

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 1506.10, and 43 CFR 1610.2, 1610.7–2.

Mary Jo Rugwell,

Associate State Director, Wyoming.

[FR Doc. 2013–16630 Filed 7–11–13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

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Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Lower Gas Hills Conventional Uranium Project, Fremont County, WY

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), and in response to a proposal filed by Strathmore Resources (US), LTD (Strathmore), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Lander Field Office, Wyoming, intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). By this notice, the BLM is announcing the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments regarding issues and resource information for the proposed Lower Gas Hills Conventional Uranium Project (Project) in Fremont County, Wyoming. The Project is a proposed uranium exploration and development project employing open pit mining methods and using heap leach methods for uranium recovery.

DATES: This notice initiates the public scoping process. The BLM can best consider public input if comments and resource information are submitted within 60 days of publication of this notice. To provide the public with an opportunity to review the proposal and project information, the BLM will host public meetings in Lander and Riverton, Wyoming; and will announce the dates, times, and locations for these meetings at least 15 days prior to each event. Announcements will be made by news release to the news media and individual mailings, and posted on the project Web site listed below. Project information and documents including the submitted Plan of Operations will be available on the Project Web site address given below.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by any of the following methods:

- *Email:* BLM_WY_Lower_Gas_Hills_Conventional_Mine@blm.gov.

- *Mail:* Lander Field Office, Attn: Kristin Yannone, 1335 Main Street, Lander, WY 82520.

- *Project Web site:* <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/info/NEPA/documents/lfo/LowerGasHillsConvMine.html>.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Lander Field Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kristin Yannone, Project Manager, at:

- *Telephone:* 307–332–8400;
- *Address:* 1335 Main Street, Lander, Wyoming 82520;

- *Email:* kyannone@blm.gov.

Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. The FIRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Lander Field Office intends to prepare an EIS to inform decision-making regarding the proposed Lower Gas Hills Conventional Uranium Project and to begin the public scoping period. The BLM seeks public input on the preliminary issues identified below regarding this Project, as well as other Project issues of public concern. The Project area is located in central Wyoming; 45 miles east of Riverton, 35 miles southwest of Casper, and 70 miles northeast of Lander, Wyoming, in the Gas Hills Mining District of Fremont County, Wyoming. The Project area encompasses approximately 12,400 acres of land, 11,040 acres of which is public land administered by the BLM Lander Field Office. Uranium mining activities have been active in the Gas Hills area since the early 1950s; as a result the proposed project area contains land surface disturbance and variably effective mine land reclamation efforts. In November 2012, Strathmore submitted a Preliminary Plan of Operations in accordance with the BLM's surface management regulations at 43 CFR part 3809 to develop a conventional uranium mining and heap leach recovery operation. The purpose of the proposed Project is to explore for and identify mining reserves and extract and process uranium ore from 4 separate mine units over an anticipated project life of 12 or more years. Strathmore proposes to construct four different mine units in a phased manner utilizing open pit mining methods.

Several mine units will require dewatering of existing open pits prior to and during mining of new open pits. Waste rock and ore material will be stored at the surface during mining, and mine facilities will be constructed at each mine unit. Haul roads will be constructed or re-occupied for ore material to be transported to the central processing facility. Uranium recovery will be performed on-site using heap leach methods and a processing facility to produce yellowcake (uranium oxide-U₃O₈). Strathmore proposes to construct a centrally located uranium recovery facility consisting of a heap leach pad, solution exchange building, and drying facility with ancillary collection and drainage ponds.

Anticipated new surface disturbance associated with the Lower Gas Hills Conventional Uranium Project proposal will include approximately 2,000 total acres; including surface disturbance for the construction of open pits, haul roads, spoils piles and associated facilities. Surface disturbance will be phased over several years, depending on the uranium production rate and the availability of mine construction equipment and personnel. Final surface reclamation is required by regulatory agencies and assured through procurement of a financial guarantee.

The BLM's analysis of any potential impacts from granting surface use authorization for the milling facility and water disposal operations are in addition to the environmental analysis conducted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as part of its permitting process.

Final reclamation will commence at the end of surface mining, including placing all mine overburden and spoil back in the mine pits, removing all ponds and buried piping, and re-grading and re-vegetating the disturbed surface with approved native plant species. After vegetation has been reestablished, the mine surface will be returned to its pre-mining use of livestock grazing and wildlife habitat or any other use consistent with the applicable land use plan.

Depending on the residual radiological hazards found to be present within the mill site or processing part of the Project area, ownership of the reclaimed surface may be required to be transferred to the Department of Energy for long-term custodian care until contamination is deemed to no longer be a threat to public health and safety. Strathmore estimates that the Project will employ a mix of full-time personnel and temporary contractors throughout the life of the mine. It is likely that the majority of employees will live in

Riverton and Lander and, to a lesser extent, Casper, Wyoming. The Project is expected to provide an economic benefit through a variety of taxes paid to Federal, State, and local governments including employee income taxes, severance taxes, property taxes, and sales taxes.

The Project is in conformance with the 1987 Lander Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/Final EIS) and with all of the alternatives in the Final EIS (2013) revising the Lander RMP. During the preparation of the Project EIS, interim exploration and development will be subject to development guidelines and decisions made in applicable NEPA documents, including the Lander RMP and subsequent revisions. The Project EIS will analyze the environmental consequences of approving the Project as proposed, while considering other alternatives including a No Action Alternative.

The purpose of public scoping is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis and range of reasonable alternatives in the Project EIS. At present, the BLM has identified the following preliminary issues: Potential effects to air and water quality; potential effects on existing land uses and previous mine reclamation activities; potential effects of uranium mining and production on surface resources including vegetation, soil, wildlife habitat and livestock grazing; concerns about risks from radioactive or other hazardous elements; and concerns about post-mining management of the project area.

The BLM will utilize and coordinate the NEPA scoping process to help fulfill the public involvement process under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) as provided in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). Native American tribal consultations will be conducted in accordance with policy, and tribal concerns will be given due consideration, including impacts on Indian trust assets. Federal, State, and local agencies, along with other stakeholders who may be interested in or affected by the BLM's decision on this project, are invited to participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be requested by the BLM to participate as a cooperating agency. 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 may request in your

comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, it cannot be guaranteed that personal information will be withheld.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7.

Dated: May 20, 2013.

Donald A. Simpson,
State Director.

[FR Doc. 2013-16631 Filed 7-11-13; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-770]

Certain Video Game Systems and Wireless Controllers and Components Thereof; Commission Determination To Review-In-Part a Remand Initial Determination; Schedule for Filing Written Submissions on Review for Remand Initial Determination and Final Initial Determination

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review certain portions of the remand initial determination (“ID”) issued by the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”) on May 7, 2013 in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jia Chen, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-4737. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 27, 2011, the Commission instituted the subject investigation based on a complaint filed by Creative Kingdoms, LLC of Wakefield, Rhode Island and

New Kingdoms, LLC of Nehalem, Oregon (collectively, “CK”). 76 FR 23624 (Apr. 27, 2011). The complaint alleged violations of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (“Section 337”) by reason of infringement of certain claims of United States Patent Nos. 7,896,742 (“the ‘742 patent”); 7,500,917 (“the ‘917 patent”); and 7,850,527 (“the ‘527 patent”). The named respondents are Nintendo Co., Ltd., of Kyoto, Japan and Nintendo America, Inc. of Redmond, Washington (collectively, “Nintendo”).

The products accused of infringing the asserted patents are gaming systems and related components and software, including the Wii Remote, Wii MotionPlus, Wii Remote Plus, Nunchuk, Wii console (versions RVL and RVK), and Wii U console (collectively, the “accused products”).

On August 31, 2012, the ALJ issued a final ID finding no violation of section 337 by Nintendo. The ALJ found that the accused products infringe sole asserted claim 24 of the ‘742 patent, but that the claim is invalid for failing to satisfy the enablement requirement and the written description requirement under 35 U.S.C. 112. The ALJ found that no accused products infringe the asserted claims of the ‘917 patent and ‘527 patents. The ALJ also found that the asserted claims of the ‘917 and ‘527 patents are invalid for failing to satisfy the enablement requirement and the written description requirement. The ALJ concluded that complainant has failed to show that a domestic industry exists in the United States that exploits the asserted patents as required by 19 U.S.C. 1337(a)(2). The ALJ did not make a finding regarding the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement with respect to the asserted patents. The ALJ also did not make a finding with respect to anticipation and obviousness of the asserted patents.

On September 17, 2012, CK filed a petition for review challenging the ALJ's findings with respect to claim construction, infringement, enablement and written description for the ‘917 patent, the ALJ's findings with respect to enablement and written description of the ‘742 patent, as well as the ALJ's findings with respect to the domestic industry requirement for the ‘917 and ‘742 patents. On the same day, Nintendo filed a petition for review challenging the ALJ's finding with respect to claim construction and infringement for the ‘742 patent. Nintendo also challenged the ALJ's failure to address anticipation and obviousness with respect to the ‘917 and ‘742 patents. The IA filed a petition for review challenging the ALJ's finding with respect to the domestic industry