

protect water quality in the Colorado River for use in the United States and the Republic of Mexico. Using the criterion set forth in this Act and its amendments, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) (formerly the Soil Conservation Service), as joint lead agencies, have prepared a Planning Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PR/FEIS) for the Price-San Rafael River Units, of the Colorado River Water Quality Improvement Program and the Colorado River Salinity Control Program. The Preferred Alternative for accomplishing the goals set forth for the Price-San Rafael River Units is identified in a Record of Decision (ROD) signed April 9, 1997. Reclamation and NRCS have decided to proceed with the preferred alternative identified in the PR/FEIS.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the ROD may be requested from the Bureau of Reclamation, Attention: Provo Area Office, 302 East 1860 South, Provo, Utah 84606-7317.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dan Fritz at (801) 379-1150.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In June 1974, Congress enacted the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Act), Pub. L. 93-320. The Act directs that plans will be made and evaluated for cost effectiveness and maximum salinity reduction. In October 1984, Pub. L. 98-569 was enacted amending the Salinity Control Act of 1974. It directed the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a voluntary on-farm salinity control Program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In March 1994, a public review of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program was initiated. The result was a 1995 amendment (Pub. L. 104-20) to the Salinity Control Act. The new Act authorized a basin-wide salinity control program that the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall implement. An additional \$75,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated to complete the program.

The preferred alternative identified in the ROD includes both Reclamation's component for off-farm irrigation systems and winter water improvements and the NRCS's on-farm irrigation systems. The preferred alternative includes installation of sprinkler irrigation systems, improved surface irrigation and irrigation water management, and the elimination of water for open conveyance systems in the project area during the winter (or non-irrigation) season. These on- and off-farm irrigation improvement

components are interdependent in terms of economic and efficient operation. This alternative would result in the removal of 161,000 tons of salt per year from the Colorado River System.

Dated: April 9, 1997.

Rick L. Gold,

Deputy Regional Director.

[FR Doc. 97-9734 Filed 4-15-97; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-A-744 (Final)]

Certain Brake Drums and Rotors From China

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded by reason of imports from China of certain brake drums that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Commission also determines,² pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China of certain brake rotors that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV. The Commission, with respect to imports of certain brake rotors and pursuant to section 735(b)(4)(A) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)(4)(A)), makes a negative determination regarding critical circumstances. Both certain brake drums and rotors are provided for in subheading 8708.39.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.³

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioner Carol T. Crawford dissenting.

³ For purposes of this investigation, the subject brake drums are defined by Commerce as being made of:

"gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake drums limit their use to the following types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans and recreational vehicles under "one ton and

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective March 7, 1996, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by counsel for the Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum & Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers.⁴ The final phase of the investigation was scheduled by the Commission following notification of a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of certain brake drums and rotors from China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission,

a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake drums are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semifinished drums are those on which the surface is not entirely smooth, and has undergone some drilling. Unfinished drums are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake drums are for motor vehicles, and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which produces vehicles sold in the United States (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, Volvo). Brake drums covered in this investigation are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake drums that are made of gray cast iron, which contain a steel plate, but otherwise meet the above criteria."

The subject brake rotors are defined by Commerce as being made of:

"gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake rotors limit their use to the following types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans and recreational vehicles under "one ton and a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake rotors are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semifinished rotors are those on which the surface is not entirely smooth, and has undergone some drilling. Unfinished rotors are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake rotors are for motor vehicles, and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer (OEM) which produces vehicles sold in the United States (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, Volvo). Brake rotors covered in this investigation are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake rotors that are made of gray cast iron, which contain a steel plate, but otherwise meet the above criteria."

⁴ The members of the Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum & Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers consist of Brake Parts, Inc., McHenry, IL; Kinetic Parts Manufacturing, Inc., Harbor City, CA; Iroquois Tool Systems, Inc., North East, PA; and Wagner Brake Corp., St. Louis, MO.

Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of November 6, 1996 (61 FR 57449). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on February 28, 1997, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on April 9, 1997. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3035 (April 1997), entitled "Certain Brake Drums and Rotors from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-744 (Final)."

Issued: April 8, 1997.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-9844 Filed 4-15-97; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-388]

Certain Dynamic Random Access Memory Controllers and Certain Multi-layer Integrated Circuits, as Well as Chipsets and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determination Not to Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation on the Basis of a Settlement Agreement

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review the presiding administrative law judge's (ALJ's) initial determination (ID) (Order No. 13) in the above-captioned investigation terminating the investigation on the basis of a settlement agreement.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark D. Kelly, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 12, 1996, the Commission voted to institute this investigation based on a complaint filed by Intel Corp. of Santa Clara, California ("Intel"), to determine whether there were violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in the importation, sale for importation, or sale within the United States after importation of certain dynamic random access memory controllers and certain multi-layer

integrated circuits, as well as chipsets and products containing same, by reason of infringement of claims 1, 2, 5, and 7 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,703,320, or claims 1 and 11 of U.S. Letters Patent 4,775,550, both owned by Intel. 61 F.R. 31148. The complaint named the following parties as respondents: Silicon Integrated Systems Corp. of Taiwan and Silicon Integrated Systems Corp. (U.S.) (collectively, "the SiS respondents"), United Microelectronics Corporation, Hsinchu, Taiwan ("UMC"), and Integrated Technology Express, Santa Clara, CA ("ITE"). On November 7, 1996, the presiding ALJ issued an initial determination (ID) (Order No. 5), terminating the SiS respondents from the investigation pursuant to agreement and removing U.S. Letters Patent 5,703,320 from the scope of the investigation. This ID was not reviewed by the Commission and became the Commission's final determination on December 3, 1996. See Commission Notice issued December 3, 1996.

On February 6, 1997, Intel and the remaining respondents, UMC and ITE, filed a joint motion under 19 C.F.R. § 210.21 to terminate the investigation based on a settlement agreement. On March 13, 1997, the ALJ granted the joint motion and issued his ID (Order No. 13) terminating the investigation on the basis of the settlement agreement. The ALJ found that there is no indication that termination of the investigations would have an adverse impact on the public interest and that termination based on settlement is generally in the public interest. No petitions for review were filed.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, and Commission rule 210.42, 19 C.F.R. § 210.42.

Copies of the public version of the ALJ's ID, and all other nonconfidential 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 S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

Issued: April 9, 1997.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-9843 Filed 4-15-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-372 Enforcement Proceeding]

Certain Neodymium-Iron-Boron Magnets, Magnet Alloys, and Articles Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determination Concerning Violation of Consent Order; Denial of Request for Oral Argument; and Schedule for the Filing of Written Submissions on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined that the respondents in the above-captioned formal enforcement proceeding have violated the Commission consent order issued to them on October 11, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jay H. Reiziss, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3116.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 11, 1995, the Commission issued a consent order in the above-captioned investigation. The consent order provides that respondents San Huan New Materials High Tech, Inc., Ningbo Konit Industries, Inc., and Tridus International, Inc. (collectively the "San Huan respondents"):

shall not sell for importation, import into the United States or sell in the United States after importation or knowingly aid, abet, encourage, participate in, or induce the sale for importation, importation into the United States or sale in the United States after importation of neodymium-iron-boron magnets which infringe any of claims 1-3 of [U.S. Letters Patent 4,588,439 (the "'439 patent'), or articles or products which contain such magnets, except under consent or license from Crucible.

On March 4, 1996, complainant Crucible Materials Corporation ("Crucible") filed a complaint seeking institution of formal enforcement proceedings against the San Huan respondents for alleged violations of the consent order. On May 16, 1996, the Commission issued a notice instituting this enforcement proceeding based on Crucible's enforcement complaint. The following were named as parties to the formal enforcement proceeding: (1) Crucible Materials Corporation, State Fair Boulevard, P.O. Box 977, Syracuse, New York 13201-0977 (complainant in the original investigation and requester of the formal enforcement proceeding); (2) San Huan New Materials High Tech,