

Comment 5: Clerical Errors: Revisions to Variable and Total Costs of Manufacturing

[FR Doc. E5-5715 Filed 10-14-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-427-819, C-428-829, C-421-809, C-412-821]

Low Enriched Uranium from France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 17, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Johnson or Darla Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4793 or (202) 482-2849, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background Information

On March 23, 2005, the U.S. Department of Commerce ("the Department") published a notice of initiation of the administrative reviews of the countervailing duty orders on low enriched uranium from France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom covering the period of review January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2004. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Requests for Revocation in Part*, 70 FR 14643 (March 23, 2005). The preliminary results are currently due no later than October 31, 2005.

Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), requires the Department to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order or finding for which a review is requested. Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act further states that if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period specified, the administering authority may extend the 245-day period to issue its preliminary results by up to 120 days.

We determine that completion of the preliminary results of these reviews within the 245-day period is not practicable for the following reasons. These reviews are extraordinarily complicated because of the complex nature of the more than adequate remuneration program in the review covering France and the request for revocation in the reviews covering Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Given the complexity of these issues, which need to be thoroughly analyzed by the Department, and in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, we are extending the time period for issuing the preliminary results of reviews by 120 days. Therefore, the preliminary results are now due no later than February 28, 2006. The final results continue to be due 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(3)(A) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 11, 2005.

Gary Taverman,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 092705B]

Endangered and Threatened Species; Take of Anadromous Fish; Correction

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; availability of fishery plan and request for comment; Correction

SUMMARY: This document corrects an earlier version of this action that was published on October 3, 2005, in which the ACTION statement was omitted. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has submitted a Fishery Management and Evaluation Plan (FMEP) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has submitted an amendment to an FMEP pursuant to the protective regulations promulgated for Lower Columbia River (LCR) coho salmon under the Endangered Species Act. The FMEPs specify the future management of inland recreational fisheries potentially affecting LCR coho salmon. This document serves to notify the public of

the availability of the FMEPs for review and comment before final approval or disapproval is made by NMFS.

DATES: Comments on the FMEPs must be received at the appropriate address or fax number (see **ADDRESSES**) no later than 5 p.m. Pacific daylight time on November 2, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the application should be addressed to the Salmon Recovery Division, Hatcheries and Inland Fisheries Branch, 1201 NE Lloyd Blvd. Suite 1100, Portland, OR 97232 or faxed to 503-872-2737. Comments may be submitted by e-mail. The mailbox address for providing e-mail comments is *LCRCohoFMEPs.nwr@noaa.gov*. Include in the subject line of the e-mail comment the following identifier: *Comments on LCR Coho FMEPs*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Turner, Portland, Oregon, at phone number: (503) 736-4737, or e-mail: *rich.turner@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Species Covered in This Notice

This notice is relevant to the Lower Columbia River coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), Lower Columbia River Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), Lower Columbia River steelhead (*O. mykiss*), and Columbia River chum salmon (*O. keta*) evolutionarily significant unit (ESU).

ODFW has submitted to NMFS an FMEP: Lower Columbia River Coho in Oregon Freshwater Fisheries of the Lower Columbia River Tributaries (between the Pacific Ocean and Hood River). WDFW has submitted an amendment to their Lower Columbia River FMEP for inland recreational fisheries potentially affecting listed adult and juvenile LCR coho salmon. These FMEPs include fisheries occurring in all tributaries to the Lower Columbia River from the Pacific Ocean to the Hood River in Oregon and the Big White Salmon River in Washington. The objective of the fisheries described in these FMEPs is to harvest known, hatchery-origin coho salmon, and other fish species in a manner that does not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of listed LCR salmon and steelhead ESUs. All fisheries included in these FMEPs will be managed such that only hatchery-origin coho salmon that are adipose fin-clipped may be retained. Impact levels on listed LCR coho salmon are specified in ODFW's FMEP and the amendment to WDFW's FMEP. Population viability analysis and risk assessments in the FMEPs indicate the extinction risk for listed coho salmon would not increase

as a result of the proposed fisheries. A variety of monitoring and evaluation tasks are specified in the FMEPs to assess the abundance of coho salmon, determine fishery effort and catch of coho salmon and other species, and monitor angler compliance. A review of compliance with the provisions of the FMEPs will be conducted by the state fisheries agencies annually and a comprehensive review to evaluate the effectiveness of the FMEPs will occur at a minimum every 5 years.

As specified in the July 10, 2000, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) 4(d) rule for salmon and steelhead (65 FR 42422) and updated rule (June 28, 2005, 70 FR 37160), NMFS may approve an FMEP if it meets criteria set forth in 50 CFR 223.203(b)(4)(i)(A) through (I). Prior to final approval of an FMEP, NMFS must publish notification announcing its availability for public review and comment.

Authority

Under section 4 of the ESA, the Secretary of Commerce is required to adopt such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable for the conservation of species listed as threatened. The ESA salmon and steelhead 4(d) rule (65 FR 42422, July 10, 2000, as updated in 70 FR 37160, July 28, 2005) specifies categories of activities that contribute to the conservation of listed salmonids and sets out the criteria for such activities. The rule further provides that the prohibitions of paragraph (a) of the rule do not apply to activities associated with fishery harvest provided that an FMEP has been approved by NMFS to be in accordance with the salmon and steelhead 4(d) rule (65 FR 42422, July 10, 2000, as updated in 70 FR 37160, July 28, 2005).

Dated: October 12, 2005.

Angela Somma,

Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 101105C]

Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on Issuance of Permits for Research on Northern Right Whales in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) announces its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze the environmental impacts of issuing permits facilitating research on endangered northern right whales.

Publication of this notice begins the official scoping process that will help identify alternatives and determine the scope of environmental issues to be addressed in the EIS. This notice requests public participation in the scoping process and provides information on how to participate.

ADDRESSES: See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for specific dates, times, and locations of public scoping meetings for this issue.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Written statements and questions regarding the scoping process must be postmarked by January 31, 2006, and should be mailed to: Steve Leathery, Chief, Permits, Conservation and Education Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 13705, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3226, Fax: 301-427-2582 or e-mail at rweis.comments@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS proposes to continue to issue permits to various individuals and institutions for conduct of research on northern right whales, *Eubalaena glacialis*, in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Note that the International Whaling Commission recognizes two species of northern right whale: *E. glacialis* in the North Atlantic and *E. japonica* in the North Pacific. NMFS is currently conducting a status review to determine whether to list the population of northern right whales in the Pacific as a separate species (*E. japonica*) from the population in the Atlantic (*E. glacialis*). Permits would be issued pursuant to the provisions of section 104 of the Marine Mammal

Protection Act (MMPA; 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) and section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and NMFS regulations implementing these statutes.

NMFS is the Federal agency responsible under the MMPA and ESA for management of right whales. NMFS issues permits to qualified individuals and institutions so they can conduct research activities likely to result in collection of information needed by NMFS to conserve and recover northern right whales. NMFS has issued permits for research on right whales for several decades.

The purpose of issuing permits is to allow an exemption to the prohibition on "takes" established under the ESA and MMPA. The ESA and the MMPA prohibit "takes" of threatened and endangered species, and of marine mammals, respectively. The ESA defines "take" as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Under the MMPA, "take" is defined as to "harass, hunt, capture, collect or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, collect or kill any marine mammal." The MMPA further defines harassment as "any act of pursuit, torment, or annoyance which (i) has the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level A harassment]; or (ii) has the potential to disturb a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild by causing a disruption of behavioral patterns, including, but not limited to, migration, breathing, nursing, breeding, feeding, or sheltering but which does not have the potential to injure a marine mammal or marine mammal stock in the wild [Level B harassment]."

In addition to the general prohibitions of the MMPA and ESA, federal regulations (50 CFR 224.103) prohibit both boats and aircraft from approaching any right whale in the North Atlantic closer than 500 yards, except by permit. Many research activities, including aerial and vessel-based surveys, photo-identification, attachment of scientific instruments, and collection of tissue samples (remote biopsy sampling), require approaching right whales closer than this and may result in harassment or other acts otherwise prohibited under the MMPA and ESA.

While the status of the right whale population has remained critical, the interest in research that will identify or resolve conservation problems for the species has grown. The level of research effort relative to the population size has increased and researchers are