

*collection:* The estimated total annual cost burden associated with this collection of information is \$0. Costs for this collection of information are included in those reported for USCIS Form I-485 (OMB Control Number 1615-0023) and USCIS Form I-140 (OMB Control Number 1615-0015).

Dated: May 2, 2022.

**Samantha L. Deshommnes,**

*Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security.*

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**BILLING CODE 9111-97-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Bureau of Land Management

[223.LLAK941200.L1440000.ET0000; A-023002]

#### **Public Land Order No. 7907; Extension of Public Land Order No. 6244, as Extended by Public Land Order No. 7514; Davis Range Tract M, Alaska**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Public Land Order.

**SUMMARY:** This Public Land Order (PLO) extends the withdrawal created by PLO No. 6244, as extended by PLO No. 7514, which would otherwise expire on May 12, 2022, for an additional 20-year term. PLO No. 6244 withdrew approximately 3,264.32 acres of public land, known as the Davis Range Tract M, from operation of surface land and mining laws, but not mineral leasing, and reserved for use by the Department of the Air Force for cold weather survival and infantry tactical training purposes in Fort Richardson, Alaska. PLO No. 7514 extended PLO No. 6244 for an additional 20-year term. This PLO also corrects the acreage in PLO 6244 and gives effect to the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) recommendation and subsequent creation of Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson in 2010, with the Department of the Air Force as the supporting agency.

**DATES:** This PLO takes effect on May 13, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Chelsea Kreiner, Bureau of Land Management Alaska State Office, 222 West Seventh Avenue, Mailstop 13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7504, 907-271-4205, or [ckreiner@blm.gov](mailto:ckreiner@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. 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 purpose for which the withdrawal was first made requires this extension to continue the military training use of Davis Range Tract M.

#### **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:

Public Land Order No. 6244, (47 FR 20590 (1982)), as extended by Public Land Order No. 7514 (67 FR 10433 (2002)), which withdrew approximately 3,264.32 acres of public land from settlement, sale, location, entry selection, or other disposal under the public land laws, including the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, but not the mineral leasing laws, and reserved it for military use by the Department of the Air Force, subject to valid existing rights, is hereby extended for an additional 20-year period.

The May 13, 1982, **Federal Register** publication (47 FR 20590) identified 3,340 acres of public lands for the Davis Range Tract M withdrawal. Supplemental plats of survey delineating the boundaries of the lands withdrawn by PLO No. 6244 were officially filed on April 21, 2020. The revised legal description and acreage set forth herein are consistent with the Specifications for Descriptions of Lands (2017) and are used in place of the land description in the application and the original PLO issued in 1982. The Alaska Chief Cadastral Surveyor reviewed the legal description and plats within the withdrawal boundary against all records of survey, and determined the acreage to be 3,264.32, a difference of 75.68 acres from the PLO issued in 1982. For the purpose of this withdrawal extension, the withdrawal boundary remains unchanged, and the total acreage reflects the more accurate calculation of 3,264.32 acres, which are described as:

#### **Seward Meridian, Alaska**

T. 12 N., R. 1 W.,  
 Sec. 6, lots 3 thru 7, SE1/4NW1/4, and E1/2SW1/4;  
 Sec. 7, lots 1 thru 4, E1/2NW1/4, and E1/2SW1/4;  
 Sec. 18, lots 1 and 6, NE1/4NW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4NW1/4.

T. 12 N., R. 2 W.,  
 Secs. 1 and 2;  
 Sec. 3, lots 1 and 2, and SE1/4NE1/4;  
 Sec. 11, NE1/4, NE1/4NW1/4, and NE1/4SE1/4;  
 Sec. 12;  
 Sec. 13, N1/2NE1/4, N1/2SW1/4NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4NE1/4, N1/2NW1/4, and N1/2SE1/4NW1/4;  
 tract F;  
 tract G.  
 The area described contains 3,264.32 acres.

2. The withdrawal extended by this Order will expire on May 12, 2042, unless as a result of a review conducted prior to 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 further extended.

**Robert T. Anderson,**

*Solicitor.*

[FR Doc. 2022-10128 Filed 5-10-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-JA-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-667 and 731-TA-1559 (Final)]

### **Organic Soybean Meal From India**

#### **Determinations**

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of organic soybean meal from India, provided for in subheadings 1208.10.00 and 2304.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, 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 to be subsidized by the government of India.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Background**

The Commission instituted these investigations effective March 31, 2021 following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Organic Soybean Processors of America, Washington, DC, American Natural Processors, LLC, Dakota Dunes, South Dakota, Organic Production Services, LLC, Weldon, North Carolina, Professional Proteins Ltd., Washington, Iowa, Sheppard Grain Enterprises, LLC,

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> 87 FR 16453 and 87 FR 16458 (March 23, 2022).

Phelps, New York, Simmons Grain Co., Salem, Ohio, Super Soy, LLC, Brodhead, Wisconsin, and Tri-State Crush, Syracuse, Indiana. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of organic soybean meal from India were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and 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 November 19, 2021 (86 FR 64956). The Commission conducted its hearing on March 16, 2022. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 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 May 5, 2022. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5321 (May 2022), entitled *Organic Soybean Meal from India: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-667 and 731-TA-1559 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 5, 2022.

**William Bishop,**

*Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2022-10052 Filed 5-10-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### Mine Safety and Health Administration

#### Petition for Modification of Application of Existing Mandatory Safety Standards

**AGENCY:** Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This notice is a summary a petition for modification submitted to the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) by the party listed below.

**DATES:** All comments on the petitions must be received by MSHA's Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances on or before June 10, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by Docket No. MSHA-2022-0026 by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments for MSHA-2022-0026.

2. *Fax:* 202-693-9441.

3. *Email:* [petitioncomments@dol.gov](mailto:petitioncomments@dol.gov).

4. *Regular Mail or Hand Delivery:* MSHA, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, 201 12th Street South, Suite 4E401, Arlington, Virginia 22202-5452.

*Attention:* S. Aromie Noe, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances. Persons delivering documents are required to check in at the receptionist's desk in Suite 4E401. Individuals may inspect copies of the petition and comments during normal business hours at the address listed above. Before visiting MSHA in person, call 202-693-9455 to make an appointment, in keeping with the Department of Labor's COVID-19 policy. Special health precautions may be required.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** S. Aromie Noe, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances at 202-693-9440 (voice), [Petitionsformodification@dol.gov](mailto:Petitionsformodification@dol.gov) (email), or 202-693-9441 (fax). [These are not toll-free numbers.]

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 and Title 30 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 44 govern the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for modification.

#### I. Background

Section 101(c) of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act) allows the mine operator or representative of miners to file a petition to modify the application of any mandatory safety standard to a coal or other mine if the Secretary of Labor determines that:

1. An alternative method of achieving the result of such standard exists which will at all times guarantee no less than the same measure of protection afforded the miners of such mine by such standard; or

2. The application of such standard to such mine will result in a diminution of safety to the miners in such mine.

In addition, sections 44.10 and 44.11 of 30 CFR establish the requirements for filing petitions for modification.

#### II. Petition for Modification

*Docket Number:* M-2022-011-M.  
*Petitioner:* Nevada Gold Mines, LLC, 1655 Mountain City Highway, Elko, Nevada, 89801.

*Mine:* Goldrush Mine, MSHA ID No. 26-02822, located in Eureka County, Nevada.

*Regulation Affected:* 30 CFR 57.11052(d), Refuge areas.

*Modification Request:* The petitioner requests a modification of 30 CFR 57.11052(d) to permit the use of sealed purified drinking water in lieu of providing potable water through waterlines in the existing refuge chambers and future refuge chambers and locations.

The petitioner states that:

(a) The mine is an underground portal gold mine with three refuge chambers located throughout the underground portion of the mine. In the refuge areas, drinkable water is supplied via commercially purchased water in sealed pouches.

(b) The refuge chambers are MineARC refuge chambers and are made out of steel.

(c) The refuge chambers are equipped for a maximum capacity of 16 miners each. The capacity of the three underground refuge chambers exceeds the normal work crew of approximately 40 miners underground on any shift.

(d) Each refuge chamber is provided with a waterline. The water flowing through these lines is not potable due to the configuration of the waterlines and the water source. Installing waterlines to provide potable drinking water to each refuge chamber is not feasible due to the lack of essential infrastructure.

(e) The waterlines are susceptible to damage during an emergency and under normal working conditions. The water supply could be cut off completely.

(f) In an emergency, there can be no guarantee of potable drinking water via the waterline for miners using the refuge area. Application of the standard could adversely impact the safety of the affected miners if they were to rely on waterlines running from the portal to the refuge chambers, as these lines are subject to interruption and are inherently less safe than sanitary sealed water pouches located inside the refuge chambers. Sealed water stored inside each refuge chamber ensures that affected miners will have sanitary drinking water available to them in an emergency.

(g) The refuge chambers at the mine are portable. Allowing the use of refuge chambers which do not have to be connected to waterlines provides greater flexibility in the location of the refuge chambers. Refuge chambers can be located in direct relation to where miners are working and relocated quickly to working areas as needed for the protection of miners.