

associated funerary objects cataloged into the park's collection, Chaco Culture NHP currently possesses 722. National Park Service officials further determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), 21 of the objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual. Lastly, officials of the National Park Service have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. Representatives of any other

Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects should contact Mr. C.T. Wilson, Superintendent, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, P.O. Box 220, Nageezi, NM 87037-0220; telephone: (505) 786-7014, before April 12, 1999.

Repatriation of the human remains, associated funerary objects, and unassociated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 8, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

In 1959, human remains representing one individual were excavated from the Anthony site (14HP1, or Dow Mandeville site), Harper County, KS by University of Kansas archeologist James Chism. At some time during the 1960s, these human remains were transferred from the University of Kansas to KSHS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At an unknown date, human remains representing one individual were removed from the Anthony site (14HP1, or Dow Mandeville site), Harper County, KS reportedly following their exposure during road construction by Sydney Large, who donated the human remains to KSHS in 1988. No known individual was identified. The seven associated funerary objects are pottery sherds.

Based on the estimated age of the human remains; and their osteological identification as Mongoloid, both individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and geographic location, the Anthony site has been identified as a Bluff Creek complex occupation dating from c. 1020 A.D. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and the general character of material culture, the Bluff Creek complex has been identified as possibly being ancestral to the Wichita tribe.

In 1969, human remains representing one individual were recovered from site 14BA401, Barber County, KS during excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individual was identified. The eight associated funerary objects include ceramics, a catlinite pipe fragment, bison bone, turtle shell, and a mollusc shell.

Based on the archeological context and associated funerary objects, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, site 14BA401 has been identified as a Pratt Complex occupation dating to the late precontact period. Based on temporal position; geographic location; and the general character of material culture, particularly the use of grass houses, the Pratt Complex has been identified as possibly being ancestral to the Wichita tribe.

In 1967, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 14HP5 in Harper County, KS by KSHS archeologists following the exposure of the remains due to roadwork. No known individuals were identified. The 37 associated funerary objects include shell disc beads and one piece of ocher.

Based on archeological context, burial location, and associated funerary objects, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on

material culture, site 14HP5 has been identified as a Bluff Creek Complex occupation dating from ca. 1020 A.D. Based on temporal position, geographic location, and the general character of material culture, the Bluff Creek Complex has been identified as possibly being ancestral to the Wichita tribe.

During the 1960s, human remains representing one individual from the Saxman site (14RC301), Rice County, KS were donated to KSHS by Ralph Thode, who reportedly removed the remains from the site's surface. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the reported association of these remains with the Saxman site, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, the Saxman site has been identified as a village occupation of the Little River Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1600 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Coronado expedition of 1541, the Little River Focus is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1934, human remains representing one individual from the Paint Creek site (14MP1) were excavated by Nebraska State Historical Society personnel. In 1987, these human remains were transferred from the Nebraska State Historical Society to the KSHS. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on the archeological context of the human remains, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, the Paint Creek site has been identified as a village occupation of the Little River Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1600 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Coronado expedition of 1541, the Little River Focus is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1995, human remains representing two individuals from the Country Club site (14CO3), Cowley County, KS were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture, the Country Club site has been identified as a village occupation of the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend

Aspect (1400-1700 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Onate expedition of 1601, the Lower Walnut Focus is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1995, human remains representing two individuals from site 14CO331, Cowley County, KS were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and radiocarbon dates, site 14CO331 has been identified as a village occupation of the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1700 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Onate expedition of 1601, the Great Bend Aspect culture is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1995, human remains representing one individual from site 14CO1509, Cowley County, KS were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, this individual has been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and radiocarbon dates, site 14CO1509 has been identified as a village occupation of the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1700 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Onate expedition of 1601, the Great Bend Aspect culture is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1995, human remains representing five individuals from site 14CO385, Cowley County, KS were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Due to the extremely fragmented nature of the human remains from this site, the minimum number of individuals was based on one individual per each storage pit for this

village. Based on material culture and radiocarbon dates, site 14CO385 has been identified as a village occupation of the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1700 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Onate expedition of 1601, the Great Bend Aspect culture is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

In 1994, human remains representing two individuals from site 14CO501 were recovered during legally authorized excavations conducted by KSHS archeologists. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on archeological context, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Based on material culture and radiocarbon dates, site 14CO501 has been identified as a village occupation of the Lower Walnut Focus of the Great Bend Aspect (1400-1700 A.D.). Based on temporal position, geographic location, material culture, radiocarbon dates, and historic documents originating with the Onate expedition of 1601, the Great Bend Aspect culture is considered to be a proto-historic manifestation of the present-day Wichita tribe.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of 19 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 52 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Kansas State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Randall Thies, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, KS 66606-1099; telephone: (913) 272-8681, ext. 267, before April 12, 1999. Repatriation of the human remains and associated

funerary objects to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 1, 1999.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-208 (Review)]

Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand From Argentina

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of an expedited five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Argentina.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)(3)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on barbed wire and barbless wire strand from Argentina would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207). Recent amendments to the Rules of Practice and Procedure pertinent to five-year reviews, including the text of subpart F of part 207, are published at 63 F.R. 30599, June 5, 1998, and may be downloaded from the Commission's World Wide Web site at <http://www.usitc.gov/rules.htm>.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bonnie Noreen (202-205-3167), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the

Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 5, 1999, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (63 F.R. 66563, Dec. 2, 1998) of the subject five-year review was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review.¹ Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Act.

Staff Report

A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the review will be placed in the nonpublic record on April 2, 1999, and made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for this review. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission's rules.

Written Submissions

As provided in section 207.62(d) of the Commission's rules, interested parties that are parties to the review and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,² and any party other than an interested party to the review may file written comments with the Secretary on what determination the Commission should reach in the review. Comments are due on or before April 7, 1999, and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year review nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the review by April 7, 1999. If comments contain business proprietary information (BPI), they must conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of

¹ A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's web site.

² The Commission has found responses submitted by Davis Wire Corp.; Keystone Steel & Wire Co.; and Oklahoma Steel & Wire Co., Inc. to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (see 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).

submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the review must be served on all other parties to the review (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Determination

The Commission has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority

This review is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 9, 1999.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-6157 Filed 3-11-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-326 (Review)]

Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice From Brazil

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Scheduling of an expedited five-year review concerning the antidumping duty order on frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil.

SUMMARY: The Commission¹ hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)(3)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207). Recent amendments to the Rules of Practice and Procedure pertinent to

¹ Chairman Bragg is not participating in this review.