

Landmark Program in 1962 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*). The National Park Service (NPS) manages this program using regulations found at 36 CFR part 62. Potential natural landmarks are identified in studies by the NPS and from other sources, evaluated by expert natural scientists, and, if determined nationally significant, designated as landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. When designated, a landmark is included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks, which currently lists 580 National Natural Landmarks nationwide. Of the 580 listed landmarks, half are administered solely by public agencies; i.e., Federal, State, county or municipal governments. Nearly one-third are owned solely by private parties. The remaining natural landmarks are owned or administered by a mixture of public and private owners. Because many natural landmarks are privately owned or not managed for public access, owner permission must be obtained to visit them. Designation does not infer a right of public access.

National natural landmark designation is not a land withdrawal, does not change the ownership of an area and does not dictate activity. However, Federal agencies should consider impacts to the unique properties of these nationally significant areas in carrying out their responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*). Designation could result in State or local planning or land use implications. National Natural Landmark preservation is made possible by the long-term, voluntary commitments of public and private owners to protect the outstanding values of the areas. Information on the National Natural Landmark Program can be found in 36 CFR part 62 or on the Internet at www1.nature.nps.gov/nnl/index.htm.

Dated: May 22, 2006.

Margaret A. Brooks,

National Natural Landmark Program
Manager.

[FR Doc. 06-6350 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Multiple National Natural Landmark Boundary Changes and De-designations

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Public Notice of National Natural Landmark Boundary Changes and De-designations.

SUMMARY: Secretarial action on May 9, 2006, formally removed National Natural Landmark (NNL) designations in response to owner requests. This action resulted in boundary changes to 66 NNLs and complete de-designation of 8 NNLs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Margaret Brooks at 520-670-6501 extension 232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Secretarial action pursuant to 36 CFR 62.8(f)(3) occurred on May 9, 2006. This action formally removed National Natural Landmark (NNL) designations in response to owner requests. All such requests that have been fully processed have been granted. These removals resulted in the de-designation of eight NNLS, listed below, and boundary adjustments to 66 additional NNLs, also listed below. These de-designations and boundary adjustments were reviewed by the National Park Service Advisory Board in July 2004 prior to being presented to the Secretary for action. Notification of the owners who requested that the designation be removed from their property was made at the start of the removal process in 2000. By regulation, this is a one-time action, and all removal requests pertaining to the 74 NNLs listed below were granted. Requests for removal from other NNLs are still being processed.

The following National Landmarks were de-designated:

Alaska: Middleton Island

Georgia: Sag Ponds Natural Area; Spooner Springs

Maine: Meddybemps Heath

New York: Gardiner's Island

West Virginia: Swago Karst

Wyoming: Bone Cabin; Lance Creek

The boundaries of the following National Natural Landmarks were revised:

Alabama: Newsome Sinks Karst Area

Alaska: Lake George; Malaspina Glacier; Mount Veniamenof

California: American River Bluffs & Phoenix Park Vernal Pools; Dixon Vernal Pools; Elder Creek; Imperial Sand Hills, Mt. Diablo State Park; Nipomo Dunes-Point Sal Coastal Area

Colorado: Slumgullion Earth Flow; Spanish Peaks

Connecticut: Chester Cedar Swamp; Pachaug-Great Meadow Swamp

Florida: Emerald MarshPaynes Prairie; San Felasco Hammock

Georgia: Ebenezer Creek Swamp

Idaho: Menan Buttes

Illinois: Lower Cache River Swamp;

Markham Prairie

Indiana: Big Walnut Creek

Kansas: Baldwin Woods

Kentucky: Henderson Sloughs

Maine: Appleton Bog Atlantic White Cedar Stand; Orono Bog; Passadumkeag Marsh and Boglands; Penny Pond-Joe Pond Complex

Massachusetts: Lynfield Marsh; North and South Rivers

Minnesota: Upper Red Lake Peatland

Nebraska: Dissected Loess Plains; Nebraska Sand Hills

New Jersey: Pigeon Swamp; Troy Meadows

New Mexico: Border Hills Structural Zone; Kilbourne Hole

North Carolina: Smith Island

North Dakota: Fischer Lake; Rush Lake; Sibley Lake

Oregon: Newberry Crater

Pennsylvania: Pine Creek Gorge; Tannersville Cranberry Bog

South Dakota: Cottonwood Slough-Dry Run; Lake Thompson

Tennessee: Grassy Cove Karst Area

Texas: Catfish Creek

Vermont: Cornwall Swamp; Franklin Bog

U.S. Virgin Islands: Coki Point Cliffs; Sand Point

Virginia: Grand Caverns

Washington: Boulder Park & McNeil Canyon Haystack; Drumheller Channels; Grand Ronde Goosenecks; Sims Corner Eskers and Kames; Steptoe and Kamaia Buttes; Withrow Moraine & Jamison Lake Drumlin

West Virginia: Organ Cave System (Greenbair Caverns)

Wisconsin: Cedarburg Bog; Ridges Sanctuary-Toft's Point-Mud Lake Area

Wyoming: Big Hollow; Como Bluff; Red Canyon; Sand Creek

The Secretary of the Interior established the National Natural Landmarks Program in 1962 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*). The National Park Service (NPS) manages this program using regulations found at 36 CFR part 62. Potential natural landmarks are identified in studies by the NPS and from other sources, evaluated by expert natural scientists, and, if determined nationally significant, designated as landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. When designated, a landmark is included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks, which currently lists 580 National Natural Landmarks nationwide. Of the 580 listed landmarks, half are administered solely by public agencies; i.e., Federal, State, county or municipal governments. Nearly one-third are owned solely by private parties. The remaining natural landmarks are owned or administered by a mixture of public and private owners. Because many natural landmarks are privately owned or not managed for public access, owner permission must be obtained to visit them. Designation does not infer a right of public access.

National natural landmark designation is not a land withdrawal, does not change the ownership of an area and does not dictate activity. However, Federal agencies should consider impacts to the unique properties of these nationally significant areas in carrying out their responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 3232 *et seq.*). Designation could result in state or local planning or land use implications. National Natural Landmark preservation is made possible by the long-term, voluntary commitments of public and private owners to protect the outstanding values of the areas. Information on the National Natural Landmarks Program can be found in 36 CFR part 62 or on the Internet at <http://www.nature.nps.gov/nnl>.

Dated: June 19, 2006.

Margaret A. Brooks,

National Natural Landmarks Program Manager.

[FR Doc. 06-6313 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Plan of Operations, Categorical Exclusion, Big Thicket National Preserve, TX

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of a Plan of Operations and Categorical Exclusion for a 30-day public review at Big Thicket National Preserve.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.52(b) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, Subpart B, that the National Park Service (NPS) has received from Kerr McGee Oil and Gas Onshore LP, a Plan of Operations to conduct the Kountze 3-D "Cable-Only" Seismic Survey within the Big Sandy Creek Corridor, Lance Rosier, Turkey Creek and Village Creek Corridor Units of Big Thicket National Preserve, in Hardin County, Texas. The NPS has prepared a Categorical Exclusion on this proposal.

DATES: The above documents are available for public review and comment through August 18, 2006.

ADDRESSES: The Plan of Operations and Categorical Exclusion are available for public review and comment at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov> and in the Office of the Superintendent, Todd Brindle, Big Thicket National Preserve, 6044 FM 420, Kountze, Texas 77625. Copies of

the Plan of Operations and Categorical Exclusion are available upon request from the contact listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Haigler Dusty Pate, Oil and Gas Program Manager, Big Thicket National Preserve, 6044 FM 420, Kountze, Texas 77625, Telephone: (490) 951-6822, e-mail at Haigler_Pate@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: If you wish to comment on the Plan of Operations and Categorical Exclusion, you may mail comments to the name and address above or post comments online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/>. The documents will be on public review for 30 days. Our practice is to make comments, including names, home addresses, home phone 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 of or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.

Dated: July 12, 2006.

Michael D. Snyder,

Director, Intermountain Region, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 06-6323 Filed 7-18-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-CB-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

Notice is hereby given that on June 30, 2006, a proposed Consent Decree in *United States v. CBS Corporation, Winner Development Company, Inc., Winner Development LLC, and AK Steel Corporation*, Civ. No. 06-0868, was lodged with the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The proposed consent decree would resolve the United States' claims, on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), under Section 107(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"). 42 U.S.C. 9607(a), against CBS Corporation ("CBS"), Winner Development Company, Inc. ("Winner Inc."), Winner Development, LLC ("Winner LLC"), and AK Steel Corporation ("AK Steel") to recover costs incurred by the United States in performing response actions at the Westinghouse Sharon Superfund Site ("Site") in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania as set forth in the terms of the decree. CBS, Winner Inc., Winner LLC, and AK Steel are liable for the United States' response costs under Section 107(a)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a)(2) because they are current owners of the Site. Further, CBS is also liable under Section 107(a)(2) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9607(a)(2), because its predecessor owned or operated, at the time of disposal, facilities at the Site at which hazardous substances were disposed.

Under the terms of the Consent Decree, CBS, Winner Inc., Winner LLC, and AK Steel have agreed to pay \$2,685,621 of EPA's un-reimbursed response costs of \$2,984,024 at the Site. They have also agreed to pay any future costs that the United States incurs and pays in connection with the Site that are not inconsistent with the National Contingency Plan.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611, and should refer to *United States v. CBS Corporation, Winner Development Company, Inc., Winner Development, LLC, and AK Steel Corporation*, Civ. No. 06-0868, D.J. Ref. 90-11-2-06869/1/

The Consent Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 700 Grant Street, Suite 4000, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. During the public comment period, the Consent Decree, may also be examined on the following Department of Justice Web site, <http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/open.html>. A copy of the Consent Decree may also be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044-7611 or by faxing or e-mailing a request to Tonia