

hotel tower would not exceed 275 feet above ground level. Access to the project site would be provided via one driveway along Sample Road, one driveway along SR-7/US-441, and one driveway along NW 54th Avenue. Alternatives considered in the FEIS include Alternative A—Proposed Project; Alternative B—Reduced Intensity Alternative; and Alternative C—No Action by Federal Government. Environmental issues addressed in the FEIS include geology and soils, water resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, socioeconomic conditions (including environmental justice), transportation and circulation, land use, public services, noise, hazardous materials, aesthetics, cumulative effects, and indirect and growth inducing effects.

The BIA serves as the Lead Agency for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The BIA held a public scoping meeting for the project on September 15, 2010, at the Coral Springs High School Auditorium, in Coral Springs, Florida. A notice of availability for the Draft EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on August 31, 2012 (77 FR 53225), and announced a 45-day review period ending on October 15, 2012. A public hearing on the Draft EIS was held on October 9, 2012, in the City of Coconut Creek.

To obtain a compact disk copy of the FEIS, please provide your name and address in writing or by voicemail to Mr. Chester McGhee, Regional Environmental Scientist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Eastern Regional Office. Contact information is listed above in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. Individual paper copies of the FEIS will be provided upon payment of applicable printing expenses by the requestor for the number of copies requested.

Public Comment Availability: Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the BIA mailing address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice, during regular business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, telephone 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.

Authority: This notice is published pursuant to the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508) and the Department of the Interior Regulations (43 CFR part 46), implementing the procedural requirements of the NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371, *et seq.*), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: June 22, 2016.

Lawrence S. Roberts,

Acting Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2016–15429 Filed 6–28–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLOR936000.L14400000.ET0000.16XL1109AF; HAG 15–0118; WAOR–50699]

Public Land Order No. 7853; Extension of Public Land Order No. 7209, Cape Johnson; Washington

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Public land order.

SUMMARY: This order extends the duration of the withdrawal created by Public Land Order No. 7209 for an additional 20-year period, which would otherwise expire on July 24, 2016. This extension is necessary to continue to protect the fragile, unique, and endangered natural and cultural resources at Cape Johnson, which is located adjacent to the Olympic National Park in Clallam County, Washington.

DATES: This Public Land Order is effective on July 25, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacob Childers, Land Law Examiner, at 503–808–6225, Bureau of Land Management, Oregon/Washington State Office, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208–2965. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to reach the above contact. 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 purpose for which the withdrawal was first made requires this extension to continue to protect the fragile, unique, and endangered natural and cultural resources located at Cape Johnson, Washington, at the request of the National Park Service.

Order

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714, it is ordered as follows:

Public Land Order No. 7209 (61 FR 38783 (1996)), which withdrew 3.25 acres of public land at Cape Johnson, Washington, from settlement, sale, location, or entry under the general land laws, including the United States mining laws and leasing under the mineral leasing laws, is hereby extended for an additional 20-year period. The withdrawal extended by this order will expire on July 24, 2036, unless, as a result of a review conducted prior to the expiration date pursuant to Section 204(f) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 43 U.S.C. 1714, the Secretary determines that the withdrawal shall be further extended.

Dated: June 20, 2016.

Janice M. Schneider,

Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.

[FR Doc. 2016–15382 Filed 6–28–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLWYD09000.L14400000.EU0000; WYW–171467]

Notice of Intent To Amend the Kemmerer Resource Management Plan and Prepare an Environmental Assessment; and Notice of Realty Action: Classification and Proposed Direct Sale of Public Land in Lincoln County, Wyoming

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent and notice of realty action.

SUMMARY: In compliance with sections 203 and 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Kemmerer Field Office proposes to amend the May 24, 2010, Kemmerer Resource Management Plan (RMP) and prepare an environmental assessment (EA), to identify and allow the direct sale of an isolated parcel of public land totaling 2.80 acres to the adjacent landowner (Teichert Brothers, LLC) in Lincoln County, Wyoming, at the appraised fair market value (FMV) of \$1,470.

DATES: Written comments regarding the amendment, classification, or sale must be received by the BLM no later than August 15, 2016 or 30 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. The date(s) of the scoping meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through local news media and newspapers.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria related to the plan amendment and realty action by any of the following methods:

- *Mail:* Field Manager, Kemmerer Field Office, 430 North Highway 189, Kemmerer, WY 83101, or by
- *Email:* Kemmerer_WYMail@blm.gov with "Teichert Land Sale" in the subject line.

Documents pertinent to this proposal are available at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kelly Lamborn, Realty Specialist, BLM Kemmerer Field Office, 430 North Highway 189, Kemmerer, WY 83101; telephone 307-828-4505; email klamborn@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: This document provides notice that the BLM Kemmerer Field Office intends to prepare an RMP amendment with an associated EA for the Kemmerer RMP, announces the beginning of the scoping process, and seeks public input on issues and planning criteria. The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis, including alternatives, and guide the planning process. Preliminary issues for the plan amendment area have been identified by BLM personnel, Federal, State and local agencies, and other stakeholders. The Kemmerer RMP does not specifically include nor identify the sale parcel for disposal and therefore, a land-use plan amendment is required.

The BLM is proposing to amend the May 24, 2010, Kemmerer RMP, as amended by the Approved Resource Management Plan Amendments (ARMPA) for the Rocky Mountain Region, approved September 22, 2015, to identify and allow for the classification and direct sale of public land. The parcel is described as:

Sixth Principal Meridian, Wyoming

T. 24 N., R. 119 W.,
sec. 29, lot 21.

The area described contains 2.80 acres.

Under Section 203 of FLPMA, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1713), if the BLM determines that the parcel of public land is suitable for disposal, then the BLM may propose to offer it for direct sale at the appraised FMV. The BLM will reserve the minerals for this parcel under Section 209 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1719). This sale parcel has no public access. The parcel is surrounded on all sides by lands owned by Teichert Brothers, LLC. The location makes it difficult and uneconomical for the BLM to manage and is not suitable for management by another Federal agency. The sale is consistent with the objectives, goals, and decision of the BLM Kemmerer RMP, and would be in the public interest. The ARMPA Management Decision, LR 7, allows for lands within Greater Sage-Grouse general habitat management areas to be disposed of, as long as the action is consistent with the goals and objectives of the plan, including, but not limited to, the goal to conserve, recover, and enhance sage-grouse habitat on a landscape scale. In accordance with 43 CFR 2710.0-6(c)(3)(iii) and 43 CFR 2711.3-3(a), direct sale procedures are appropriate to protect existing equities in the land. Conveyance of the sale parcel will be subject to valid existing rights and encumbrances of record, including, but not limited to, rights-of-way (ROWs) for roads and public utilities. The patent will include an appropriate indemnification claim protecting the United States from claims arising out of the patentee's use occupancy or occupations on the patented lands. No warranty of any kind, express or implied, is given by the United States as to the title, physical condition, or potential uses of the parcel of land proposed for sale. The United States will retain all mineral rights.

Upon publication of this Notice in the **Federal Register**, this notice segregates the above-mentioned sale parcel from appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, except the sale provision of FLPMA. This segregative effect will end upon issuance of the patent, publication in the **Federal Register** of a termination of the segregation, or June 29, 2018, whichever occurs first or unless extended by the BLM Wyoming State Director in accordance with 43 CFR 2711.1-2(d) prior to the termination date. Until completion of the sale, the BLM will no longer accept land use applications affecting the sale parcel,

except applications for the amendment of previously filed ROW applications or existing authorizations to increase the term of the grants, in accordance with 43 CFR 2807.15 and 2886.15.

The patent if issued, would be subject to the following terms, conditions, and reservations:

1. All minerals, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits from the same under applicable law and such regulation as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe;

2. A right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States pursuant to the Act of August 30, 1890, (43 U.S.C. 945); and

3. All valid existing rights.

All information concerning these actions is available for review at the address above during normal business hours, 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.

You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria regarding the RMP amendment process, classification of the direct sale parcel, and notification of any encumbrances or other claims relating to the sale parcel in writing to the BLM at any public scoping meeting. Additionally, you may submit comments to the BLM using one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above. For your comments to be considered, you must submit them by the deadlines listed in the **DATES** section above. The BLM will use the NEPA public participation requirements to assist the agency in satisfying the public involvement requirements under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470(f)) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). The historic and cultural resources information within the sale parcel will assist the BLM in identifying and evaluating impacts to such resources in the context of both NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Federal, State, and local agencies, along with other stakeholders that may be interested in or affected by the proposed action that the BLM is evaluating, are invited to participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be requested by the BLM to participate in the development of the environmental analysis as a cooperating agency. The minutes and list of attendees for each scoping meeting will be available to the public and open for 30 days after the meeting to any participant who wishes to clarify the views he or she expressed. The BLM will address and evaluate all issues and place them into one of three following categories:

1. Issues to be resolved in the plan amendment;
2. Issues to be resolved through policy or administrative action; or
3. Issues beyond the scope of this plan amendment.

The BLM will provide an explanation in the Draft RMP Amendment/Draft EA as to why an issue was placed in Category two or three. The public is encouraged to identify any management questions and concerns that should be addressed in the plan. The BLM will work collaboratively with interested parties to identify the management decisions that are best suited to local, regional, and national needs and concerns.

The BLM will use an interdisciplinary approach to develop the plan amendment in order to consider the variety of resource issues and concerns.

No representation, warranty, or covenant of any kind, express or implied, will be given or made by the United States, its officers or employees as to access to or from the above-described parcel of land, the title to the land, whether or to what extent the land may be developed, its physical condition or its past, present or potential uses, and the conveyance of any such parcel will not be on a contingency basis. It is the responsibility of the buyer to be aware of all applicable Federal, State, and local government policies and regulations that would affect the subject lands. It is also the buyer's responsibility to be aware of existing or prospective uses of nearby properties. Lands without access from a public road or highway will be conveyed as such, and future access acquisition will be the responsibility of the buyer.

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. Any adverse comments will be reviewed by the Wyoming State Director, who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of timely filed objections, this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7, 43 CFR 1610.2, 43 CFR 2400, and 43 CFR 2711.

Brian W. Davis,

Acting State Director, Wyoming.

[FR Doc. 2016–15383 Filed 6–28–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–22–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–944]

Certain Network Devices, Related Software and Components Thereof (I); Commission's Final Determination Finding a Violation; Issuance of a Limited Exclusion Order and Cease and Desist Order; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has found a violation of section 337 in this investigation and has (1) issued a limited exclusion order prohibiting importation of certain network devices, related software and components thereof, and (2) issued a cease and desist order. The Commission terminates the investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amanda Pitcher Fisherow, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2737. 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: The Commission instituted this investigation on January 27, 2015, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. (“Complainant”) of San Jose, California. 80 FR 4314–15 (Jan. 27, 2015). The complaint was filed on December 19, 2014 and a supplement was filed on January 8, 2015. The

complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain network devices, related software and components thereof by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,162,537 (“the ‘537 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 8,356,296 (“the ‘296 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 7,290,164 (“the ‘164 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 7,340,597 (“the ‘597 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 6,741,592 (“the ‘592 patent”); and U.S. Patent No. 7,200,145 (“the ‘145 patent”), and alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337. The ‘296 patent was previously terminated from the investigation. The complaint named Arista Networks, Inc. (“Arista”) of Santa Clara, California as the respondent. A Commission investigative attorney (“IA”) is participating in the investigation.

On February 2, 2016, the ALJ issued his final ID finding a violation of section 337. The ID found a violation with respect to the ‘537, ‘592 and ‘145 patents. The ID found no violation based on the ‘597 and ‘164 patents. On February 11, 2016, the ALJ issued his Recommended Determination on Remedy and Bonding.

On February 17, 2016, Cisco and Arista filed petitions for review. On March 3, 2016, the parties, including the IA, filed responses to the respective petitions for review. On April 11, 2016, the Commission determined to review the ID in-part. The Commission determined to review the final ID on the following issues: (1) Infringement of the ‘537, ‘597, ‘592 and ‘145 patents; (2) patentability of the ‘597, ‘592, and ‘145 inventions under 35 U.S.C. 101; (3) the construction of “said router configuration data managed by said database system and derived from configuration commands supplied by a user and executed by a router configuration subsystem before being stored in said database” of claims 1, 10, and 19 of the ‘537 patent; (4) the construction of “a change to a configuration”/“a change in configuration” of claims 1, 39, and 71 of the ‘597 patent; (5) equitable estoppel; (6) laches; (7) the technical prong of domestic industry for the ‘537, ‘597, ‘592 and ‘145 patents; (8) economic prong of domestic industry; and (9) importation. To the extent any findings that the Commission reviewed implicated the ID's findings for the ‘164 patent (e.g., intent to induce infringement), the Commission also reviewed those findings for the ‘164 patent. The parties briefed the issues on