

regulations as the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) may prescribe, including all necessary access and exit rights.

3. A reversionary interest as further defined in the above terms, covenants and conditions.

When patented, title to the land will be subject to:

1. Valid existing rights of record, including, but not limited to those documented on the BLM public land records at the time of sale, and,

2. By accepting the patent, Clark County, subject to the limitations of law and to the extent allowed by law, shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of its officers, directors and employees in connection with the use or occupancy of the patented real property. Successors-in-interests of the patented real property, except Clark County, shall indemnify, defend, and hold the United States and Clark County harmless from any costs, damages, claims, causes of action, penalties, fines, liabilities, and judgments of any kind or nature arising from the past, present, and future acts or omissions of the successors-in-interest, excluding Clark County, or its employees, agents, contractors, or lessees, or any third-party, arising out of or in connection with the successor-in-interests, excluding Clark County, use, occupancy, or operations on the patented real property. This indemnification and hold harmless agreement includes, but is not limited to, acts and omissions of the successor-in-interests, excluding Clark County, and its employees, agents, contractors, or lessees, or any third party, arising out of or in connection with the use and/or occupancy of the patented real property which has already resulted or does hereafter result in: (1) Violations of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations that are now or may in the future become, applicable to the real property; (2) Judgments, claims or demands of any kind assessed against the United States or Clark County; (3) Costs, expenses, or damages of any kind incurred by the United States or Clark County; (4) Other releases or threatened releases of solid or hazardous waste(s) and/or hazardous substances(s), as defined by Federal or State environmental laws, off, on, into or under land, property and other interests of the United States or Clark County; (5) Other activities by which solids or hazardous substances or wastes, as defined by Federal and State environmental laws are generated, released, stored, used or otherwise disposed of on the patented real property, and any cleanup response, remedial action or other actions related

in any manner to said solid or hazardous substances or wastes; or (6) Natural resource damages as defined by Federal and State law. This covenant shall be construed as running with the parcels of land patented or otherwise conveyed by the United States, and may be enforced against successors-in-interest, excluding Clark County, by the United States or Clark County in a court of competent jurisdiction.

No warranty of any kind, express or implied is given or will be given by the United States as to the title, physical condition or potential uses of the land proposed for sale. However, to the extent required by law, such land is subject to the requirements of Section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)).

Publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** temporarily segregates the above described land from appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws. The segregation effect of this notice will terminate in the future as specified in 43 CFR 2711.1-3(c). The above described land was previously segregated from mineral entry under BLM case file number N-66364, with record notation as of October 19, 1998. This previous segregation will terminate upon publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Detailed information concerning the proposed sale, including an environmental studies and documents, approved appraisal report and supporting documents, is available for review at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office at the address above. Interested parties may submit written comments regarding the sale, including the EA, to the address above. No facsimiles, e-mails, or telephone calls will be considered as validly submitted comments. The Field Manager, BLM, Las Vegas Field Office, will review the comments of all interested parties concerning the sale. To be considered, comments must be received at the BLM Las Vegas Field Office on or before the date stated above in this notice for that purpose. Comments received during this process, including respondent's name, address, and other contact information will be available for public review. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to request that BLM consider withholding your name, address, and other contact information from public review or disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. The BLM will honor requests

for confidentiality on a case-by-case basis to the extent allowed by law. The BLM will make available for public review, in their entirety, all comments submitted by businesses or organizations, including comments by individuals in their capacity as an official or representative of a business or organization. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the BLM, Nevada State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action.

In the absence of any adverse comments, the decision will become effective on February 12, 2007. The lands will not be offered for sale until after the decision becomes effective.

(Authority: 43 CFR 2711.1-2(a)).

Dated: November 24, 2006.

Sharon DiPinto,

Assistant Field Manager, Division of Lands, Las Vegas, NV.

[FR Doc. E6-21041 Filed 12-11-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

Long-Term Experimental Plan for the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam and Other Associated Management Activities

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) and notice to solicit comments and hold additional public scoping meetings on the adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam and other associated management activities under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary).

SUMMARY: In a **Federal Register** notice published on November 6, 2006 (71 FR 64982-64983), and pursuant to § 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and 40 CFR 1508.22, the Department of the Interior (Department), acting through the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), provided notice that the Department intends to prepare an EIS and conduct public scoping meetings for the adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam and other associated management activities. This **Federal Register** notice, prepared pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.22, provides information on additional public scoping meetings, the purpose and need for the proposed action, and additional

background on the Long-Term Experimental Plan.

The purpose of the Long-Term Experimental Plan is to increase understanding of the ecosystem downstream from Glen Canyon Dam and to improve and protect important downstream resources. The NEPA process would evaluate the implications and impacts of each of the alternatives on all of the purposes and benefits of Glen Canyon Dam as well as on downstream resources. The proposed plan would implement a structured, long-term program of experimentation (including dam operations, modifications to Glen Canyon Dam intake structures, and other non-flow management actions, such as removal of non-native fish species) and monitoring in the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam.

The proposed Long-Term Experimental Plan is intended to ensure a continued, structured application of adaptive management in such a manner as to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established, including, but not limited to natural and cultural resources and visitor use, consistent with applicable Federal law.

The Long-Term Experimental Plan will build on a decade of scientific experimentation and monitoring that has taken place as part of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, and will build on the knowledge gained by experiments, operations, and management actions taken under the program. Accordingly, Reclamation intends to tier from earlier NEPA compliance documents prepared as part of the Department's Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program efforts, see 40 CFR 1500.4(i), 1502.20, and 1508.20(b), such as the 2002 Environmental Assessment prepared on adaptive management experimental actions at Glen Canyon Dam (Proposed Experimental Releases from Glen Canyon Dam and Removal of Non-Native Fish).

Dates and Addresses: Two additional public scoping meetings will be held to solicit comments on the scope of the Long-Term Experimental Plan and the issues and alternatives that should be analyzed. The meetings will serve to expand upon the input received from the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program meetings and the recommendations of the Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG), a federal advisory committee. Oral and written comments will be accepted at

the meetings to be held at the following locations:

- Thursday, January 4, 2007—6 p.m. to 8 p.m., Embassy Suites Phoenix Airport at 44th Street, 1515 North 44th Street, Cholla Room, Phoenix, Arizona.
- Friday, January 5, 2007—6 p.m. to 8 p.m., Hilton Salt Lake City Center, 255 South West Temple, Salon 1, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Written comments on the proposed development of the Long-Term Experimental Plan may be sent by close of business on Wednesday, February 28, 2007, to: Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, Attention: UC-402, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84318-1147, faxogram at (801) 524-3858, or e-mail at GCDExpPlan@uc.usbr.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Kubly, Bureau of Reclamation, telephone (801) 524-3715; faxogram (801) 524-3858; e-mail at GCDExpPlan@uc.usbr.gov. If special assistance is required regarding accommodations for attendance at either of the public meetings, please contact Jayne Kelleher at (801) 524-3680, faxogram at (801) 524-3858, or e-mail at jkelleher@uc.usbr.gov no less than 5 working days prior to the applicable meeting(s).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Glen Canyon Dam was authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act (CRSPA) of 1956 and completed by Reclamation in 1963. Below Glen Canyon Dam, the Colorado River flows for 15 miles through the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area which is managed by the National Park Service. Fifteen miles below Glen Canyon Dam, Lees Ferry, Arizona, marks the beginning of Marble Canyon and the northern boundary of Grand Canyon National Park.

The primary purpose and major function of Glen Canyon Dam is water conservation and storage. The dam is specifically managed to regulate releases of water from the Upper Colorado River Basin to the Lower Colorado River Basin to satisfy provisions of the 1922 Colorado River Compact and subsequent water delivery commitments, and thereby allow states within the Upper Basin to deplete water from the watershed upstream of Glen Canyon Dam and utilize their apportionments of Colorado River water.

In addition to the primary purpose of water delivery, another function of Glen Canyon Dam is to generate hydroelectric power. Between the dam's completion in 1963 and 1990, the dam's daily operations were primarily undertaken to maximize generation of hydroelectric

power in accordance with Section 7 of the CRSPA, which requires production of the greatest practicable amount of power.

Over time, concerns arose with respect to the operation of Glen Canyon Dam, including effects of operations on species listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. In 1992, Congress passed and the President signed into law, the Grand Canyon Protection Act which addresses potential impacts of dam operations on downstream resources in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 required the Secretary to complete an environmental impact statement evaluating alternative operating criteria, consistent with existing law, that would determine how Glen Canyon Dam would be operated to both meet the purposes for which the dam was authorized and meet the goals for protection of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park. The final environmental impact statement was completed in March 1995. The Preferred Alternative (Modified Low Fluctuating Flow Alternative) was selected as the best means to operate Glen Canyon Dam in a Record of Decision (ROD) issued on October 9, 1996. In 1997 the Secretary adopted operating criteria for Glen Canyon Dam (62 FR 9447-9448) as required by Section 1804(c) of the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992.

Additionally, the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 requires the Secretary to undertake research and monitoring to determine if revised dam operations were achieving the resource protection objectives of the final EIS and ROD. These provisions of the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 were incorporated into the 1996 ROD and led to the establishment of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, administered by Reclamation, and of the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

The Adaptive Management Program includes a federal advisory committee known as the AMWG, a Technical Work Group, a monitoring and research center administered by the USGS, and independent review panels. The Technical Work Group is a subcommittee of the AMWG and provides technical advice and recommendations to the AMWG. The AMWG makes recommendations to the Secretary concerning Glen Canyon Dam operations and other management actions to protect resources downstream from Glen Canyon Dam consistent with

the Grand Canyon Protection Act and other applicable provisions of Federal law.

To improve scientific understanding of the downstream ecosystem, periodic experimental releases from Glen Canyon Dam were conducted in water years 1996 through 2006. Non-flow actions were also conducted, including removal of non-native fish and translocation of the endangered Kanab ambersnail and humpback chub. Specific experimental actions included:

- 1996 test of a Beach Habitat Building Flow (BHBF) at 45,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) and translocation of endangered Kanab ambersnail.
- 2000 test of Low Steady Summer Flows at 8,000 cfs.
- 2003—2005 block of experimental actions which included:
 - Translocation of endangered humpback chub above Chute Falls.
 - Winter fluctuating fish suppression releases (5,000 to 20,000 cfs).
 - Mechanical removal of non-native fish near the confluence of the Little Colorado River to benefit the humpback chub.
 - Fall constrained releases to test the conservation of sediment (6,500 to 9,000 cfs).
 - 2004 test of a BHBF at 42,000 cfs immediately following Paria River sediment inputs.

In addition, drought-induced reductions in Lake Powell elevations caused an increase in dam release temperatures during 2003 to 2005. Considerable monitoring and research on endangered fish, sediment conservation, and other resources in the Grand Canyon were conducted in concert with these actions. Among other documents related to adaptive management experimentation, two Environmental Assessments and Findings of No Significant Impacts were prepared: Proposed Experimental Releases from Glen Canyon Dam and Removal of Non-Native Fish (2002) and Proposed Experimental Actions for Water Years 2005—2006—Colorado River, Arizona, in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park (2004). These two documents can be found at the following Internet location: <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/rm/gcdltep/index.html>.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to develop and adopt a Long-Term Experimental Plan that will implement a structured, long-term program of experimentation (including dam operations, modifications to Glen Canyon Dam intake structures, and other non-flow

management actions, such as removal of non-native fish species) in the Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to increase scientific understanding of the ecosystem downstream from Glen Canyon Dam and to improve and protect important downstream resources. Specific hypotheses to be addressed include the effect of dam release temperatures; ramp rates; non-native control; and the timing, duration, and magnitude of BHBF releases. Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan is needed to ensure a continued, structured application of adaptive management in such a manner as to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established, including, but not limited to natural and cultural resources and visitor use, consistent with applicable Federal law. Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental Plan will assist scientists, policy makers, and resource managers to better understand resource management options, tradeoffs and consequences, and assist in the long-term operations of Glen Canyon Dam.

Scoping

The range of alternatives for the proposed action will be developed following recommendations provided by the AMWG and through information received from upcoming public scoping meetings. In addition, Reclamation will utilize information developed through prior meetings of the AMWG, Technical Work Group, and Science Planning Group as relevant information for the purposes of scoping the upcoming NEPA process and to develop the appropriate scope of analysis pursuant to 40 CFR 1508.25.

Public Disclosure

It is our practice to make comments, including names, home addresses, home telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses of respondents, available for public review. Individual respondents may request that we withhold their names and/or home addresses, etc., but if you wish us to consider withholding this information you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. In addition, you must present a rationale for withholding this information. This rationale must demonstrate that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy. Unsupported assertions will not meet this burden. In the absence of exceptional,

documentable circumstances, this information will be released. We will always make submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: November 17, 2006.

Rick L. Gold,

Regional Director—UC Region, Bureau of Reclamation.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-961 (Final) (Remand)]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Trinidad and Tobago; Notice and Scheduling of Remand Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States International Trade Commission (Commission) gives notice of the court-ordered remand of its final antidumping duty investigation, Investigation No. 731-TA-961 (Final) (Remand).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan J. Engler, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, telephone (202) 205-3112, or Mary Messer, Office of Investigations, telephone (202) 205-3193, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Reopening the Record

In October 2002, the Commission made a final affirmative determination in the referenced investigation. 67 FR 66662 (Nov. 1, 2002). Respondent appealed the determination to the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT), which affirmed the Commission's determination. *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*, Slip Op. 05-37 (March 22, 2005). Respondent appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which vacated and remanded the Commission's determination. *Caribbean Ispat Ltd. v. United States*,