8100, Salt Lake City, Utah 84138; telephone (801) 524–3781; facsimile (801) 524–3807; email at *gknowles@usbr.gov* at least five (5) days prior to the call. Any written comments received will be provided to the AMWG members.

Public Disclosure of Comments

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.

Dated: March 30, 2015.

Glen Knowles,

Chief, Adaptive Management Group, Environmental Resources Division, Upper Colorado Regional Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[FR Doc. 2015–08923 Filed 4–16–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4332–90–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–459 and 731–TA–1155 (Review)]

Commodity Matchbooks From India; Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), that revocation of the countervailing duty order and antidumping duty order on commodity matchbooks from India 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 instituted these reviews on November 3, 2014 (79 FR 65186) and determined on February 6, 2015 that it would conduct expedited reviews (80 FR 9480, February 23, 2015).

The Commission completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on April 6, 2015. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4525 (April 2015), entitled *Commodity Matchbooks from India: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–459 and 731–TA–1155 (Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 2, 2015.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015–08826 Filed 4–16–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701–TA–530 (Preliminary)]

Supercalendered Paper From Canada; Determination

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] 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 supercalendered paper, provided for in subheading 4802.61.30 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized by the government of Canada.[2]

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 703(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determination is negative, upon notice of an affirmative final determination in that investigation under section 705(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 February 26, 2015, the Coalition for Fair Paper Imports, which is an ad hoc association of U.S. producers that includes Madison Paper Industries, Inc., Madison, ME and Verso Corp., Memphis, TN, 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 reason of subsidized imports of supercalendered paper from Canada. Accordingly, effective February 26, 2015, the Commission, pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a)), instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–530 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public conference 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** of March 5, 2015 (80 FR 12036). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on March 19, 2015, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on April 14, 2015. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4529 (April 2015), entitled *Supercalendered Paper from Canada: Investigation No. 701–TA–530 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Dated: April 14, 2015.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2015–08882 Filed 4–16–15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Meeting of the CJIS Advisory Policy Board

AGENCY: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Department of Justice.

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

[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 F. Scott Kieff did not participate in this investigation.