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Dated: January 11, 2016.

Lawrence S. Roberts,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

[FWS–R4–FHC–2016–N004;
FVHC98210408710–XXX–FF04G01000]

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill; Final Phase V Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment

AGENCY: Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the Framework Agreement for Early Restoration Addressing Injuries Resulting from the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill, notice is hereby given that the Federal and State natural resource trustee agencies (Trustees) have approved the Phase V Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (Phase V ERP/EA). The Trustees have selected the first phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project which is consistent with the early restoration program alternatives selected in the final Phase III Early Restoration Plan/Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Phase III ERP/PEIS). This early restoration project will continue the process of restoring natural resources and services injured or lost as a result of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, which occurred on or about April 20, 2010, in the Gulf of Mexico. The Phase V ERP/EA also includes notices of change and supporting analysis for two Phase III Early Restoration Projects: “Strategically Provided Boat Access Along Florida’s Gulf Coast—City of Port St. Joe, Frank Pate Boat Ramp Improvements” and “Florida Artificial Reef Creation and Restoration.”

ADDRESSES: *Obtaining Documents:* You may download the Phase V ERP/EA at: <http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov> or <http://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon>. Alternatively, you may request a CD of the Phase V ERP/EAs (see **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**). You may also view the document at any of the public facilities listed at <http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nanciann Regalado, at 404–679–4161.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

On or about April 20, 2010, the mobile offshore drilling unit *Deepwater Horizon*, which was being used to drill a well for BP Exploration and Production, Inc. (BP), in the Macondo prospect (Mississippi Canyon 252—MC252), experienced a significant explosion, fire, and subsequent sinking in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in an unprecedented volume of oil and other discharges from the rig and from the wellhead on the seabed. The *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill is the largest off shore oil spill in U.S. history, discharging millions of barrels of oil over a period of 87 days. In addition, well over 1 million gallons of dispersants were applied to the waters of the spill area in an attempt to disperse the spilled oil. An undetermined amount of natural gas was also released into the environment as a result of the spill.

Under the Oil Pollution Act 1990 (OPA; 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), designated Federal and State agencies may act as trustees on behalf of the public to assess natural resource injuries and losses resulting from an oil spill and to determine the restoration actions needed to compensate the public for those injuries and losses. OPA instructs the trustees to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of the injured natural resources under their trusteeship, including the loss of use and services from those resources from the time of injury until the time of restoration to baseline (the resource quality and conditions that would exist if the spill had not occurred) is complete. For the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, designated trustees (Trustees) in four Federal agencies and five Gulf States—Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas—have been working together to assess natural resource injuries and prepare a series of restoration plans described below.

The Trustees are:

- U.S. Department of the Interior, as represented by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management;
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Commerce;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;
- State of Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority, Oil Spill Coordinator’s Office, Department of Environmental Quality, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, and Department of Natural Resources;

- State of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality;
- State of Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and Geological Survey of Alabama;
- State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission; and
- For the State of Texas: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Texas General Land Office, and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Background

In the April 2011 Framework Agreement for Early Restoration Addressing Injuries Resulting from the *Deepwater Horizon* Oil Spill (Framework Agreement), BP agreed to provide the Trustees up to \$1 billion toward early restoration projects in the Gulf of Mexico to address injuries to natural resources caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The Framework Agreement represents a preliminary step toward the restoration of injured natural resources and is intended to expedite the start of restoration in the Gulf in advance of the completion of the injury assessment process. The Framework Agreement provides a mechanism through which the Trustees and BP can work together “to commence implementation of early restoration projects that will provide meaningful benefits to accelerate restoration in the Gulf as quickly as practicable” and prior to the resolution of the Trustees’ natural resource damages claim. Early restoration is not intended to and does not fully address all injuries caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. Restoration beyond early restoration projects will be required to fully compensate the public for natural resource losses, including recreational use losses, from the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill.

A Notice of Availability of the Draft Phase V Early Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessments (Draft Phase V ERP/EA) was published in the **Federal Register** on December 1, 2015 (80 FR 75126). The Trustees provided the public with 30 days to review the Draft Phase V ERP/EA and held one public meeting on December 14, 2015 in Panama City, FL. The Trustees considered the public comments received, which informed the Trustees’ analyses and selection of the early restoration project in the final Phase V ERP/EA. A summary of the public comments received, and the Trustees’ responses to those comments are addressed in Chapter 4 of the final Phase V ERP/EA.

In four previous phases, the Trustees selected, and BP agreed to fund, a total

of 64 early restoration projects expected to cost a total of approximately \$832 million. The Trustees selected these projects after public notice, public meetings, and consideration of public comments, through the Phase I Early Restoration Plan/Environmental Assessment (Phase I ERP/EA), Phase II Early Restoration Plan/Environmental Review (Phase II ERP/ER), the Programmatic and Phase III Early Restoration Plan and Early Restoration Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (Phase III ERP/PEIS), and the Phase IV Early Restoration Plan/Environment Assessments (Phase IV ERP/EA).

The Trustees released the Phase I ERP/EA on April 20, 2012 (77 FR 23741) and the Phase II ERP/ER on February 5, 2013 (78 FR 8184). The Trustees released the Phase III ERP/PEIS on June 26, 2014 (79 FR 36328), and subsequently approved that Plan and programmatic EIS in a Record of Decision on October 31, 2014 (79 FR 64831). The Trustees released the Phase IV ERP/EA on September 23, 2015 (80 FR 57384). These plans are available at: <https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord>.

Overview of the Phase V ERP/EA

The Trustees approved the first phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project in the Phase V ERP/EA. The estimated cost for the first phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project is \$34,372,184. The estimated cost of the total Florida Coastal Access Project is \$45,415,573. The Trustees anticipate proposing an additional future phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project, consisting of similar restoration activities that would utilize the remaining \$11,043,389, if approved. Details on the first phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project are provided in the Phase V ERP/EA.

The first phase of the Florida Coastal Access Project is intended to continue the process of using early restoration funding to restore natural resources, ecological services, and recreational use services injured or lost as a result of the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. The Trustees considered hundreds of projects leading to the identification of the Florida Coastal Access Project and considered both ecological and recreational use restoration projects to address injuries caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, (both injuries to the physical and biological environment, as well as to the relationship people have with the environment).

In addition, the Phase V ERP/EA includes notices of change and supporting analysis for two Phase III

Early Restoration Projects: “Strategically Provided Boat Access Along Florida’s Gulf Coast—City of Port St. Joe, Frank Pate Boat Ramp Improvements” and “Florida Artificial Reef Creation and Restoration.”

Administrative Record

The documents comprising the Administrative Record can be viewed electronically at the following location: <https://www.doi.gov/deepwaterhorizon/adminrecord>.

Authority

The authority of this action is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*) and the implementing Natural Resource Damage Assessment regulations found at 15 CFR 990.

Cynthia K. Dohner,

DOI Authorized Official.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLNV912000 L13400000.PQ0000
LXSS006F0000; MO#4500090018]

Notice of Public Meeting: Bureau of Land Management Nevada Resource Advisory Councils; Postponement

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting; Postponement.

SUMMARY: In the notice published Monday, February 1, 2016 (81 FR 5132), a public meeting of the Bureau of Land Management Nevada Resource Advisory Councils was announced.

The BLM Nevada Resource Advisory Council meeting scheduled for February 10–11, 2016 has been postponed to allow for additional public notice. A new meeting date will be announced at a later time.

Neil Kornze,

BLM Director.

[FR Doc. 2016–02405 Filed 2–4–16; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1306
(Preliminary)]

Large Residential Washers From China; Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of large residential washers from China, provided for in subheading 8450.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).

Commencement of Final Phase Investigation

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission’s rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigation. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission’s rules, upon notice from the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) of an affirmative preliminary determination in the investigation under section 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determination is negative, upon notice of an affirmative final determination in that investigation under section 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigation need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigation. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigation.

Background

On December 16, 2015, Whirlpool Corp., Benton Harbor, Michigan, filed a petition with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by

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