIS evaluates six alternatives for managing the planning area. Alternatives B, C1, C2 (preferred alternative from Draft RMP/EIS), and D were developed using input from the public, Tribes, stakeholders, and cooperating agencies. Alternative E is the BLM's Proposed RMP. This alternative was developed after considering public comments on the Draft RMP/EIS and provided in the ANILCA section 810 hearings, internal BLM discussions, government-to-government consultation, and cooperating agency input.

The Proposed RMP is drawn from components of the Alternatives analyzed in the Draft RMP/EIS and, as such, the management provisions are within the range of alternatives presented to the public. Alternative A, the no action alternative, represents existing management described by current land use plans and provides the benchmark against which to compare the other alternatives. Alternative B emphasizes reducing the potential for competition between development uses and subsistence resources by identifying key areas for additional management actions. Alternative C1 emphasizes a blend of resource protection and development at the planning level to maintain the long-term sustainability of resources while providing for multiple resource uses. Alternative C2 emphasizes management to facilitate resource development while applying habitat management and administrative designations to accommodate multiple uses. Alternative D focuses on maximizing BLM-managed public lands for development potential with fewer management restrictions at the planning level. Unlike the action alternatives from the Draft RMP/EIS, the Proposed RMP (Alternative E) recommends retention of Public Land Order (PLO) 5150. The Proposed RMP also does not

recommend full revocation of the ANCSA 17(d)(1) PLOs, but does recommend revoking the withdrawals in part to allow for selection by Alaska Native Vietnam-era veterans where the PLOs currently do not allow for it. For most resources, the Proposed RMP is similar to Alternative C (either Alternative C1 or Alternative C2). The Proposed RMP designates twenty-one Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) or Research Natural Areas, encompassing approximately 3,601,000 acres. For a detailed comparison of Alternatives, including ACEC acreages proposed for designation, see Table 2-1 and corresponding maps in Appendix A of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Major planning issues addressed include subsistence resources, subsistence access, water resources, fisheries, wildlife, forestry, minerals, mining, recreation, travel management, and ACECs.

Protest of the Proposed RMP: The BLM planning regulations state that any person who participated in the preparation of the RMP and has an interest which will or might be adversely affected by approval of the Proposed RMP may protest its approval to the BLM Director. Protest on the Proposed RMP constitutes the final opportunity for administrative review of the proposed land use planning decisions prior to the BLM adopting an approved RMP. Instructions for filing a protest regarding the Proposed RMP with the BLM Director may be found online at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/filing-a-plan-protest> and at 43 CFR 1610.5-2. All protests must be in writing and mailed to the appropriate address, as set forth in the **ADDRESSES** section earlier, or submitted electronically through the BLM ePlanning project website as described previously. Protests submitted electronically by any means other than the ePlanning project website or by fax will be invalid unless a protest is also submitted as a hard copy.

The BLM Director will render a written decision on each protest. The Director's decision shall be the final decision of the Department of the Interior. Responses to valid protest will be compiled and documented in a Protest Resolution Report made available following the protest resolution online at: <https://www.blm.gov/programs/planning-and-nepa/public-participation/protest-resolution-reports>. Upon resolution of protests, the BLM will issue a Record of Decision and Approved RMP.

Before including your phone number, email address, or other personal

identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your protest to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10, 43 CFR 1610.2, 43 CFR 1610.5)

Steven M. Cohn,

State Director, Alaska.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[BLM_AK_FRN_MO4500174927]

Notice of Availability of the Ambler Road Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Alaska

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces the availability of a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Ambler Road project.

DATES: The BLM will issue a Record of Decision (ROD) for the project no earlier than 30 days from the date the EPA publishes its notice of availability of the Final Supplemental EIS in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: To access the Final Supplemental EIS please visit: <https://www.blm.gov/AmblerRoadEIS>. To request an electronic or paper copy of the Final Supplemental EIS, please reach out to the BLM Alaska State Office, BLM Alaska Public Information Center, 222 West 7th Avenue (First Floor), Anchorage, Alaska 99513; or the Fairbanks District Office, 222 University Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska 99709.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined online on the BLM ePlanning website at <https://www.blm.gov/AmblerRoadEIS>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stacie McIntosh, Ambler Road Supplemental EIS Project Manager, telephone: 907-474-2398; email address: s05mcint@blm.gov.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services for contacting Ms. McIntosh. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM has prepared the Ambler Road Supplemental EIS in response to an application for an industrial road right-of-way (ROW) in north-central Alaska across Federal public lands and other lands. The area involved lies south of the Brooks Range, north of the Yukon River, west of the Dalton Highway, and east of the Purcell Mountains. The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, a public corporation of the State of Alaska, is the applicant.

The road was initially analyzed in an EIS published in March 2020, and a BLM ROW was approved in a Joint Record of Decision (JROD) issued in July 2020. In May 2022, in two lawsuits challenging the JROD and associated environmental analyses, the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska (District Court) granted a voluntary remand at the request of the Department of the Interior (DOI) due to, among other things, deficiencies in the BLM's analysis of subsistence impacts under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) section 810, and in the consultation with Tribes conducted pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In the motion for voluntary remand, the DOI committed to address these issues, including the identified legal deficiencies, consider new information about declines in salmon and caribou populations, reconsider the appropriate scope of the area of potential effects for purposes of the NHPA, and supplement the EIS, as appropriate, to more thoroughly assess the impacts and resources identified as areas of concern in the two lawsuits challenging the remanded JROD.

The Final Supplemental EIS analyzes: the No Action Alternative; Alternative A, the applicant's 211 mile-long proposed road alignment beginning at Mile 161 of the Dalton Highway, extending west, and ending at the Ambler River; Alternative B, which starts and ends in the same location as Alternative A but follows a shorter route through Gates of the Arctic National Preserve; and Alternative C, which starts at Mile 59.5 of the Dalton Highway and extends 332 miles

northwest, ending at the Ambler River. The BLM has identified the No Action Alternative as its preferred alternative.

Section 810 of ANILCA requires the BLM to evaluate the effects of the alternatives presented in the Supplemental EIS on subsistence uses and needs and to hold public hearings if it finds that any alternative may significantly restrict subsistence uses. The BLM found in the evaluation of subsistence impacts that Alternatives A, B, and C and the cumulative case as analyzed in the Draft Supplemental EIS may significantly restrict subsistence uses in multiple communities. Therefore, the BLM held public hearings on subsistence resources and activities in conjunction with the public meetings on the Draft Supplemental EIS in the vicinity of potentially affected communities. In consideration of public comments received on the Draft Supplemental EIS and at the public hearings, BLM revised the ANILCA Section 810 evaluation, published as Appendix M of the Final Supplemental EIS, but did not change its "may significantly restrict subsistence uses" findings for the identified communities.

The input of Alaska Native Tribes and Corporations was of critical importance to this Supplemental EIS. Therefore, during the NEPA process, the BLM consulted with potentially affected federally recognized Tribes on a government-to-government basis and with affected Alaska Native Corporations in accordance with Executive Order 13175, as well as Pub. L. 108–199, Div. H, sec. 161, 118 Stat. 452, as amended by Pub. L. 108–447, Div. H, sec. 518, 118 Stat. 3267, and other Department and Bureau policies.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6(b).

Steven M. Cohn,

State Director, Alaska.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1399]

Certain Fiber-Optic Connectors, Adapters, Jump Cables, Patch Cords, Products Containing the Same, and Components Thereof; Notice of Institution of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on

March 22, 2024, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of U.S. Conec, Ltd. of Hickory, North Carolina. Supplements to the complaint were filed on April 12, 2024. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain fiber-optic connectors, adapters, jump cables, patch cords, products containing the same, and components thereof by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 11,733,466 ("the '466 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,808,994 ("the '994 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,906,794 ("the '794 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,880,075 ("the '075 patent"); U.S. Patent No. 11,385,415 ("the '415 patent"); and U.S. Patent No. 10,495,823 ("the '823 patent"). The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by the applicable Federal Statute. The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a general exclusion order, or in the alternative a limited exclusion order, and cease and desist orders.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at (202) 205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pathenia M. Proctor, The Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2024).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on April 22, 2024, ordered that—