- BLM Casper Field Office, 2987 Prospect Drive, Casper, Wyoming
- BLM Rawlins Field Office, 1300 North Third Rawlins, Wyoming

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristin Yannone, Moneta Divide EIS Project Manager, BLM Lander Field Office, 1335 Main Street, Lander, WY 82520, 307–332–8448, *kyannone@blm.gov*. Persons who use 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 with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Moneta Divide project is principally located along U.S. Route 20/26 near the town of Lysite in Fremont and Natrona counties, Wyoming. A proposed product pipeline extends south from the oil and gas production area through Fremont and Sweetwater counties to Wamsutter, Wyoming. The project spans the BLM Wind River/Bighorn Basin, High Plains and High Desert districts. The project area encompasses approximately 327,645 acres of public, state and private lands. Approximately 67 percent of the project area is located on BLM-administered public lands.

Aethon Energy Operating, LLC and Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company, LP are proposing to develop up to 4,250 wells and associated facilities over a 15-year period. Under the Plan of Development, Aethon would drill up to 4,100 wells, of which approximately two-thirds would be drilled vertically from single-well pads and one-third would be drilled directionally from multi-well pads, consisting of four wells per pad. Burlington would drill up to 150 wells from single-well pads. The proponents would utilize disposal wells, water treatment plants, evaporation ponds, surface discharge and other approaches to produced-water management. Water pipelines delivering treated produced water to Boysen Reservoir could also be built. Associated access roads, pipelines, compressor stations and other ancillary facilities would be co-located where possible to further minimize surface disturbance.

The BLM analyzed four alternatives: Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative, includes existing standard stipulations and oil and gas well development authorized during the preparation of the EIS in accordance with the Interim Drilling Plan.

Alternative 2, the Proposed Action, is the proponents' Plan of Development.

Alternative 3 emphasizes resource production, analyzing development using only single-well pads and other measures that facilitate oil and gas development within the project area.

Alternative 4 addresses a range of resource issues identified during scoping and provides the proponents greater flexibility to treat and dispose of produced water. Specifically, Alternative 4 analyzes reduced surface disturbance through more directionally drilled wells placed on multi-well pads, wildlife and cultural resources protection measures, and a water management strategy that would involve greater surface discharge of produced water and more disposal wells.

All action alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3 and 4) analyzed the same rate of development although Alternative 4 would allow a slower pace of development, if needed, for managing produced water in accordance with federal and state requirements.

The Draft EIS also evaluates amendments to the Casper RMP, which are analyzed under Alternatives 3 and 4. Under Alternative 3, the Casper RMP would be amended to establish a Designated Development Area in the portion of the Moneta Divide oil and gas well production area in the Casper Field Office to facilitate intensive mineral production. Under Alternative 4, the Casper RMP would be amended to increase the protections of the Cedar Ridge Traditional Cultural Property. The proposed amendments are not required in order to authorize the Moneta Divide project, which as proposed, is in conformance with the Casper RMP. Depending upon the alternative selected, the BLM would issue its decision to amend the Casper RMP in a separate Record of Decision from the Moneta Divide project.

All alternatives conform to the provisions of the Lander RMP Record of Decision (2014), Casper RMP Record of Decision (2007) and Rawlins RMP Record of Decision (2008), as amended.

Treatment and disposal of produced water would be in compliance with State of Wyoming permit(s) including all protections against degradation of public lands. All alternatives require that interim and final reclamation activities would be implemented to return the landscape to proper biological and ecological function in conformance with the Moneta Divide Reclamation Plan and the relevant Resource Management Plans.

Formal public scoping for the Moneta Divide project began on January 17, 2013, with the publication in the **Federal Register** of the Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS and a possible land use plan amendment to the Casper RMP (78 FR 3911). Public scoping comments were used to identify issues that informed the formulation of alternatives and framed the scope of analysis for the Draft EIS.

Before including your address, phone number, email address or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment 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.

Mary Jo Rugwell,

BLM Wyoming State Director.

[FR Doc. 2019–07701 Filed 4–18–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–22–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–595–596 and 731–TA–1401, 1403, and 1405–1406 (Final)]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines,[2] [3] pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded line pipe from Canada, Korea, and Turkey provided for in subheadings 7305.11.10, 7305.11.50, 7305.12.10, 7305.12.50, 7305.19.10, and 7305.19.50

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

[2] Commissioner Meredith M. Broadbent did not participate in the determinations regarding imports of large diameter welded pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey.

[3] Commissioner Jason E. Kearns determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of LTFV imports of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded pipe from Canada, Korea, and Turkey, as well as imports of such merchandise subsidized by the government of Korea, and is threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded pipe from Greece; and terminates the countervailing duty investigation on carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded pipe from Turkey.

of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and subsidized by the government of Korea. The Commission also determines that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded line pipe from Greece. Further, the Commission terminates the countervailing duty investigation on carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded line pipe from Turkey.

The Commission also determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded structural pipe from Canada, Korea, and Turkey provided for in subheadings 7305.31.40, 7305.31.60, 7305.39.10, and 7305.39.50 of the HTSUS that have been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV and subsidized by the governments of Korea and Turkey. In addition, the Commission terminates the antidumping duty investigation on carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel large diameter welded structural pipe from Greece.

Finally, the Commission determines that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of stainless steel large diameter welded pipe from Canada and Korea provided for in subheading 7305.31.60 of the HTSUS, that have been found by Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV, and to be subsidized by the government of Korea. Further, the Commission terminates the antidumping duty investigation on stainless steel large diameter welded pipe from Greece and the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations on stainless steel large diameter welded pipe from Turkey.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to sections 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted these investigations effective January 17, 2018, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by American Cast Iron Pipe Company (Birmingham, Alabama), Berg Steel Pipe Corp. (Panama City, Florida), Berg Spiral Pipe Corp. (Mobile, Alabama), Dura-Bond Industries, Inc. (Export, Pennsylvania), Skyline Steel (Newington, Virginia), and Stupp Corporation (Baton Rouge, Louisiana). Effective August 27, 2018, the Commission established a general schedule for the conduct of the final phase of its investigations on large diameter welded pipe, following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of large diameter welded pipe from China, India, Korea, and Turkey were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of large diameter welded pipe from Canada, China, Greece, India, Korea, and Turkey were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of 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** on September 6, 2018 (83 FR 45279). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on November 6, 2018, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel. On January 30, 2019, the Commission issued final affirmative determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel welded large diameter line pipe from India, its antidumping investigation of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel welded large diameter line pipe from China, and its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel welded large diameter structural pipe from China; final negative determinations in its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of stainless steel welded large diameter pipe from China and India; and terminated its countervailing duty investigation of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel welded large diameter line pipe from China, and its antidumping and countervailing duty investigations of carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel welded large diameter structural pipe from India (84 FR 1785, February 5, 2019).[4] Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of large diameter welded pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)),[5] and subsidized by the governments of Korea and Turkey within the meaning of section 705(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(a)),[6] notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping and countervailing duty investigations with respect to Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey 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 March 12, 2019 (84 FR 8892).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to sections 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d (b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d (b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on April 15, 2019. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4883 (April 2019), entitled *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, and Turkey, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–595–596 and 731–TA–1401, 1403, and 1405–1406 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 16, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–07898 Filed 4–18–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[4] Due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of government operations, all import injury investigations conducted under authority of Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 accordingly have been tolled pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)(2), 1673d(b)(2).

[5] *Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Canada: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 84 FR 6378, February 27, 2019; *Large Diameter Welded Pipe From Greece: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 84 FR 6364, February 27, 2019; *Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Korea: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 84 FR 6374, February 27, 2019; *Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Turkey: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value,* 84 FR 6362, February 27, 2019.

[6] *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 84 FR 6369, February 27, 2019; and *Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Turkey: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination,* 84 FR 6367, February 27, 2019.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–19–012]

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: April 24, 2019 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED: